March 30, 1951

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
204 Hilltop Road, 3-F
San Francisco 24, California

My dear Marielle:

Thank you for your letter of March 12. Shirley and I have just returned from four weeks in the Bahamas and Cuba. We feel much rested and strengthened. Many encouraging things are happening and I quite believe that the tide has turned and that we are not headed as blindly and insanely for war as we were when I left the country.

I hope you are all right. Shirley joins me in best regards. Write and tell me just what is happening.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-19-7

[Ethel Ray Nance]

Marielle

24-39-48

Suite 607,
101 Post St.
San Francisco 8, Calif.

Tuesday, June 5th

My dear Andre:

Tickled to death at the news in your letter of the 31st of May. Please correct my office address RIGHT AWAY to the above - it slows up receipt of correspondence.

Tell me more - will you be able to remain over a few days to give Mrs. DuBois a chance to see something of the West Coast? Probably we could go down to the Redwood Trees, Monterey Beach, etc. Mrs. Josephine Duveneck, Quaker, and very active with both American Friends and Council for Civic Unity, has a huge ranch that is well worth seeing. It is a quiet haven for good friends. Wanda Dee, the woman from South Africa you met at the Griffins lives near this ranch - Los Altos - and we just talked together a few days ago and recalled this most pleasant evening. We could have a "jam-up" good session for an evening if you will tell me your program. You won't be talking for whole THREE DAYS, will you? Not that you couldn't.!..!

Try to extend your stay a few days. Letme know so I can start planning. Incidentally, I'm hoping the new contacts may bring in a few ~~shekels~~ toward court costs.

Sincerely,

Marielle

Marielle

Best wishes to Mrs. DuBois.

June 6, 1951

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
Suite 607
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

Dear Mrs. Nance:

Answering your letter of June 5, to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that at present he is out West on a lecture tour. As he is scheduled to speak in San Francisco, he will probably contact you.

I regret that I cannot give you his address while he is there as I do not know myself, but he will be there from the 13th to the 16th.

He is ecpected to return to his office on or about July 1, at which time I shall bring your letter to his attention.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

July 9, 1951

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
Suite 607
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

24-39-50

Dear Marielle:

I want to thank you so much for your kindness during my stay in San Francisco. I am only sorry that we both could not see more of each other.

We had a splendid reception in Los Angeles, and a mass meeting of 2200 people, where they say some Progressives appeared who had not been seen for three or four years.

We then took the train and had a final meeting at Cleveland. Shirley then went on to New York and I went to the Congress in Chicago, where I spoke on the first night to about 15,000 people. It was on the whole a very successful trip.

It was astounding to see your two tall sons. All good luck to the three of you. My best regards to Mr. Griffin. In Chicago, I saw your husband and had a chance to have a little talk.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Ethel Ray Nance]

Nance

505 Cole St.
San Francisco, 17
August 7, 1951

Dear Andre:

By this time you received some "excerpts" which you requested.

This week the Afro comments on W.W.'s trip to Cicero, Illinois and sending report to Herald Tribune before submitting same to Board. It is interesting that this kind of incident provoked action in your case!!!!

24-51-78

It was so good to see you again - and to get a chance to talk with Shirley. The next time you both come this way you can stay at my house now - I have 9 rooms. They are large rooms, too, which is rare in San Francisco. It is so good to get out of the housing project and have room to move around. I think I told you I have starting buying a home. At least it is a start in that direction.

I am so glad the trip was successful. Chicago certainly came through with its meeting. My husband told me he talked with you although you had already written me to that effect.

When you decide to do some more writing and want to enjoy the California climate, come on out and stay with us, both you and Shirley.

I am a bit tired from the "getting settled" routine, and shall slow up a bit and take the days one at a time for a while.

With love to both of you, I am

Sincerely,

Marielle Nance

I have 3 fire places - two real ones!

[Ethel R. Nance]

505 Cole St.
San Francisco 17

Sept. 7, 1951

Dear Andre:

I am quite excited because today my older son Thatcher received a wire from Lincoln University stating they are accepting him for this fall's term. He will get a chance to work part time, and if he continues in athletics as he has done here, he may get consideration for that also.

I am very happy about this because although it will be added expense for a while until we get things rolling I feel the atmosphere with men will be most helpful in building his future. You know because of circumstances he has to depend upon me so much since neither paternal part of his family were of the "building" variety. I don't want him to grow up a "mamma'a boy."

Do you know Horace Mann Bond in a friendly way? Or do you know anyone else at Lincoln? Would it be out of place if you were to write a note stating you are glad he is going to attend there since you know his mother's hopes for him and her desire to help make him a man among men; that she has been your assistant from time to time, that you have known her most of her life, etc. ? is that too big a request to make of you? I feel he will make good and he is eager to try. He needs the association with the remnants of the Negro college world (as it goes out of existence?) I feel it will help him overcome some of the contradictions and complex situations he has been running into here in high school. He really knows no colored boys or girls who are trying to build a future - sometimes I wonder about these mixed communities where we have all our freedom ??? Or do we ? You know what I am trying to say.

The Lincoln offer came about this way - last week the AFRO carried a page on Lincoln men and their accomplishments. Thatcher expressed an interest in front of Franklin Williams, my present "boss" - he said, why not try to get in? I thought it was too late, but he phoned the Dean at Lincoln and he said it might work out if we would have transcript forwarded immediately. So today the wire came, and honestly I don't know right this minute where I am going to scrape up a couple of hundred dollars to get him there and make a token payment, but things usually work out and I can't fail now. I have put all loose coins into this house. In a few months, however, it should start producing since I will have 4 rooms I can rent. I would rather get students if possible. I have one coming next week.

All for now. Love to Shirley and you.

Sincerely, Marielle

Hope you have had some pleasant times this summer 8-8-52 and some rest.

March 27, 1951

856-9

Dr. Otto Nathan
55 East 10th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Nathan:

Please excuse the delay in returning the enclosed list to you. Since my visit with you last week, I have been quite busy in helping to set up this Committee which has been established on behalf of all the defendants.

I checked with several people the questions you raised with me. On the arraignment, the attorney informed me that it was true that Dr. Du Bois was handcuffed to another of the defendants. With regard to the tone of the letter, after considerable discussion it was felt by most of the people that it was well to include the description of his arraignment.

I hope you can find time to communicate with Mr. Clarence Pickett to ask whether he will join with others in initiating the broader committee. I enclose a copy of the draft letter with the revisions that Dr. Frazier and others have suggested.

Please accept the sincere appreciation of all the defendants for your interest and, we hope, for your continued assistance. I can be reached at the above address, and the phone number (the phone is now being installed) is Murray Hill 5-1783.

Sincerely yours,

Louise Patterson
Acting Secretary

dpowa

The Brittany · 55 East 10th Street, New York 3, N.Y.
A KNOTT HOTEL — OPPOSITE WANAMAKERS

25-6-48

March 31, 51

Dear Miss. Patterson:

Your letter of March 27 reached me today on my return from Washington. Thank you for returning the list to me.

I have very carefully examined the draft letter which you sent me and regret that your friends did not feel in a position to make some of the changes which we discussed (I saw, incidentally, Professor Frazier during the week in Washington; he said he agreed with the points I had raised)

As the draft stands now there are chiefly 3 points which make it impossible for me to solicit

Signature:

(a) That four more people were indicted together with Dr. Du Bois is merely mentioned in the sixth paragraph - and it is mentioned in an off-hand fashion. In the following paragraph it is made clear that the Committee's goal is to mobilize support, and to raise funds, for the defense of Dr. Du Bois only.

(b) As far as I know he was advised, the persons Dr. Du Bois was arraigned with were indicted for forgery and theft; they hence are not "thieves and forgers." Even if they were, I should not want to use the language used in the draft. The reasons, I suppose, are obvious.

(c) In view of the fact that I was told by a very trustworthy friend and eyewitness that Dr. Du Bois was not manacled, this should be checked with the one person who knows — Dr. Du Bois himself.

There are other queries that I have and that I mentioned in our discussion.

I wish you every success in the work you have engaged in.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

Otto Nathan,

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

November 21, 51

42-7-35

Dear Dr. Du Bois, dear Shirley:

I am, of course, delighted. My most sincere good wishes, and good luck,

Otto Nathan.

ROY WILKINS
Editor

Official Organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

248

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

20 WEST 40th ST. • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

January 16, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
25 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As the founder of The Crisis, and for twenty-four years its editor, I am writing to ask if you will contribute a piece to our March issue, which we plan to make our 40th anniversary number. You could contribute a page or two of comment, or a full-length article reviewing your editorship of the magazine.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Ivy

James W. Ivy
Editor

JWI:rd

2000 words - $30-35

25-11-35 [Crisis]

Date January 29, 1951 A 5050

THE CRISIS acknowledges with appreciation receipt of

$ 21.88 for Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

The Columbia Encyclopedia

(Miss) Ruth Dean

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

ROY WILKINS
Editor

Official Organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

426

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

20 WEST 40th ST. • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

March
1
1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed please find our check in the amount of $30.00 for your article "Editing 'The Crisis'" to appear in the March issue.

Very sincerely yours,
THE CRISIS MAGAZINE

J. Gairy

(Mrs.) J. Gairy
Bookkeeper

jmg
enc. ck.

46-8-1

May 1, 1951

N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40 Street
New York City

Dear Friends:

We are gathering together various expressions of opinion that have been expressed concerning the indictment of Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois. For that reason, we would appreciate a copy of the resolution which the N.A.A.C.P. passed in his support.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Alice Citron, Sec'y.

24-49-51

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

May 8, 1951

24-49-4

Dear Miss Citron:

At your request I am sending you the enclosed text of the resolution passed by the Board on the indictment of Dr. DuBois which appeared in the NAACP press releases.

Cordially,

Walter White
Executive Secretary

Miss Alice Citron
16-18 W. 29th St.
New York 1, N. Y.

WW:erb
Enclosure

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MU 5-1783

May 17, 1951

N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40 Street
New York City

24-49-6

Dear Friends:

We regret, very much, that in the enclosed advertisement in the Afro-American an error appeared under the picture of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois. Our original copy, of course, did not contain the statement. We believe, it was an inadvertent error caused in all probability by the use of a photograph that contained such information on the back of the picture.

We are sorry for this completely unforseen mistake.

Very sincerely yours,

Alice Citron
Secretary

[illegible]

COPY

RESOLUTION PASSED AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE HELD AT ATLANTA , GEORGIA OF

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
June 26 to June 30th, 1951

Whereas, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is one of the illustrious founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and has devoted his entire life in uplifting the minority group in the South in this nation and in the world as an educator, teacher, scholar, international organizer and editor for more than fifty years, and

Whereas, the Government of the United States has caused the return of an indictment against him alleging that he is an agent of a foreign power and failed to register as such, and

Whereas, the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has expressed the opinion that this action against one of the great champions of Civil Rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes, and

Whereas, Dr. Du Bois is and for more than fifty years has been one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and among Colonial peoples;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Convention go on record as being unalterably opposed to such methods by any Governmental instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes and reaffirm its determination to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans.

25-10-9

ROY WILKINS
Editor

Official Organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

426

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

20 WEST 40th ST. • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

August 7, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

24-5-1-21

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This note is to pass on to you the short message which Edison Carneiro, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, asked me to convey to you. He wishes you to know that the Brazilian Negro community is 100 per cent behind you and fighting in every manner possible to show the ridiculousness of the charges preferred against you. He asked me to be sure that you received this message.

Do you have any copies of the African picture magazine Zonk! which you could care to give away? If you do, would you be kind enough to let me have them.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Ivy

James W. Ivy
Editor

JWI:rnd

[Crisis]

August 31, 1951

Mr. James W. Ivy,
Editor, The Crisis,
20 West 40 Street,
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ivy:

Thank you for your message from Carnegie. Unfortunately, I have thrown away all of my copies of Zonk. If I receive any more, I will remember you.

I have, by the way, a perfect bound copy of the first volume of The Crisis, which I will be glad to exchange for Volume 32, which is missing in my set.

Very sincerely yours,

24-51-22

ROY WILKINS
Editor

Official Organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

426

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

20 WEST 40th ST. • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

September 6, 1951

24-51-77

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I find that we have no extra copy of volume 32 of The Crisis. It does happen that we have extra copies of volume 33, the one you don't want. And of the issues which go to make up volume 32, we have only two -- May, 1926 and October, 1926.

Do you want these two issues from volume 32?

I am sorry that you discarded your copies of Zonk.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Ivy (rds)

James W. Ivy
Editor

JWI:rds

[n.a.a.c.p.]

September 10, 1948

1.
The National Association for Advancement of Colored People of Caroline County, Maryland voted at their executive committee to send telegrams to President Truman and to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath asking that the indictment be dropped.

Enclosed is $5.00 to help.

NAACP of Caroline County
Mrs. M.T. Adams, Acting Sec'y.

42/11D/8

2. Springfield Branch, NAACP
1011 Sherman
Springfield, Missouri

Resolution:

The Springfield Missour Branch of the NAACP is deeply distressed to think that you would persecute Dr. Du Bois, who has been an outstanding champion for human rights, for half a century.

We sincerely believe in his innocence, and ask you in your capacity as Att'y. General to drop the indictment against him.

We believe his indictment was just a cloak to confuse the real purpose, which was to silence his constant plea for equal rights forNegro Americans.

Hoping you will give this matter just consideration, we are

Very truly,
Landon Smith, Pres.
VedaCurtis, Sec'y.

3. Miss Georgia M. Johnson
Cassean Street Community Center
n 815 Cassean St.
Alexandria, La.

to McGrath
As you may know Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is known as an ardent worker for over half a century for the advancement of our race group. Being an aged man now that has been so outstanding, it is sad now that he is considered a criminal.

In view of this fact and others too numerous to mention, we ask that charges against him be dropped.

Miss Georgia M. Johnson, Directess
Miss Numi E. Scovell, Sec'y.

to Mc Grath

4. I am writing you this letter in behalf of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois who is indicted by the government as being a foreign agent. I have known Dr. Du Bois for the past 40 years. During that time I have heard him deliver scores of addresses bearing upon the civil rights of minority groups or all of the people. I have never heard Dr. Du Bois utter one word which indicated that he was or is connected with any foreign government; always advocating full democracy for all of the people over the world.

I am sure it is a grave mistake when he is labeled as a "foreign agent." for any nation.

Dr. Du Bois is a high class gentleman, foremost scholar, and first class citizen of the United States of America. Please see that the indictment against him is dropped when the case is brought to trial.
George W. Powell, Pres. Jacksonville Business League, Fla.

Passed at Sept. 18 meeting Newark, Delaware, NAACP

Whereas, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is one of the founders of the NAACP and
" from 1910 to 1933 was editor of its magazine, "The Crisis" and
" Dr. Du Bois has devoted most of his 83 years to working for peace and freedom for all people, and
" the Dept. of Justice has indicted Dr. Du Bois on the charge of failing to register as a foreign agent,
" we believe Dr. D. to be a loyal American citizen and this

indictment has been interpreted in many quarters as an attempt to silence him,

Be it resolved that we respectfully request the Dept. of Justice to dismiss the indictment against this great humanitarian and

Further be it resolved that we express our opposition to governmental actions that infringe upon the traditional American right of free speech.

NAACP leaders from Tyler, Texas, Washington, Va., Brookville, Fla. have sent protests, Rev. Hutchings, Springfield, Mass. and others.

42/10/9

[Crisis]

xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

October 8, 1951

Mr. James W. Ivy, Editor
Crisis
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Ivy:

I should like very much to have a copy of the May 1926 number of the Crisis which you say is for sale. Please send it with bill. If you could find a September number of the same year I should be glad.

I am enclosing an order for a subscription sent to me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:MJ
enc:

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-51-1

ROY WILKINS
Editor

Official Organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

426

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

20 WEST 40th ST. • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

October 19, 1951

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

24-5-20

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sorry that I have been unable to turn up a copy of the May 1926 number of The Crisis. However, I have dug out four copies in volume 32, which I am sending you. These are all the copies we have of volume 32.

Accept these numbers as a gift from The Crisis.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Ivy

James W. Ivy
Editor

JWI:rds

[Crisis]

October 31, 1951

Mr. James W. Ivy
The Crisis
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ivy:

Thank you for the copies of The Crisis which you have sent me. To complete Volume 32, I lack now the May and September 1926 issues. I hope you will keep on the lookout for them.

I am sending you herewith a copy of Zonk which I received.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-51-19

ROY WILKINS
Editor

Official Organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

426

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

20 WEST 40th ST. • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

24-51-76

November 8, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks for the copy of Zonk. I find the magazine a very interesting one. I am still on the lookout for the May and September issue of the 1926 Crisis and if I run across them I shall forward them to you.

Sincerely,

James W. Ivy

James W. Ivy

[N.A.A.C.P., 1951]

42-1E-33

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND

A RECEPTION

Honoring

DR. and MRS. W. E. B. DuBOIS

on

Wednesday, September 19, 8 P. M.

at the

Glenarm Y.M.C.A.

28th & Glenarm

Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois (Shirley Graham) will speak.

She is the author of "The Life of George Washington Carver", "Story of Phyllis Wheatley", and other books.

Denver Branch
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People.

[NAACP - Denver, Colorado]

2076 S. St. Paul
Denver 10, Colorado.
August 7, 1951.

National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
16-18 West 29th Street,
New York 10, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

In a recent letter addressed to Mrs. William Gordon, you advised her that Dr. DuBois and Mrs. DuBois would be able to come to Denver to speak sometime during September. At a meeting last night a small group of people who are interested in having Dr. BuBois come here for a public meeting, I was authorized to write a letter to your Committee to find out just when Dr. DeBois would be able to come. We would like to plan a meeting for sometime in September and since a Thursday night seems to be the best night for such a meeting, we would like to suggest the dates of September 13 or September 20, preferably the latter, since of course it would give us a little more time to make the necessary arrangements.

Please inform us also the amount of the financial obligation which we would have to assume in having Dr. DuBois come here. Naturally at the public meeting, we would solicit funds for the defense of Dr. DuBois, but we would like to know what the expenses of such a meeting would be.

We are planning a larger meeting next Monday evening, August 13, and at that time would like to have the information requested above, in order that we can immediately proceed with plans for the meeting. Therefore, we would appreciate an immediate reply by air mail, special delivery.

I am also enclosing $1.00, for which will you please send me 25 copies of Albert Kahn's "Agents of Peace."

Yours very truly,

Lucille B. Sanderson.

(Mrs.) Lucille B. Sanderson

25-19-41

Denver. Colo
Mailing Postal Card — 2000

42/1E/36

"I Take My Stand For Peace"

Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS

42-1E-28

- ★ Scholar, Educator, Author, Fighter for Freedom and Peace.
- ★ 1905 Niagara Movement.
- ★ 1909 Nat'l. Ass'n. for the Advancement of Colored People,— one of the incorporators.
- ★ 1910-1934 Editor of "The Crisis".
- ★ Life Member and Fellow - American Ass'n. for the Advancement of Science.
- ★ 1928 Special Minister to Liberia.
- ★ 1945 Consultant to UNO San Francisco.
- ★ Author "Souls of Black Folk", "World and Africa", etc.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Will Speak in Denver

Thursday, September 20, 1951

8:00 p.m.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH

23rd and Ogden

AUSPICES Denver Branch Nat'l. Ass'n. for the Advancement of Colored People.

W. F. TURNER, President

Mrs. Mildred Stephens, Sec'y. A. S. Fisher, Treas.

Denver [Sept 20, 1951]

RESOLUTION ON DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

WHEREAS, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois is one of the illustrious founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and has devoted his entire life in uplifting the minority groups in the South, in this nation and inthe world as an educator, teacher, scholar, international organizer and editor for more than fifty years, and

WHEREAS, the government of the United States has caused the return of an indictment against him alleging that he is an agent of a foreign power and failed to register as such, and

WHEREAS, the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has expressed the opinion that this action against one of the great champions of civil rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes, and

WHEREAS, Dr. DuBois is, and for more than fifty years has been, one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and among colonial peoples,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this convention go on record as being unalterably opposed to such methods by any governmental instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes, and reaffirms its determination to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Denver Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and _____ other persons assembled at New Hope Baptist Church on Thursday evening, September 20, 1951, most heartily endorse the above resolution passed by the National Convention of the National Association for

24-41-7

the Advancement of Colored People on June 30, 1951, protesting the indictment of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois by the government of the United States.

****

24-41-8

NAACP Denver

RESOLUTION ON DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS

WHEREAS, Dr. W.E. B. Du Bois is one of the illustrious founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and has devoted his entire life in uplifting the minority groups in the South, in this nation and in the world as an educator, teacher, scholar, international organizer and editor for more than fifty years and

WHEREAS, the government of the United States has caused the return of an indictment against him alleging that he is an agent of a foreign power and failed to register as such, and

WHEREAS, the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has expressed the opinion that this action against one of the great champions of civil rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Du Bois is, and for more than fifty years has been, one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and among colonial peoples,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that at a mass meeting of more than two thousand persons assembled at the New Hope Baptist Church in Denver, Colorado, on the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty One, and in the 175th year of American freedom, which meeting is held under the sponsorship of the Denver branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, go on record as being unalterably opposed to such methods by any governmental instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes:

Be it further resolved that we, the people assembled at said mass meeting, affirm the right of all citizens to fight for equal cifil rights throughout the nation and the world. That among those rights is the right to speak up for Peace, Good Will, and Brotherhood among all the people of the world.

(Signed) W.F. Turner

President, Denver Branch
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

42-1E-32

"I Take My Stand For Peace"

HEAR

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS

One of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Consultant, UNO, 1945; Former Editor, "The Crisis", 1910-1934; Author, "Souls of Black Folk", "World and Africa" and other books.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1951

8:00 P.M.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH

23rd and Ogden St.

AUSPICES: Denver Branch, Nat'l. Ass'n. for Advancement of Colored People

W. F. Turner, Pres. Mrs. Mildred Stephenson, Sec'y. A. S. Fisher, Treas.

PRESENTATION OF DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS TO AN AUDIENCE OF MORE THAN 1800 PEOPLE AT THE NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, DENVER, COLORADO
September 19, 1951

Mr. Chairman, you have conferred a distinct honor in giving me the privilege of presenting our distinguished guest to this audience.

Many people in all walks of life join me in thanking you and your organization, the Denver Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for bringing one of the founders and the moving spirit of that organization to our city.

42-18-135

His presence, though for too short a time, is greatly needed and will be deeply appreciated. Flagging spirits will be uplifted. Timid souls will take new courage.

There is a great temptation to review at length the accomplishments, the struggles, the victories, and the defeats of Dr. William E. B. Du Bois.

But how would one review a life that began in the Yankee city of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 83 years ago -- that embraced in its early years the affection, respect, and benefit of that community of scholars who made Harvard College great before the turn of the century, among them Josiah Royce, George Santayana and William James.

Who could review the life of one whose first inclination was toward philosophy and science, who had thrust upon him the role of a protagonist and man of action. Scientist, however, he remains, careful of his facts in that most difficult area illumined by science- human relations. Philosopher he remains seeing the whole more clearly because he lives with burning issues. Philosopher and scientist become a man of action and deserving the title of "Elder Statesman" not only for the Negro people but for all who believe deeply in peace and freedom and equality.

Who can review the life of a man whose defeats have been more triumphant than most men's victories?

All of this is for anyone to read in his book which is more than an autobiography, DUSK OF DAWN. But more deeply still it is written in the story that is America of the first half of the 20th century -- more in that part of the story of what might have been -- the tragic story of the promise not yet fulfilled.

One of the things I like most about this man is that he does not ask his people simply to stand reflected in his glory. He does not even assume to be the spokesman for his people; he asks rather that we become co-workers with him in the struggle.

Allow me to recall just a few of the more obvious attainments: Poet, scientist, philosopher; co-founder of the NAACP and editor of THE CRISIS for more than twenty years; U.S. minister plenipotentiary to Liberia and special consultant to the United Nations; founder of the Pan African Congresses; and while he frequently dips his pen in acid he weilds it with

SUNDAY SEPT. 16, 1951 — MORNING WORSHIP

Opening Hymn No. 382 A.M.E. Hymnal
7s

Now the shades of night are gone;
Now the morning light is come;
Lord, may we be thine today,
Drive the shades of sin away.

Fill our souls with heavenly light,
Banish doubt and clear our sight;
In thy service, Lord, today,
May we labor, watch, and pray.

Keep our haughty passions bound;
Save us from our foes around;
Going out and coming in
Keep us safe from every sin.

When our work of life is past,
O receive us then at last;
Night and sin will be no more.
When we reach the heavenly shore.

Congregational Song
"HIGHER GROUND"

I'm pressing on the upward way,
New heights I'm gaining every day
Still praying as I onward bound,
"Lord, plant my feet on
higher ground."

Chorus
Lord, lift me up and let me stand
By faith, on Heaven's table land,
A higher plane than I have found;
Lord, plant my feet on higher
ground.

II
I want to scale the utmost height
And catch a gleam of glory bright
But still I'll pray till Heaven
I've found,
"Lord, lead me on to higher ground"

A.C.E. League.....5:30 P.M.
Evening Services.....7 P.M.

32-18-122

Hear!!!!!!!

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

Scholar, Educator, Arthor, Fighter for Freedom and Peace, Editor of "The Crisis", Life Member and fellow American Ass'n. for the Advancement of Science, Special Minister to Liberia, Consultant to UNO, Arthor "Souls of Black Folk","World and Africa" etc.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH -----E. 23rd Ave. & Ogden St.
Thursday Sept. 20, 1951.....8 P.M.
Auspices---Denver Branch National Ass'n. for the Advancement of Colored People.

BIRTHDAYS SEPT.

Edna Breckenridge-2933 Welton- 17
James Scott 18
Mrs. Geo. Wilson-2515 Downing-- 18

SPECIAL MEETING

All Class Leaders are asked to meet at the Church...
MONDAY SEPT. 17th....7 P.M.

COMING EVENTS

PRE-HARVEST RALLY.....Sunday Oct. 14th....(More details later)
MOVIE OF THE CALENDAR TEA....Thursday Sept. 27th....Here at Campbell
GUEST ARTISTS' NIGHT..sponsored by the Sr. Choir..SUNDAY SEPT. 30th

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR SUN. SEPT. 9, 1951

Sunday School		$ 11.84
Missionary Offering		13.60
Envelopes	Church Dues	150.60*
	Class Dues	16.40
	Courtesy	5.16
		$ 197.60

Envelopes continued --
Evelyn Jones .05
Charles Lewis .05

CONFERENCE CLAIMS
Lillie Smith.....$2.50
Elizabeth Churchill.$21.90 $2.60

QUARTERLY MEETING AT SCOTT'S METHODIST CHURCH..22nd & Ogden
Sunday Sept. , 1951...3 P.M

"COME TO WORSHIP.....
LEAVE TO SERVE"

32-18-123

REPORT OF CLASSES FOR SUNDAY SEPT. 9, 1951

Class No. 1

Lula Baker	2.00	.20
Lettie Walker	.50	.10
F. Stephens	1.00	.10
J. Stephens	2.00	.20
Ira Cooper	.50	.10

Class No. 2

R. Younger	1.00	.10
C. Younger	1.00	.10
L. Crossland	1.00	.10

Class No. 3

J. Marsh	1.00	.10
N. Elliston	1.00	.10
L. Williams	1.50	.55
Harry Waters	1.00	.10
Ollie Waters	1.00	.10
V. Lewis	1.00	
B. Marsh	.75	.25
Mary Logan	.50	
C. J. Jones	1.00	.10

Class No. 4

B. Weathers	1.00	.10
Mary Thomas	1.00	.10

Class No. 5

Killis Baker	2.00	.20

Class No. 6

Parlee Vernon	2.00	.20
Fred Ward	.15	.10
James Farmer	2.00	.20

Class [illegible]

Irene Render	2.00	.20
J. E. McCallum	1.00	.10
L. A. Love	.50	.10
J. Jackson	1.00	.10
O. Jackson	1.00	.10
C. Hegwood	4.00	.10
J. Hegwood	2.00	.10
Iva Hall	1.00	
E. Holliman	.50	.10
D. Holliman	.50	.15
Abigail Brown	.50	.10

Class No. 8

Lillie Smith	1.00	.10
Arse Hall	1.00	.10
Walter Hall	1.00	.10

Class No. 9

H.Breckenridge	2.00	.10
G. Wilson	1.00	.25
Mrs.G.Wilson	1.00	.10
W. Seaton	.50	.10
E.Breckenridge	1.00	.10

Class No. 10

S. Walker	1.00	.10
M.Thompson	1.00	.10
Ada Stokes	.50	.10
Gladys Stokes	1.00	.10
Sefena Miles	.50	.10
B. Matthews	.50	
L.Bodenhamer	4.00	.50

Class No. 11

M. Gatewood	1.00	.10

Class No. 12

B. Scroggins	1.00	.10
J. Hollins	1.00	.10

Class No. 13

Ida Jennings	2.00	.20
Grace Jones	2.00	.0

Class No. 14

Letha Stewart	1.00	.10
M. A. Stewart	1.00	.10
J.W. Smith	1.00	.10

Class No. 16

Mn. Cruse	.50	.10
L. F. Brown	1.00	.10
C. Benson	4.00	.40
R. Benson	4.00	.40
L. Anderson	.50	.10

Class No. 17

Joan Wren	.50	.10
G. W. Wren	.50	

Class No. 18

L. Frazier	.50	.10

Class No. 20

J. Steele	1.00	
Alice Street	2.00	.20

Class No. 21

W. Newton	1.00	.10
C. Newton	1.00	.10

Class No. 22

J. Pratt	3.00	.30
Lillie Pratt	3.00	.30

Class No. 23

Nina Mayo	1.00	.10
Geo. Mayo	.45	
Eliza Rattliff	.25	.05
Mary Long	2.00	.25

Class No. 24

Arthur Bass	1.00	.10
B. Bass	1.00	.10
Ethel Reed	1.00	.10
T. Perkins	1.00	

Class No. 25

Emmon Walton	.25	

Class No. 26

Bessie Davis	1.00	.10

Class No. 28

Lillie Twiggs	1.00	.10

Class No. 32

Martha Vaden		.10

Class No. 34

B. Robinson	1.00	
J. Robinson	.50	.10
M. Stewart	1.00	.10

Class #5--Ruth Gray ... 50.10
" 17--May Beckett .. 5.00.50
" 8--Val MaDrey 1.00

Class No. 35

Canary Anderson		.10
Willie Johnson		.10
Alice Washington	.05	.05

Class No. 36

Ed. Riddick	1.00	

Class No. 37

Harolene Gordon		.10
Mildred Johnson		.10
JoAnne Gatewood		.10
Emily Gatewood		.10

Class No. 38

L. Ingraham	.20	.30
C. Washington	.05	.05
Patricia Smith		.04
Ruby Jackson		.10
Marie Jones		.05
Ruby Jackson	.05	.05

Class No. 39

Jean Pierce		.10
JoAnn Reed		.10
Jo Holliman	.05	.05

****

ENVELOPES WITHOUT CLASS NUMBERS

Florence Williams	1.00	
Essie Williams	.50	
C. Ford	1.00	
Robert Wilkins	2.00	.10
Fannie Weston	.40	.10
J. Underwood	1.00	.10
Alice Taylor	.50	.10
Laura Taylor	2.00	.20
Bertha Settles	1.00	.10
V. Stanley	1.00	
Henrietta Pratt	.10	.05
Mary Phillips	.50	
Mrs. W. McCallum	2.00	.10
Virginia Mallard	.50	.10
Henry Frazier	.50	.10
[illegible]		.10
Susie Allen	.50	.10
Thos. Allen	.50	.10
Odessa Lane	1.00	.10
E. Frazier	.15	.10
Susie Butler	1.00	.10
Sara Collier	2.00	
Curtis Collier	2.00	
ThelmaCavness	1.00	.25
M. Dabney	1.00	
M. Donifer	1.00	.10
Etta Dabney	.50	
Shirley Davis		.10
Rev.D.W.Mallard	.50	.10
Willie Lane	.50	.10
Phillis Johnson		.05
Thomasine Jackson		.10

THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

1870 BROADWAY

DENVER 2, COLORADO

from the MINISTER'S STUDY
2045 Ash Street

September 26, 1951

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The pleasure of meeting you last week was enhanced by the fact that I began reading your books and other writings when I was in college. They have been a constant source of encouragement and enlightenment.

Mrs. Gordon said you would like to have a copy of my remarks introducing you to that large audience at New Hope Baptist church -- an audience which grew more enthusiastic and appreciative as the evening progressed. I enclose a copy of the "introduction" herewith.

I hope this will not be your last visit to Denver and that the next will be under happier circumstances.

Mrs. Gordon and I are meeting with Attorney Hornbein tomorrow to see if some more concrete work might follow your visit here.

My very best to you and your good wife.

Cordially,

Rudolph W. Gilbert

Rudolph W. Gilbert

24-50-21

24-51-21

PAY RENT TO YOURSELF AND
PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE!

PHONE KEYSTONE 2006

"SQUARE DEALING," OUR MOTTO

W. F. TURNER

REAL ESTATE BROKER

SPECIALIST IN HOMES, SALES AND RENTALS

OFFICE
2603 WELTON STREET — DENVER 5, COLO.

NAACP

Rosenbaum

23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

September 27, 1951

Mr. W. F. Turner
2603 Welton Street
Denver 5, Colorado

24-51-22

Dear Mr. Turner:

We have reached home safely and want to thank you heartily for all you did in Denver. We had an excellent meeting, with about 700 in attendance, at Chicago.

I am enclosing a copy of the resolution passed by the National Board of the NAACP last spring.

You will be interested to know that in Detroit the NAACP deliberately organized a meeting on the same date and hour of our meeting with Judge Hubert Delany as speaker. However, Judge Delany spent a considerable part of his time in condemning witch-hunting and in defending me.

Very sincerely yours,

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

24-37-23

1951 FEB 23 PM 10 20

N279 PD=TR NEWYORK NY 23 951P=

=DR W E B DU BOIS, SMALLS PARADISE=

=135 ST & 7 AVE=

BEST WISHES TO YOU ON THIS HAPPY OCCASION YOUR COURAGE REVIEWS OUR STRENGTH=

:HUNTER NAACP=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[NAACP-NY, CCNY 7

December 5, 1951.

Mr. Johnny Harper
CCNY NAACP c/o Dr. Samuel Hendel
Dept. of Government CCNY
139 Street and Convent Avenue
New York, N.Y.

25-16-53

My dear Mr. Harper:

I thank you for your congratulations, but I regret to say that I cannot undertake any speaking engagements for the next month or so.

I am too tired from the long siege of this indictment.

I appreciate the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

WDB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

✓

QUEENS COLLEGE CHAPTER OF

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

KISSENA BOULEVARD, FLUSHING, N. Y.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Executive Secretary
Walter White

Administrator
Roy Wilkins

Youth Secretary
Ruby Hurley

N.A.A.C.P

CHAPTER OFFICERS

Rosalie King	President
Vernon Griffith	Vice Pres.
Louise Scott	Rec. Sec.
Susan Orestes	Corr. Sec.
Neil Griffith	Treasurer
Juanita Green	Pub. Rel.

Amos Carnegie

409 Edgecomb Ave.
New York. N.Y.

N.A.A.C.P.
Queens College

35-16-57

Dear Dr. DuBois,

We the students of The Queens College Chapter of The N.A.A.C.P. were shocked and angered at the fact that our government dared to attack you and question the ideals for which you work. On November 20, when the case was dropped we felt we had won a great victory.

However, we will not forget or forgive the fact that our government dared point an accusing finger at you and The Peace Information Center. We are therefore attempting to inform our campus of this outrage and make sure it does not happen again. We have enclosed in this letter a leaflet we distributed at Queens College, and we hope it will meet with your approval and contribute somewhat to the courageous ideals

for which you stand.

We are looking forward to the publication of your new book and we will see that it is placed on our college shelves and that the students read it.

We also would like you to know that we feel that your courage and devotion to the ideals you believe in stand out as an inspiration to us all.

We will continue to work for those ideals and dreams we want and know will some day be a reality in America and throughout the world, and we pledge to you our support in your activities, and a fight against anyone, anywhere who dares to attack you, or the things for which you stand.

Very Respectfully yours
Susan Drenker (Sec'y)

December 17, 1951.

Miss Susan Oreskes, Secy.
Queens College Chapter of NAACP
Kissena Boulevard,
Flushing, N.Y.

My dear Miss Oreskes:

Thank you for your kind letter concerning your activities at Queens College.

We appreciate your cooperationg and good-will.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

25-16-56

THE LOVELY–SUNSET BAPTIST DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

REV. E. A. RAMSEY, MODERATOR
2630 JUNIPER AVENUE
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

EDD. NORMAN, TREASURER
ANSON, TEXAS

GEO. W. KERR, SECRETARY
BOX 553
SPUR, TEXAS

C. A. HENDERSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
2512 EAST CEDAR AVENUE
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

LUBBOCK, TEXAS September 25, 1951 19

42-16-7

National Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois & Associates
16-18 West 29 Street
New York City

Find enclosed money-order for five dollars as ~~This~~ branch's contribution to the fund to defend Dr. DuBois against the charges that have been unfairly alleged against him.

We only ~~hope~~ wish this little Branch could do more for such a world renowned character who has contributed so much to the world and the country that now seeks to place him in jail for advocating simple peace.

Sincerely,

Spur Branch N.A.A.C.P.

Spur Branch N. A. A. C. P.

(Rev.) J/ L. Lee, Pres.

Mrs J. L. Lee, Secretary
George W. Kerr, Chm., Exec. Comm.

Geo. W. Kerr

THIS SHAMEFUL INDICTMENT SHOULD BE DROPPED ALTOGETHER

"LIFT EVERY VOICE" IN A MIGHTY CHORUS OF PROTEST!

(FILL OUT ONE OR BOTH BLANKS AND MAIL TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.)

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMAN:
It would be a shameful thing for our country to try to jail Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois as a "foreign agent" because he fights for peace. We urge you to drop the indictment against him and the other Peace Information Center officials.

NAME Star Branch N.A.A.C.P.
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....

TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE:
I enclose $ 3 to help pay legal and other expenses in defense of Dr. Du Bois and associates. (Make checks or money orders payable to Shirley Graham, Treasurer.)

NAME Star Branch N.A.A.C.P.
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

Room 1225 — 16-18 West 29th Street — New York, N. Y.

24-42-75

[N.a.a.c.P. Youth Congress]

[1951]

OPEN LETTER
IN DEFENSE OF DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

TO THE STUDENTS OF THE SOUTH

All his life Doctor William Edward Burghardt DuBois has fought incessantly for freedom and human dignity for the Negro people and all the people of America.

Today he has risen to take a place of world-wide leadership in the struggle for freedom by actively participating in the fight for peace - the most fervent hope of humanity today.

As Dr. DuBois indicated long ago, the problem of the twentieth century is the status of the millions of subjugated dark peoples of the world.

Is not the fight for peace today the fight to prevent wars aimed primarily at halting the liberation movements of the dark peoples of the world?

Is not the freedom or slavery of the Negro people of America essentially tied up with the freedom or slavery of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and every place where the yoke of colonialism holds dark humanity in bondage? The answer to this question would be even more crystal clear if Afro-American soldiers were now being sent to Africa to fight against the Africans rather than to Korea to fight against the Koreans.

Is it not also the epitome of irony that an American army that - even on the battlefield - jimcrows and persecutes the Negroes in its ranks, is sent on a mission to bring freedom to Asia? The common sense and the centuries of bitter suffering of the Asians make them realize that freedom is not in the package that we are endeavoring, by mass murder, to force them to take.

Likewise, the package which the "Fair Deal" administration delivered to the people of America is not what the people of America want. Instead of an FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch laws, and extended civil rights, we have been handed a rising cost of living accompanied by a lowering living standard and serious abridgement of Constitutional liberties. And what is the excuse that is constantly given for this failure to carry out the voters' mandate of the 1948 election? "The war." When they did not have the hot war, they concocted a cold one. Under other conditions, it would be much harder to find excuses.

The increase of Klan activities in the Carolinas and other areas; the cases of Lt. Leon Gilbert (Korea), the Daniels Cousins (N.C.), the Trenton Six (N.J.), the Groveland Three (Fla.), Paul Washington (La.), and Willie McGee (Miss.); the mass execution of the Martinsville Seven - these and other factors are clear indicators of the increased oppression of the Negro people, while our leaders refuse to entertain the idea of anything but war. Just as war and more preparation for war against the movements of colonial liberation are not only the result of a reactionary foreign policy toward these peoples, but also the offerer of more breeding ground for reaction at home, so does the prevention of these wars make it possible for oppressed peoples to gain their freedom and independence.

Thus, the fight for peace and the fight for freedom are one.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois is a Negro, and therefore one of the oppressed dark people of the world. His fight for peace is a fight for his people and their dark kindred the world over. To question the right to be for peace today is to question the right to be for freedom.

Let every American who believes in the freedom and dignity of all humanity ring loud a call for the freedom of this champion of freedom. The indictment of Dr. DuBois as a fighter for world peace is an indictment of the deepest aspiration of the Negro people and all oppressed humanity - freedom.

Ask the President of the United States to use his influence to halt this ruthless indictment. Sign the Appeal of the Committee of Southern Students to Defend Dr. DuBois.

Nathaniel Bond

Nathaniel Bond, Founding Pres. N.C. NAACP Youth Conf.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT.

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DR W E B DUBOIS

HB 7 WEST 125TH ST NYK

1951 FEB 20 PM 1 41

24-37-93

ACCEPT OUR MOST SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS AND FELICITATIONS ON YOUR 83RD BIRTHDAY STOP OUR WISH TO YOU IS THAT EACH SUCCEEDING YEAR WILL BRING YOU MORE JOY AND HAPPINESS STOP A HEARTY HAND SHAKE BY WIRE FROM THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN

ELLA P STEWART PRESIDENT

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives

30 NORTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS
ANdover 3-5903

February 1, 1951

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Rev. Edgar M. Wahlberg
Dr. Lorell Weiss
Rev. Wayne White
Aubrey Williams

24-48-8

Dear Friend:

We are sending you herewith a statement of our policy for peace.

It is our unshakeable conviction that war can be avoided. Despite daily discouragements, we feel that the American people can still turn the tide to preserve national honor and bring international peace. And they will -- if they can find a way to speak out and be heard.

More than one hundred local Committees for Peaceful Alternatives have been formed throughout the country to act on the issues of peace and to press for solutions to international crises by negotiation and mediation. A grass roots peace movement is growing in protest against the official calls for armaments and militarization. Every day local Committees and newly-formed groups call upon our national office for assistance. We must continue to provide the leadership, the materials, and the coordination to transform this activity into a concerted campaign for peace. We are now planning a national conference through which the Committee's voice may be heard in the "great debate" on the crucial issues of peace.

All this is a gigantic task. We know it can no longer be attempted by an office staffed with volunteers, however earnest and steadfast their efforts. The scope of our work now demands an executive director and a budget to enable him to travel and to mobilize the latent forces for peace throughout the country.

The Committee has won a place of national prominence, thanks to the friends who contributed to make its formation possible and to the thousands of people who have joined to make its program known. There simply is no "angel" to absorb the costs of a vigorous peace program. We must count on the people who believe enough in peace to work for it and to help pay for it.

If you cannot send a contribution immediately, send us your pledge and mail your contribution in later.

I know that each of us is called upon to support a multitude of good causes. But all the things we plan and cherish depend on peace. They cannot survive the ravages of a third world war.

Won't you help us now?

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

Robert J. Havighurst
Chairman, Executive Board

RJH:lk
Enclosures - 2

[1951]

THE RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR PEACE

The Declaration of Independence speaks of certain "unalienable rights" which are also among the natural rights of man, and which may not be abridged by the federal government or any of its agencies. Among these are the right to speak and publish freely. By definition, these rights may not be "alienated", or taken away, from the American citizen.

In every time of crisis, attempts are made, both in and out of government itself, to deprive the individual of these rights and silence him when he speaks out in favor of an unpopular point of view, or against a policy of the government in power. Our history is full of examples: William Loyd Garrison stoned in Boston as a premature abolitionist; Eugene V. Debs imprisoned; Brigham Young and his Mormons driven away.

In the atmosphere of hysteria and high passion engendered by crisis, those whom Tom Paine called "the summer soldiers and sunshine patriots" often abandon their constitutional right to speak and publish. They thereby abandon their heritage as citizens and consent to the destruction of the Bill of Rights. We cannot agree to the limitation or destruction of these rights by any agency, unofficial or official, in the federal government or outside of it, in the name of a spurious unity and a pseudo-patriotism. We agree with a great American that such patriotism is often "the last refuge of scoundrels".

All of us are working for peace in the realization that atomic war whatever its ostensible cause is a monstrous immorality that would turn the human race back to the trees and caves of its primitive ancestors. For proclaiming this truth we shall be called ugly names and accused of everything from naivete to treason. This is the price we are willing to pay for affirming reason and hope for peace in this turbulent period in history.

SPEAKING OUT FOR PEACE IN THE HYSTERICAL ENVIRONMENT OF OUR TIMES IS NOT ONLY A LEGAL, CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, BUT A HIGH MORAL OBLIGATION.

Far from being silenced we shall speak the louder; far from recanting we will repeat; far from apologizing we will reassert. We are happy to stand in the company of Paine, Garrison and Lovejoy. We are quite content to let history judge between us and our contemners.

Peace, in or out of quotes, is a great and noble cause which has always drawn unto itself the finest spirits of the human race. We shall continue to proclaim it with all our power as the constant lode star of America and the world in this night of crisis.

Statement of the:
National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives
Prof. Robt. Havighurst, Univ. of Chicago, Chairman of the Board
Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, Co-Chairman

24-47-108

January 24, 1951

Mr. James Allen, Sec.
National Committee to Abolish Jim-Crow
1155 East 107th Street
Los Angeles 59, California

My dear Mr. Allen:

Excuse this tardy answer to your letter of December 7. I certainly approve any effort to abolish race discrimination in the United States. As to just what organization could best do this I am not at all sure, but I hope that you will do all that you can.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-11-6

February 8, 1951
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SYLVIA
PRESS

STATEMENT BY DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

It is with a deep sense of shock that I learn that I and several of my colleagues in the Peace Information Center have been indicted for an alleged violation of a statute known as the Foreign Agents' Registration Act.

This charge was first brought to our attention in August of last year. We felt then, and feel now, that our activities for peace, and in particular to outlaw atomic warfare, could not conceivably fall within the purview of such a statute. This position was made known to the Department of Justice in correspondence. Repeated efforts were made by me to secure an interview with officials of the Department of Justice, but this request was ignored. This was the way the matter stood on February 8th. Yet on February 9th, despite efforts made in good faith by us to make our position clear, we find ourselves confronted with an indictment.

24-41-33

My colleagues and I feel there is no basis, in fact or fancy, for the charge that the Peace Information Center, was in any way a representative of a foreign principal. As Chairman of the Peace Information Center during its existence, I can state categorically, that we were an entirely American organization whose sole objective was to secure peace and prevent a third World War.

Since the organization had disbanded several months ago, I must assume that the Department's action is an effort to frighten into silence the tremendous feeling for peace now being expressed throughout our country.

The desire for peace cannot be made an "alien" sentiment when the fathers and mothers of America's children read daily of impending atomic devastation, and see on the front pages the high price paid for military adventures abroad. Attempting to brand those who work for peace as "foreign agents" will not stem the tide of peace in America. We are confident that on this issue we can trust the sense of justice of the American people. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Justice for the arraignment, and my colleagues and I will be in Washington next Friday, February 16th, on this matter.

I am sure that every American who desires peace, Negro and white, Catholic, Jew or Protestant, the 3,000,000 signers of the World Peace Appeal and tens of millions more, will join us in defense of the right to speak and to work for peace.

dpowa/165

February 8, 1951
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dpowa/165

25-5-27
45-5-42

[Nat'l Comm. to Defend Dr W.E.B DuBois . . .]

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON THE INDICTMENT
OF DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES
OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

BASIS OF THE INDICTMENT

The Foreign Agents Registration Act forms the basis for the indictment handed down against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and four other officers of the Peace Information Center. The ostensible purpose of the Foreign Agents Registration Act is stated to be the identification of agents of foreign principals who might spread foreign propaganda within the borders of the United States.

The act defines an "agent of a foreign principal" to be:

1) "Any person who acts or agrees to act, within the United States, as, or who holds himself out to be whether or not pursuant to a contractual relationship, a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information service, employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal;
2) "Any person who within the United States collects information for or reports information to a foreign principal; or who solicits or accepts compensation, contributions, or loans, directly or indirectly from a foreign principal, or solicits, disburses, dispenses, or collects such money for a foreign principal; or who acts at the order, request or under the direction of a foreign principal."

25-10-31

ANSWER TO THE CHARGES

The initial reaction to the Peace Information Center and its officers, on being informed on August 11, 1950, by the Justice Department that they were required to register pursuant to the terms of this Act was that by no stretch of the imagination could this organization be considered to fall within the definition of "agent of a foreign principal."

A brief of the facts and the law were submitted to the Justice Department by the attorney for the Peace Information Center stating that:

1) no agency relationship existed at any time between the Peace Information Center and any person who could be a foreign principal;
2) that to attempt to apply the Act to the Peace Information Center would so warp and distort the Act as to interfere with and burden the rights of this organization protected by the First Amendment to speak freely and associate freely with any person, group or association of people; and
3) that the inference which the Department of Justice makes that the organization is an agent of a foreign principal was founded only on the fact that there are people throughout the world who may have, and be expressing ideas and concepts similar to those expressed by the Peace Information Center.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

These arguments were rejected by the Justice Department, and Dr. Du Bois requested of both Mr. William E. Foley, chief of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice and Attorney General J. Howard

(more)

McGrath that he be given an opportunity to discuss further this matter. Dr. Du Bois was not honored with the courtesy of a reply to this request. Without any notice, toward the end of January, 1951, the Department of Justice empanelled a grand jury to investigate violation of the Act by the Peace Information Center. When this was called to the attention of Dr. Du Bois, he, secure in the knowledge that his organization had never violated or intended to violate the Act, still sought to meet with the Department of Justice. His request was again denied by Mr. Foley and on February 9 the indictments in question were returned. The arraignment of Dr. Du Bois and the other officers followed on February 16.

STATEMENT OF DR. DU BOIS AT TIME OF ARRAIGNMENT

At the time of his arraignment, Dr. Du Bois made the following statement:

"It is a curious thing that today I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want -- Peace. For 83 years I have worked and studied hoping that in some way I might help my people and my fellowmen to a better way of life, free of poverty and injustice.

"My interest in world affairs is long standing. For two years, from 1892 to 1894, I studied at the University of Berlin and travelled in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and France. I attended the World Races Congress in 1911 in London. I organized Pan-African Congresses in Paris, London, Brussels and Lisbon in 1919, 1921 and 1923. I was in consultation in 1919 and 1921 with the founders of the League of Nations. I attended the first meeting of the League Assembly in Geneva and met with the Directors of the Commission on Mandates and the International Labor Organization. In 1928 I had the honor of serving as Special Minister from the United States to Liberia. In 1936, as a Fellow of the Carl Schurz Foundation, I spent five months in Germany and then went on to China, Japan, Manchuria and Russia. I was appointed special consultant and attended the founding conference in San Francisco of the United Nations. Later, in 1945, I attended the Pan-African Congress in London. I cite these facts simply to indicate that my personal concern and activities for peace these last few years are fully consonant with my entire life interest in the cause of promoting peace through understanding among the peoples of the world.

"With me today are three of my co-workers in the Peace Information Center, persons of integrity and principle who share with me the deep moral conviction that differences between nations must not be allowed to bring about the destruction of the human race.

"It is a sad commentary that we must enter a courtroom today to plead Not Guilty to something that cannot be a crime -- advocating peace and friendship between the American people and the peoples of the world. These indictments are a shameful proclamation to the world that our Government considers peace alien, and its advocacy criminal. In a world which has barely emerged from the horrors of the Second World War and which trembles on the brink of atomic catastrophe, can it be criminal to hope and work for peace?

(more)

"We feel now as we have always felt that our activities for peace, and in particular, the outlawing of atomic warfare cannot conceivably fall within the purview of a statute such as the Foreign Agents Registration Act. As Chairman of the Peace Information Center during its existence, I can categorically state that we were an entirely American organization whose sole objective as Americans was to secure peace and prevent a third world war.

"It is revealing that the Justice Department can find no statate which provides protection for the Negro people from such outrages as the execution of the Martinsville Seven, yet it displays great ingenuity in distorting legislation to make it apply to advocates of peace.

"A great demand for peace is being voiced throughout the country. Men and women everywhere are questioning our tragic military adventure in Korea and the prospect of war with China. There is deep apprehension at the thought that an atomic war may be unleashed. In the light of this, the shabby trick of branding those who seek peace as 'aliens' and 'criminals' will not stem this tide. I am confident that every American who desires peace, Negro and white, Catholic, Jew and Protestant, the three million signers of the World Peace Appeal and the tens of millions more will join us in our fight to vindicate our right to speak for peace."

25-10-33

NEXT STEPS IN THE CASE

The attorneys representing Dr. Du Bois and his associates - Cobb, Howard and Hayes; Parker and Parker and Joseph Panelli of Washington, D. C.; and Miss Gloria Agrin and Stanley Faulkner of New York City - will present their motions to dismiss the indictment, and answers to the charges at the beginning of April. The District Attorney's office may then file its reply to these motions. The trial, in event indictment is not dismissed, can come in May or later.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON CASE

"Dr. Du Bois is no criminal. He is no traitor to this country. Dr. Du Bois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for half a century....whatever forces he has sought to bring to bear on our social and economic ills have been for the benefit of his people and his country. Now a government which has found itself unable to protect the rights of an entire people against criminal intrusion of a prejudiced majority finds the means to HANDCUFF the man who has fought most insistently for those rights. The handcuffs on Du.Bois are meant to serve as a GAG on any Negro leadership that is disposed to 'shoot the works' for freedom."

P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier, March 3, 1951

"...Does the government seek to argue that Americans do not desire peace; that the hatred of war and all of its kindred evils are the exclusive privilege of aliens?

"We believe Dr. Du Bois tells the truth when he insists that....he was acting only as an American citizen whose 'sole object was to secure peace and prevent a third World War'....The vim and vigor with which Dr. Du Bois for more than half a century has attacked racial prejudice and segregation cannot be regarded of itself as evidence of collaboration or collusion with a foreign power...."

Afro-American, Editorial, February 24, 1951

dpowa

Arrangements have been made with the Department of Justice for the first legal preliminaries, the arrignment, and my colleagues andI will be in Washington next Friday, February 16, on thismatter.

A fundamental issue is at stake here. [illegible] to speak for [illegible] loved ones. I am sure that every American, who desires peace, the 3,000,000 signers of the World Peace Appeal and tens of millions more, will join in the defnese of the right to speak for peace. "

STATEMENT OF DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS February 16, 1951

35-5-214

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35-5-215

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A great demand for peace is being voiced throughout our country. Men and women everywhere are questioning our tragic military adventure in Korea and the prospect of war with China. There is deep apprehension at the thought that an atomic war may be unleased. In the light of this, the shabby trick of branding those who seek peace as "aliens" and "criminals" will not stem this tide. I am confident that every American who desires peace, Negro and white, Catholic, Jew and Protestant, the three million signers of the World Peace Appeal and the tens of millions more will join us in our fight to vindicate our right to speak for peace.

oOo

STATEMENT OF KYRIE ELKIN, SYLVIA SOLOFF AND ABBOTT SIMON:

While there are four of us here to answer to these indictments, those against us are by far overshadowed by the indictment of Dr. Du Bois. He is one of the intellectual giants and cultural leaders of our time -- one of the truly great figures of modern civilization. Acknowledged as one of the great leaders in the fight of the Negro people for freedom, he is a worldwid symbol to colonial peoples everywhere.

It is unconscionable to bring a man of Dr. DuBois' stature into a courtroom on such a charge.

Today the Negro people are under repeated brutal attacks -- the execution of the Martinsville Seven, the trial of the Trenton Six, and the imminent execution of Willie McGee. The treatment of Dr. DuBois is a savage attempt to suppress the struggle of the Negro people for freedom by silencing the voice of one of their greatest leaders.

oOo

42-7-105

Reprinted From
"The Pittsburg Courier"
March 3, 1951

THE HORIZON

Handcuffs on Dr. DuBois Is Evidence of 'The Terror' Used to Victimize Us

By P. L. PRATTIS

"***but when Miss Shirley Graham, bride-to-be of the brilliant 83-year-old scholar and NAACP founder, saw him led into an adjoining chamber for FINGERPRINTING, FRISKING and ROGUES-GALLERY picture - taking — WHILE HANDCUFFED TO A UNITED STATES MARSHAL—she broke into uncontrollable, tearful sobs that clearly echoed through the ususally quiet corridors of the Government courthouse."

Mr. Prattis

Stanley Roberts, Washington correspondent of The Courier, wrote the foregoing. It describes the seizure and treatment of William Edward Burghardt DuBois as a CRIMINAL.

Long after Dr. DuBois and most of us now living shall have turned to dust, it will be chronicled of these days that there was "a terror" loose in the land and the picture which Mr. Roberts drew will be recalled as evidence of how "the terror" victimized the people, sparing no one.

• • •

IT HAS required no flair for prophecy (even fools have known) in the present troubled days to know that "the terror" would catch up with DuBois—as it will with others. The people are in the grip of fear and hatred and they blindly and spitefully create "the terror" for angry, malicious intimidation and persecution. We have cut loose from our old moorings of common sense and principle and flail blindly at ghosts which do not exist. Oh, yes, there will be others.

If Dr. DuBois is guilty of working for a foreign power (for Russia), even for peace, he is guilty of an indiscretion (of more, a violation of the law) which I cannot condone. But Dr. DuBois is no criminal. He is no traitor to his country.

DuBois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for a half century. Not always wise, he has always been true. Whatever forces he has sought to bring to bear on our social and economic ills have been for the benefit of his people and his country.

Now a government which has found itself unable to protect the rights of an entire people against criminal intrusion of a prejudiced majority finds the means to HANDCUFF the man who has fought most insistently for those rights.

• • •

THE HANDCUFFS on DuBois are meant to serve as a GAG on any Negro leadership that is disposed to "shoot the works" for freedom. All Negroes who speak for their people are going to find themselves weighing their words carefully, and circumspectly choosing their friends.

They are going to have to make a decision about the dominant issue of the times. That issue, regardless of the direction from which you look at it, is one of color, of the relationships between the white and colored peoples of the world.

If the United States can find a way to win the friendship of the colored peoples of the world, there need be no fear of Russia or communism.

But the United States cannot win that friendship without demonstrating that she is friendly and fair to the colored peoples within her borders.

That is why the fight for the rights of Negroes in this country is in essence a struggle to put the United States right with the world and to strengthen its hopes for the future.

• • •

NEGRO LEADERS who contend for the rights of their people, who try to change the heart of America, are helping their country.

When they back down, they betray their people and their country.

They should remember this as they think upon the fate of the great DuBois.

These are indeed times that beckon to the Uncle Toms among us. There are whites who wait for the word of comfort and satisfaction from self-serving Negroes.

As in the past, these Uncle Toms will seize the opportunity to belittle and impugn the leadership which is daring and courageous.

But they must not prevail. A thousand Negroes should rise to take the place of DuBois, and other thousands for all those others "the terror" will soon clamp its ghost-like hands upon.

For the sake of our common country and ourselves, this is the time to part company with all those, within and without the race, who would make us sell our manhood cheaply. We must cling to individual integrity and strength. We must continue the fight for our people. And we must help to cleanse our country of the evil which blights it. In the long run, sanity will lay "the terror" in its tracks.

Distributed by:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

16-18 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE for the DEFENSE OF DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
and HIS ASSOCIATES in the
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

16-18 West 29 Street New York 1, N.Y.

MU 5-1783

41-198-7

PRESS STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B.DU BOIS

PITTSBURGH COURIER

March 10, 1951 P.L. PRATTIS

....

" I cannot forget , or ignore, what he has done for me, fighting for my rights and serving as an example of my possibilities in a world which spurned me as an inferior. They could not look at him and call me inferior."

"... He became universal in the same sense as GBS. He took his rightful place among the world's great thinkers.... But I do not believe that he is or ever was traitorous to his country, or sought to serve the interests of another country...I know he could not cease pursuing the great truth which lead him on simply because of a temporary hysteria..... Truth won't stand pushing around like that, especially with a courageous man....."

March 3, 1951 P.L. PRATTIS

"...Now a government which has found itself unable to protect the rights of an entire people against criminal intrusion of a prejudiced majority finds the means to HANDCUFF the man who has fought most insistently for these rights."

Feb. 22 MARJORIE MCKENZIE

"The indictment of 83 year old Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is a symbolic act whose significance will not escape colored people here and abroad.... In many respects he has been the architect of that progress (American Race Relations) , of its ideological direction, its pace and trends and standards....The choice of Dr. Du Bois as a defendant is neither random nor routine... It occurs at a time when no other American Negro of comparable stature has spoken so fearlessly and critically of United States policies . ....

We have to take a stand here and now, with Dr. Du Bois. We have to rally around him to save our own skins...the challenge has been made in this case and it has to be met in these terms, else it will be dangerous for a Negro to belong to anything but a church....."

March 24 J.A. ROGERS

"...Dr. Du Bois, I've been reading him for 45 years and throughout his writings, I've found a deep love for his native land.

Any imprisonment of Dr. Du Bois will be the last straw.

I hope that every lover of right and justice will rally to the aid of one who has fought so long, so unflinchingly to help make this nation what it claims to be and is not."

CHICAGO DEFENDER

Feb. 24

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Pres. of Fisk University:

"I would find great difficulty in believing that Dr. Du Bois is a foreign agent . His history has been one of protest, but of loyalty."

EDITORIAL Feb. 24

"Shades of legal procedure in the nation's capital which flip-flop with the color of the defendant's skin is enough to turn your stomach..... ...it was a calculated humiliation based on race when 83 year old

Dr. Du Bois was herded into an iron-cage chute with human derelicts....Outside the barred room, hard-boiled newsmen looked grim....Seasoned attorneys swore audibly.....

AFRO-AMERICAN

Feb. 24 Editorial

The shocking indictment of Dr. Du Bois for failing to register as a foreign agent shows to what alarming and absurd lengths hysteria ridden Department of Justice officials will go.....Does the Government seek to argue that A mericans do not desire peace; that the hatred of war and all of its kindred evils are the exclusive privilege of aliens? .....

The vim and vigor with which Dr. Du Bois for more than half a century has attacked racial prejudice and segregation cannot of itself be regarded as evidence of collaboration or collusion with a foreign power....

It is indeed a shameful period in A merican history when the government feels it necessary to imprison a patriotic and loyal citizen like Dr. Du Bois simply because he boldly speaks out for world peace and human brotherhood."

OKLAHOMA BLACK DISPATCH

From greetings to Dr. Du Bois at the time of his birthday dinner, Feb.23,1951

T.M.B.Brumfield:Fisk University...Alumni Office

"Your foresighted , courageous and uncompromising leadership role in racial, national and world affairs has been through the years an inspiration to the alumni and students of Fisk University...."

J. Finley Wilson : "He is the race's greatest scholar and has been a champion of human rights for a half century and has always been in the forefront when the battle was the hottest."

Judge Hubert T. Delaney: "........I have concluded without knowing and not assuming to pass upon the question of whether the facts sustain the indictmen t that if an outstanding American like Dr. Du Bois who has given sixty years of his life in the battle to wipe out second class citizenship for the Negro could be indicted because he was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace throughout the world, that few of us are safe from attack upon our loyalty to the country of our birth."

EDITORIAL

"

Locking Dr. Du Bois behind prison bars....is.....one of the most shameful and humiliating actions ever taken against the Negro group in the United States. "

STATEMENTS OF OTHER PROMINENT AMERICANS

Rev. Charles A. Hill: Detroit: "No nation has a monopoly on peace and peace certainly is not a foreign to real democracy. The real enemies of America are those who oppose peace. "

Stetson Kennedy: author: "If w e would avoid pogroms and concentration camps, we must rally to the defense of Dr. Du Bois now."

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith: "Readiness to equate disagreement with disloyalty is one of the gravest threats to the freedom of thought and speech essential to democracy. When this question leads to the charging of a man like Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois as the "agent of a foreign power" absurdity is added to injustice. A ll Americans of what ever political persuasion should support the efforts made in his behalf."

Dr. John G. Rideout: University of Idaho:

"I am honored to give my support to the defense of that great American Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and of his associates of the Peace Information Center. Those courageous citizens work selflessly for peace that the criminal selfishness of the few shall not destroy the lives of the world's peoples."

41-198-8

41-198-9

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes:

" This is the most outrageous case of deliberate persecution, to date, of which any agency of our government has been guilty....."

Larkin Marshall: Editor, Georgia:

" The attack upon the constitutional liberties of Dr. Du Bois demonstrates again to what length the war mongers of our land will go to stifle the cry for peace that will not down. Dr. Du BBois is the champion who fights for Negro manhood rights and 15 million Negroes believe in his unswerving devotion to this great land of ours ...."

The Rev. Dr. L.Kuoster:

"The vicious attack of our political leadership against intellectual integrity and wisdom is one of the tragedies in my beloved nation today and runs contrary to all that represents true Christian Democracy. "

Rev. Joseph M. Evans: Chicago, Ill. :

"I am happy to say, I have known Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, or known of him , for more than twenty five years. ..his unquestioned lofty ideals of life, and his uncompromising defense of right and justice for all mankind, have been to me , highly treasured instruments of inspiration to my own life."

Noran Stanton Barney: Greenwich, Conn.:
to Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois:

"My mother, Harriet S tanton Blatch was one of your great admirers. A s I write my little contribution towards your legal defense , I have the feeling that she and my grandmother Elizabeth Cady Stanton are leaning over my shoulder and saying, "sign our names, too."

National Executive Board of National Lawyers Guild:
Resolution passed : in part:

"Because the government, in indicting these men and women, has construed the statute so as to violate the Constitution, the National Lawyers Guild is called upon to defend the fundamental rights thus threatened.....It authroizes its officers to communicate this statement to the Attorney General of the United States and urge that the indictment be withdrawn. "

Furriers Joint Council of New York: to President Harry S. Truman

"On behalf of fifteen thousand New York fur workers we urge you to drop the indictment against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center."

RESOLUTION passed by the National Board of the NAACP:

" .....the board of directors of the NAACP expresses the opinion that this action against one of the great champions of civil rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes."

§ 3rd Buildings

4/12/51

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16-18 West 29th Street
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5 -1783

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A national committee for the defense of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center was formed today in New York by a distinguished group of citizens. Former Minnesota Governor Elmer Benson and the eminent American artist, Paul Robeson, were elected as co-chairmen. Other members of the Committee include Miss Shirley Graham, Treasurer; Hon. Vito Marcantonio, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild and Leon Strauss, vice-Chairmen.

The recently dissolved Peace Information Center and five of its officials are at present under federal indictment for allegedly failing to register as agents of a foreign principal. The Committee has announced that it shall render assistance to the defendants and shall seek a dropping of the indictment.

At the organizing meeting of the Committee, Dr. Du Bois, the world-renowned scholar and dean of American letters, stated: "The defendants deny that Peace is a foreign idea; but they gladly admit that they gathered and publicized ideas and news of action for peace from everywhere they could obtain them. They assert that any attempt to curtail such free interchange of thought, opinion and knowledge of fact the world over is clearly an interference with the constitutional rights of American citizens. The function of this Center was to give to the citizens of this country these facts concerning the world-wide efforts for peace which the American press for the most part was ignoring or suppressing. Surely there can be today no greater need for information than in the peace movement and the effort to remove the horrible threat of a Third World War.

"Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to suppress and curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reform impossible.

"More than that, the accused deny that at any time or in any way the relation of agent and principal existed between the Peace Information Center and any foreign person, organization or state. The Center sought and received information on peace from all sources.

"If efforts like this for peace or any sort of social uplift can be suppressed by intimidation or punishment by the Governme nt then our Bill of Rights is indeed a dead letter."

-30-

April 17, 1951

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16-18 West 29th St.
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5-1783

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The National Committee for the Defense of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center today initiated a nationwide campaign calling for the dismissal of the indictments recently handed down by a Federal Grand Jury. In a call to organizations and individuals throughout the country, the Committee asked for immediate letters and wires to Pres. Truman and Att. Gen. Howard McGrath. The Committee stated: "The indictment of the Peace Information Center and its officers is a challenge to the historic and inalienable right of citizens to be informed about peace and to speak for it. The attempt to project peace as "alien" to this nation is a denial of the universality of the question and an effort to intimidate all Americans who would speak in its behalf. The Department of Justice has placed Peace on trial. The American people must assert their right to serve as the final jury. We therefor urge all individuals and organizations to communicate with Pres. Truman and the U.S. Atty. Gen. to the end that the indictments be dismissed."

The Committee also announced that resolutions asking for a dropping of the indictment haw been passed by the National Executive Committees of the Progressive Party, the National Lawyers Guild and the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions as well as by the Joint Board of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union. A resolution in support of Dr. DuBois has been passed by the National Executive Committee of the NAACP. Further action has been undertaken by a newly-established Committee of Southern Students to Defend Dr. Du Bois. Petitions are being circulated by this Committee on every Negro campus in the South and on several white campuses, including Tulane, University of Texas and the University of N. Carolina.

A spokesman for the National Defense Committee stated: "We are happy to hear of all such actions in support of Dr. Du Bois and his associates. But the campaign must become the serious concern of every organization and individual interested in the cause

of peace. The Government is pushing this case hard. Arguments of defense motions to drop the indictments will be heard on April 27th and trial has been set for May 14th. The defense must move quickly."

-30-

85-9-78

35-6-17

137 W. 137th St. c/o Booth
New York 30, N.Y.
April 17, 1951

Dear Paul,

I shall not be able to attend the meeting tonight, (Wed. April 18), because there is an Executive Committee meeting of the United Negro Peoples Committee. However I would like to report the following:

1. a core of persons is working toward a meeting of an initial group, (15-20 persons) by the end of this week or the first of next, to call for the formation of a "Committee of 500" in Defense of Dr. Du Bois.

2. I shall be relieved from my responsibility in the United Negro Peoples Committee in order to devote my time fully to Dr. Du Bois' defense.

I would like for the following to be considered by the group.

1. That tickets be made available to the Harlem Trade Union Council for any meeting that is being planned, and that in <u>all</u> advertisement this fact be so stated.

2. That large advertisements be taken in the Amsterdam News of the meeting.

I would like to arrange a Conference with you at your convenience. As I am working full-time now it shall have to be in the evening or on the week-end.

Yours for Peace and Freedom,

Dave
DAVE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

16-18 West 29th Street Room 311 New York 1, N. Y.

April 18, 1951

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Spitzer
41 West 83 St.
New York City

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Spitzer,

Few events in recent months have shocked thinking people as deeply as the indictment of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates of the Peace Information Center for failure to register as "foreign agents", because of their work for peace.

Daring to indict Dr. Du Bois and to actually finger print and handcuff this world famous figure, is moreover a calculated insult to the Negro people.

On April 27, 1951 the attorneys for Dr. Du Bois and his associates go into court to argue for the dismissal of the case and a trial date has tentatively been set for May 14, before Judge Holtzoff, the same Judge who presided in the case of William Patterson.

With court appearances initially only a few days away, a highly dangerous situation exists. There simply is not money to pay for accumulated legal expenses and otherwise guarantee an adequate legal defense. A Defense Committee has been set up with Elmer Benson and myself acting as Co-Chairmen.

Knowing of your deep concern with the struggle for peace and Negro rights, I am writing to you, in this serious crisis, hoping that you will be able to make a substantial contribution in the next few days or so which will help guarantee satisfactory legal defense for Dr. Du Bois and his associates, when the court proceedings actually get under way. We must guarantee $3,000 within the next few days and I can only think of appealing to you and others who understand this question fully. I hope you'll be able to make your contribution as large as possible.

Please make all checks payable to Shirley Graham, who is acting as Treasurer ~~of the Committee.~~

Sincerely yours,

PAUL ROBESON

dpowa
PR:HY

April 19, 1951

Dr. Alpheus Hunton
Council on African Affairs
53 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Alpheus:

Enclosed is a check for $63.08 to cover the expenses incurred by the Council in lending us the most valuable and critically needed services of Mary Mitchell.

Please extend to Mary our thanks and best wishes for a speedy recovery. I'm sure you miss her as much as we do in the heavy pile-up of work down here.

As you can see by the letterhead, the new committee is really in action. As usual, we are badly strapped for help, so I haven't been able to get to you minutes of the Executive Committee meetings of the last week. A brochure has been printed and a general mailing is going out in the next few days.

The next Executive Committee meeting is scheduled for this coming Wednesday, at 8:30 PM in the office. I hope you can plan to be there.

Sincerely,

David V. Robison

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

L. P. Risley

April 20, 1951

Dear Friend:

With indecent haste, the Department of Justice is pushing the prosecution of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center. Defense motions are scheduled in Washington on April 27, and trial has been set for May 14th.

We are asking you and your organization to take action immediately to stop this effort to convict these advocates of peace as "foreign agents".

As Dr. Du Bois has stated: "Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to suppress and curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reform impossible."

A roster of the defendants gives significant evidence of the scope and importance of the case: DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS, internationally-known scholar, dean of American letters, and beloved champion of the struggles of the Negro and colonial peoples for freedom for over fifty years; ELIZABETH MOOS, writer, educator and an eloquent woman's voice for peace; ABBOTT SIMON, combat veteran World War II and organizer for peace; KYRLE ELKIN, business man and Treasurer of the Peace Information Center; SYLVIA SOLOFF, militant trade unionist and clerical worker in the office of the PIC, indicted together with the officers of the organization.

25-10-70

The defense of these five Americans is a defense of the right to speak for peace.

We urge you to act immediately! Upon receipt of this letter -

(1) WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND ATT'Y GEN. J. HOWARD McGRATH DEMANDING THE DISMISSAL OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST DR. DU BOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE FORMER PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

(2) HAVE YOUR ORGANIZATION AND FRIENDS TAKE SIMILAR ACTION.

(3) ORGANIZE LOCAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.

(4) CONTRIBUTE FUNDS TO THE DEFENSE CAMPAIGN. $25,000 is needed to win this case for peace! Make checks payable to SHIRLEY GRAHAM, TREASURER.

We remind you - the prosecution is not waiting. The defense must move quickly.

WE URGE YOU TO - ACT NOW!

Sincerely,

ALICE CITRON, Acting Secretary

dpowa

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON, PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, HON. VITO MARCANTONIO, LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

April 24, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I am enclosing some of the background material which has been collated by this Committee and some of its predecessors, plus some additional information concerning the present stage of activities.

I hope this is what you need. I will be at the office most all this afternoon if you need me for any further information.

Sincerely,

DAVID ROBISON, Acting Secretary

dpowa
DR:HY
ENC.

24-45-39

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

April 24, 1951

Dear friend:

We are writing to you on a matter of great urgency. The Department of Justice is pushing with indecent haste the prosecution of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center. Defense motions are scheduled in Washington on April 27, and trial has been set for May 14th.

One of the more important services performed by the Peace Information Center was that it made available the World Peace (Stockholm) Appeal against atomic warfare. Over two million Americans signed that appeal!

It is the opinion of many experts that those two million American signatures have been a major factor in preventing the use of the atom bomb to this date.

25-13-36

Today the Peace Information Center and its officers stand indicted for allegedly failing to register as an "agent of a foreign principal".

Today those two million signers stand indicted by their government together with the Peace Information Center.

The desire for peace is not "alien" to this country.

To speak for peace is to act in the best interests of all citizens.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MUST BE MET!

We urge you to act immediately! Upon receipt of this letter -

(1) WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND ATT'Y GEN. J. HOWARD McGRATH DEMANDING THE DISMISSAL OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST DR. DU BOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE FORMER PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

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Sincerely,

dpowa

ALICE CITRON, Executive Secretary

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON, PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, HON. VITO MARCANTONIO, LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

4/25/51

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16-18 West 29th Street
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5-1783

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS, the eminent Negro scholar and leader has announced plans to be present in the court room in Washington this Friday when arguments to dismiss the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center will be heard. Mrs. Du Bois (Miss Shirley Graham) will accompany her husband.

The National Committee to Defend Dr. Du Bois has also announced that delegations of citizens are being organized in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to be present in the court room. The hearing will take place before Judge Holtzoff in the District Court Build ing in Washington beginning at 10 oclock Friday morning. The Committee urgos the largest possible attendance at this opening of the legal proceedings in defense of the right to speak for peace.

-30-

dpowa

[DuBois Defense Committee, Nat'l]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

April 25, 1951

On Friday of this week, the initial legal steps in the case involving Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center will be undertaken in the city of Washington. At that time, hearings will be held in a federal court on defense motions for a dropping of the indictment. The trial date has been set for May 14.

No single issue of our time is of greater concern to all citizens of this nation than the question of peace. The purpose of the Peace Information Center and its officers who are now on trial for allegedly failing to register as agents of a foreign principal, was to bring to the American people information concerning this most critical question. The right to be informed about and to speak for peace is at stake in these proceedings.

The formation of a National Committee for the Defense of Dr. Du Bois and his associates, has therefor been undertaken by a group of distinguished American citizens. The temporary executive committee of this body is most anxious to have your support as a member of that National Defense Committee. The objectives of the Committee will be to petition public officials to the end that the indictment be dropped; to raise money for the defense of Dr. Du Bois and his associates; and to publish information concerning the facts of the case.

Would you please therefor at your earliest possible convenience let us know if we may count on your support. We should also very much appreciate having, for purposes of publicity, any statement you would care to make on this most important case.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID ROBISON, ACTING SECRETARY

TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

dpowa
DR:HY

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON, PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, HON. VITO MARCANTONIO, LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. Du BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

April 25, 1951

85-19-87

On Friday of this week, the initial legal steps in the case involving Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center will be undertaken in the city of Washington. At that time, hearings will be held in a federal court on defense motions for a dropping of the indictment. The trial date has been set for May 14.

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TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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DR:HY

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON. PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS. PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD.
HON. VITO MARCANTONIO. LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

April 27, 1951

Mr. William Patterson
Civil Rights Congress
23 West 26th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Pat,

The enclosed letter to Louise is self-explanatory.

Best regards.

Fraternally,

dpowa
DR:HY
Enc.

DAVID ROBISON

[Enc.]

85-6-19

April 27, 1951

Louise Patterson
New York, N. Y.

Dear Louise,

Enclosed is a check for $11.41. This was the balance left in the A.E. Kahn, Special Account and should go part way towards covering your phone bill. I shall have to leave the rest of what is owed to you as separate negotiations with the new committee.

Alice Citron has taken over and although the new committee at the moment is in somewhat better shape, the situation is still shaky financially. You could have guessed that without my telling you.

By the time you return, my family will have gotten here and I hope we can get together over a glass of beer. It's been a pleasure and a privilege working with you and I have a sneaking feeling it's not going to be the last time.

Fraternally yours,

dpowa
DR:HY
Enc.

DAVID ROBISON, Acting Secretary

STATEMENT BY DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS - April 27, 1951

For 175 years, this country has struggled toward a full realization of the great principles which gave meaning to its birth. Among those principles was the concept that there is no peace without freedom - of the mind as well as the body.

My life span encompasses almost half of the history of this nation. In all my work I have been heir to the historic traditions represented by my great-grandfather who struck a blow for the freedom of the Negro people and of the inhabitants of this land through service in the revolutionary army.

At this moment of my life, I stand accused by the federal authorities of having acted as an agent of a foreign principal. With me stand my four co-workers in the Peace Information Center and today, in deepest anxiety, the American people search the international horizons for a sign which will tell them whether the problems of this moment will find expression in war - or be resolved through peaceful negotiations.

The defendants in this case declare that in their work for peace through the Peace Infromation Center, they were acting as Americans for America. The defendants deny that Peace is a foreign idea. They assert that any attempt to curtail free interchange of thought, opinion and knowledge of fact the world over is clearly an interference with the constitutional rights of American citizens. The function of the Center was to give to the citizens of this country those facts concerning the world-wide efforts for peace which the American press for the most part was ignoring or suppressing. The United States has as yet laid no embargo on the importation of ideas, or knowledge of international effort for social uplift; and surely there can be today no greater need for information than in the peace movement and the effort to remove the horrible threat of a Third World War. Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to suppress and curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reform impossible.

The speed with which the Department of Justice is prosecuting this case must be compared with the historic slowness with which it has prosecuted those who have done violence to the Negro people. The use of this statute against those who would speak for peace is made more revealing by the absence of adequate statutes to protect the life and freedom of the Negro people of this country.

Today hearings will be heard on defense motions to drop the indictment of the former Peace Information Center and its five representatives. In a larger sense, with us are today indicted the millions of people of every race and every nation who seek peace and who insist on their right to advocate it. We call upon all Americans no matter what their political or social beliefs may be to demand that these indictments be dropped and that the prosecution of peace be halted.

US - 8 - 169

STATEMENT BY DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS - April 27, 1951

36-9-130

For 175 years, this country has struggled toward a full realization of the great principles which gave meaning to its birth. Among those principles was the concept that there is no peace without freedom - of the mind as well as the body.

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Today hearings will be heard on defense motions to drop the indictment of the former Peace Information Center and its five representatives. In a larger sense, with us are today indicted the millions of people of every race and every nation who seek peace and who insist on their right to advocate it. We call upon all Americans no matter what their political or social beliefs may be to demand that these indictments be dropped and that the prosecution of peace be halted.

STATEMENT BY DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AT THE TIME OF MOTION TO DISMISS INDICTMENT

For 175 years this country has struggled toward a full realization of the great principles which gave meaning to its birth. Among those principles was the concept that there is no peace without freedom - of the mind as well as the body.

35-5-236

My life span encompasses almost half of the history of this nation. In all my work I have been heir to the historic traditions represented by my great-grandfather who struck a blow for the freedom of the Negro people and of the inhabitants of this land through service in the revolutionary army.

At this moment of my life, I stand accused by the federal authorities of having acted as an agent of a foreign principal. With me stand my four co-mmk workers in the Peace Information Center and today, in deepest anxiety, the American people search the international horizons for a sign which will tell them whether the problems of this moment will find expression in war - or be resolved through peaceful negotiations.

The defendants in this case declare that in their work for peace through the Peace Information Center, they were acting as Americans for America. The defendants deny that Peace is a foreign idea. They assert that any attempt is to curtail free interchange of thought, opinion and knowledge of fact the world over is clearly an interference with the constitutional rights of American citizens. The function of this Center was to give to the citizens of this country those facts concerning the world-wide efforts for peace which the American press for the most part was ignoring or suppressing. The United States has as yet laid no embargo on the importation of ideas, or knowledge of international effort for social uplift; and surely there can be today no greater need for information than in the peace movement and the effort to remove the horrible threat of a Third World War. Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to suppress and curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reform impossible.

The speed with which the Department of Justice is prosecuting this case must be compared with the historic slowness with which it has prosecuted those who have

done violence to the Negro people. The use of this statute against those who would speak for peace is made more revealing by the absence of adequate statutes to protect the life and freedom of the Negro people of this country.

35-5-237

Today hearings will be heard on defense motions to drop the indictment of the former Peace Information Center and its five representatives. In a larger sense, with us are today indicted the millions of people of every race and every nationxxxx who seek peace and who insist on their right to advocate it. We call upon all Americans no matter what their political or social beliefs may be to demand that these indictments be dropped and that the prosecution of peace be halted.

[W.E.B. D.]

COPY

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.
12th Episcopal District
African Methodist Episcopal Church
Little Rock, Arkansas

April 27, 1951

President Harry S. Truman
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Truman:

I have seen by the newspapers that Dr. W.E.B. DuBois will be called to trial as an unregistered foreign agent. Much publicity has been given to this trial.

It distresses the Negro people all over the country that Dr. DuBois, at the age of 83, should be questioned as to his loyalty to the United States of America and the great principles for which our country stands: equality, freedom and democracy.

For more than 50 years Dr. DuBois has been the idol of American Negroes who have been seeking to be included in American Democracy. I know of no American, of any race or group, who has more continuously and persistently advocated, interpreted, fought for our Democracy than Dr. DuBois. To his writings, speeches and persistent advocacy of democratic principles during the past 50 years, is due much credit for the sentiment that supports the present generous attitude of yourself and your co-laborers in the matter of Civil Rights for Negroes.

He has always been known to those who oppose Democracy for all, as radical, but much of what he has advocated is now seen to be conservative. I cannot, by the furthorest stretch of my imagination, consider him in any way opposed to our American democracy. I therefore trust that you, now the foremost leader in the cause of Civil Rights, will lend your support to this noble man, so that these last years of his truly great life shall not be marred by misinterpretations of its whole intent, by the courts of the land he so much loves.

Nothing could happen to hurt and discourage the Negro people of America more than the conviction of Dr. DuBois, whom no one of us could think of as disloyal to his country.

I write the above as a citizen and one who has supported you in every election. Dr. DuBois is not a member of my church, nor my political party so far as I know but is nevertheless a true American, whom I delight to honor. On many things we strongly disagree, but not on "Democracy for all".

With great respects, I have the honor to be,
Yours in humble service,

R.R. WRIGHT, JR.
Bishop

dpowa

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. Du BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE May 3, 1951

BISHOP WRIGHT URGES TRUMAN TO BACK DU BOIS

Bishop R.R.Wright, Jr. , this week urged President Harry S. Truman to intervene to block the prosecution of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, "so that these last years of his truly great life shall not be marred by misinterpretations of its w hole intent."

Dr. Du Bois and four other leaders of the former Peace Information Center face trial and possible five year prison sentences on charges of failure to register as alleged "foreign agents."

In his letter to President Truman, Bishop Wright of the 12th District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, praised Dr. Du Bois' "addocacy of democratic principles during the past 50 years", and declared:"I cannot by the furtherest stretch of my imagination , consider him in any way opposed to our American Democracy."

The former Peace Information Center, of which Dr. Du Bois was chairman, collected and published information about activities for peace in the United States and throughout the world, including the International Red Cross Statement and the World Peace (Stockholm) Appeal calling on all governments to outlaw atomic warfare.

Dr. Du Bois has flatly denied the Government's charges that the Peace Information Center was the agent of a foreign principal insisting that he and his associates "were acting as Americans for America and that the work was supported by funds raised solely in the United States." He added:" Any successful attempt

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON, PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD,
HON. VITO MARCANTONIO, LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

5/4 1951

42/3/179

Received from Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

(Friends) Dollars

NAT. COMM. TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
~~AND ASSOC.~~ IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

$ 250 00 ACatron

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

May 7, 1951

Dear Friend:

We are communicating with you on one of the most urgent matters of our day. Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, renowned scholar, writer, historian and a foremost advocate of peace has been indicted by the Department of Justice together with his associates in the Peace Information Center.

Among the services performed by this Center was that it made available the World Peace (Stockholm) Appeal which more than 2,000,000 Americans signed. They also made available the International Red Cross Statement on the atom bomb.

Dr. Du Bois and his associates have been indicted for allegedly failing to register as an "agent of a foreign principal." Dr. Du Bois has stated: "The defendants deny that peace is a foreign idea, but they gladly admit that they gathered and publicized ideas and news of action for peace from everywhere they could obtain them."

THE CHALLENGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MUST BE MET.

When you receive this , may we urge that you:

1. Write or wire your protest to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath. Ask that the indictments be dropped.

2. Place this matter before every peace meeting in your community.

3. Organize a local defense committee.

4. Raise funds. $25,000 is needed to win.

We are eager to hear from you and hope that you will communicate with us very soon.

Sincerely,

Alice Citron

Alice Citron, Sec'y.

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON. PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS. PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD.
HON. VITO MARCANTONIO. LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

May 15, 1951

Dear Friend:

We are communicating with you concerning one of the most urgent problems of our day. Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, the world renowned scholar, historian, writer, anthropologist and foremost advocate of peace has been indicted by the United States government. Together with his associates in the former Peace Information Center, he will stand trial on October 2nd of this year.

Dr. Du Bois stated on February 16, 1951, the day of the indictment: "It is a curious thing that today I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want—Peace. For 83 years I have worked and studied hoping that in some way I might help my people and my fellowmen to a better way of life, free of poverty and injustice."

We are enclosing materials for your perusal and have others on hand should you wish them. We would welcome an expression of opinion from you. We would also welcome any suggestions you might care to make to this committee.

Since we are eager to hear from you, we are hopeful that this important matter will receive your most earnest attention.

Please communicate with us as to your thoughts on the matter.

Most sincerely yours,

Alice Citron

Alice Citron
Secretary

25-10-69

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON. PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS. PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD. HON. VITO MARCANTONIO. LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES
in the Peace Information Center

16-18 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y. MU 5-1783

MINUTES
May 16, 1951

Present: Rev. Vertanes, Mr. Schutzer, Mr. Stern, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Moos, Mr. McCanns, Miss Citron, Miss Soloff, Mr. Smith, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Elkin, Mr. Krang, Mr. Wilkerson

1.

REPORT BY MR. SCHUTZER, AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Mr. Schutzer presented to the body an inspiring report of activities the A.L.P. has outlined on this case.

a. It will be a major issue

b. Dr. Du Bois will speak at a conference of A.L.P. leaders on Friday, May 18, 1951 to launch the campaign.
A collection will be taken at the meeting to help our committee.

c. A three page fact sheet based on material from our committee will be prepared on this case.

d. The A.L.P. Clubs will organize neighborhood activities to send wires of protest; contact loacl leaders for support; collect funds; invite speakers from the committee to club meetings.

Mr. Schutzer proposed that the broadest type of meeting be organized for September with a small admission fee and on a large scale.

42-1E-23

REPORT ON TOUR FOR DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS

Information was received at this meeting that the Progressive Party has undertaken to organize meetings nationally during the summer for Dr. Du Bois to address.

Other Meetings: Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois will speak at two events in Chicago in June.

ASP has sent a statement to 2,000 professionals.
It has also communicated with its branches to get into activity.

The ASP is also planning a Town Hall meeting in its series of debates. This will be debate No. 2 and the issue will be the indictment of the defendants.

Mr. Mc Canns reported that the United Negro People's Committee for Peace and Freedom is planning a social at Small's Paradise on June 17th, where this will be a featured issue.

FUND RAISING

Suggested that a house affair be organized and that Mrs. Rubenberg be asked whether she could undertake it.

That individuals with summer homes be asked to have socials during the summer.

PUBLICITY

Report was made on two ads inserted by the committee.
a. Full page in the NAACP Souvenir Journal for Jospehine Baker Day.
b. ½ page ad was shown to the committee from the Afro-American.

Mr. Kahn reported on a pamphlet that he has written giving the background of the peace movement in our country . He also has devoted considerable space to the indictment. It was decided to send a wide mailing of this pamphlet and take orders for it.

Mrs. Moos submitted a leaflet for wide distribution. It was decided that 25,000 shall be ordered at once.

Other matter: The secretary reported that responses to our communications are very enthusiastic. Groups in other parts of the country have undertaken activity.

The secretary also reported that financial books have been set up by an accountant and books will be audited regularly.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
MU 5-1783

May 17, 1951

Dear Friend:

We are calling to your attention one of the most urgent issues of our day. Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, world famous scholar, historian, anthropologist and leading peace advocate has been indicted by the Department of Justice together with his associates in the Peace Information Center for voicing his opinion that mankind wants peace.

He and his associates face a five year jail sentence for distributing information about peace.

We are enclosing materials that tell about the case.

We urge action so that the indictment will be dismissed.

WIRE or WRITE President Harry S. Truman asking that the indictments be dismissed.
PUT THIS ON THE AGENDA of all meetings.

RAISE FUNDS. We need $25,000 for legal expenses and publicity to bring this case to the notice of the people.

Let us hear from you.

Sincerely,

Alice Citrom

Alice Citrom
Secretary

100-25-10-68

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON. PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS. PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD. HON. VITO MARCANTONIO. LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

May 21, 1951

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I thought that you and Mrs. Du Bois would be interested im the communication we just received from France.

Paris, May 18, 1951

Dear Miss Citrent

We have just received your letter and the material on the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates of the Peace Information Center.

We are sending immediately letters of protest to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, as well as a communication to the C.G.T. and and the National Council of Partisans of Peace, urging similar action.

We plan to issue a special bulletin to all the organizations affiliated with the F.I.S.E. urging that protests be sent to President Truman and to the Attorney General.

We have prepared an article on the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates which we plan to submit to a popular peace journal here.

We wish you and your committee success in defeating the disgraceful action against Dr. Du Bois and his associates.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Paul Delanoue
General Secretary

Federation Internationale
Syndicale de l' Enseignement

(World Federation of Teachers' Unions)
Paris, France, May 1951

ac

24-45-52

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON. PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS. PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD.
HON. VITO MARCANTONIO. LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

[W.E.B. D.P.]

COPY

RESOLUTION of the General Alumni Association of Fisk University

May 26, 1951

Whereas William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, distinguished graduate of Fisk University, has made an outstanding contribution to scholarship, literature and social action, and

Whereas he has gained the respect, admiration and gratitude of his fellow alumni and has received the highest award from his Alma Mater, and

Whereas the government of the United States has indicted him and is now about to bring him to trial, and

Whereas the General Alumni Association of Fisk University in its annual meeting assembled May 26, 1951 are desirous of expressing at this time their continued respect, gratitude, and admiration of him,

therefore be it

Resolved that we reaffirm our faith and confidence in him and in his integrity and loyalty to the principles and ideals of his Alma Mater and again express our sincere appreciation for his courageous leadership in the struggle for the full emancipation of his people and the realization of total democracy for all men.

(Signed) L. Howard Bennett, Pres.

[W.E.B.D.B.]

COPY

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(signed) L. Howard Bennett
President

[N.C.D.D.]

COPY

EDITORIAL, GARY AMERICAN, June 8, 1951 published in Gary, Indiana

LET'S ALWAYS HEAR WHAT THE OTHER MAN HAS TO SAY

The recent attempt to 'hush' Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois from speaking in Gary proves to us the smallness of a certain element downtown, who have chosen themselves to run the lives of the people in Gary. These self appointed dictators put some sort of pressure on certain leaders in the Midtown area in an effort to see that Du Bois was not permitted to use any hall for his engagement in Gary. However, there efforts were in vain, for Du Bois DID speak and before a large attended and appreciative audience, which was unafraid of the criticism which might be levelled against them from the "rulers."

Du Bois (who frankly we do not believe is a communist) is one of the most outstanding Negroes living in America today, and to have certain people attempt to have Negroes hush his mouth is the height of stupidity. Of course, you will always find a few Negroes who will do the bidding of "master", but the average young Negro in the city of Gary is progressive and will tell "master" to go to H____. For it is plain that by doing such biddings, the Negro who allows himself to be dictated to, only puts the race further back in progress in Gary. It was these same people who two years ago, branded an attempt to use Marquette Park, as "communict inspired" and almost caused a riot in Gary. Yet, they have done nothing themselves to eradicate the blighted condition of citizens paying taxes and being denied the benefits of their taxes. Yes, the Negro who does their bidding is a fool.

25-21-53

For those who don't know who Du Bois is here is a short summary of the man's position. He should be listed as one of the greatest scholars the Negro race has produced. In 1943 Du Bois was elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The membership is limited to 250 scholars in art, literature and music. During its 54 years of existence, it had elected no other Negro to its membership. Du Bois was also a former minister to Liberia and has served on various committees for the federal government. This is the man the small people in Gary tried to quiet.

The recent attempts to force people to refuse halls for the Du Bois speech and the previous Paul Robeson appearance makes us believe that the self styled dictators in Gary, do not want the Gary Negroes to hear what other outstanding Negroes have to say concerning their opinions about conditions. We wonder if someone would attempt to bring A.Philip Randolph here, would the same conditions prevail, or for that matter, any outspoken Negro leader.

Such being the case we can only conclude that this certain element wants the Gary Negroes to remain in the dark as far as how badly they are being treated and ways to remedy the conditions. They would much rather see things status quo with segregated parks, segregated beaches, job discrimination, segregated eating houses, and in general just plain old discrimination as it is practised in the south.

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Reproduced From

Gary American

THE GARY AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.
2085 Broadway, Gary, Indiana

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1951 VOL. XXV — NO. 31

24-39-6

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* * *

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Distributed by
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
& ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16-18 West 29th Street New York 1, N. Y.

The National Committee for the Defense of
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Associates of the
Peace Information Center
16-18 West 29th St.
New York, N.Y.

June 18, 1951

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

STATEMENT ON THE INDICTMENTS BY DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS

35-5-232

For the information of the public, the facts concerning the indictment of the officials of the Peace Information Center should be clarified. These five persons are not accused of treason or conspiracy against the United States. The Government admits that the activities of this organization in advocating peace and circulating petitions on the atom bomb were legal exercises of citizens rights. The Department of Justice has indicted them not for these acts but for refusing to declare that in its activities the Center was acting as agent of a foreign person or foreign organization. This the accused vehemently deny. They declare that in their work for peace through this Center they were acting as Americans for America and that their work was supported by funds raised solely in the United States.

The defendants deny that Peace is a foreign idea; but they gladly admit that they gathered and publicized ideas and news of action for peace from everywhere they could obtain them. They assert that any attempts to curtail such free interchange of thought, opinion and knowledge of fact the world over is clearly an interference with the constitutional rights of American citizens. The function of this Center was to give to the citizens of this country those facts concerning the worldwide efforts for peace which the American press for the most part was ignoring or suppressing. It did this with the same object that other Americans have spread information of medical advance, efforts for labor uplift, scientific discoveries, plans for housing, suppression of crime and education of youth. The United States has as yet laid no embargo on the importation of ideas, or knowledge of international effort for social uplift; and surely there can be today no greater need for information then in the peace movement and the effort to remove the horrible threat of a Third World War.

In our gathering of information we sought every source: we published the Red Cross Appeal and the Stockholm Appeal against use of the atom bomb; we made no attempt to probe motives or hidden reasons for these or other prouncements, but we published the exact words for all men to read and judge. Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to suppress and curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reform impossible.

35-5-234

Worse than that, the accused deny that at any time or any way the relation of agent and principle existed between the Peace Information Center and any foreign person, organization or state. The Center sought and received information on peace from all sources. Since the main threat of world war was by common opinion, between the United States and the Soviet Union, we were especially eager to spread any news of understanding of desire for peace between these powers; but we were equally glad to publish facts of the peace movement in China, India, Britain and South America. At no time nor in any way did the Center receive orders or directives or money from foreign sources. At all times it welcomed information and suggestions. It published facts and encouraged persons to attend Peace Congresses, whether in France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union, England or the United States: but the persons attending represented various organizations and in no case were they delegates of the Peace Information Center, which sedulously confined itself to giving information.

If efforts like this for peace or any sort of social uplift can be suppressed by intimidation or punishment by the Government then our Bill or Rights is indeed a dead letter. We call on all Americans, no matter what their political or social beliefs may be, to rally to the defense and complete vindication of there defendants as victims of war propaganda and revived Fascism.

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[draft of statement of Nat'l Comm. for the Defense of Dr. W.E.B DuBois and..., June 15, 1951]

For the information of the public, the indictment of the officials of the Peace Information Center should be clarified. These five persons are not accused of treason or conspiracy against the United States. The Government admits that their activities of the organization in advocating peace and circulating petitions on the atom bomb were legal exercize of citizens rights. The Department has indicted them for refusing to declare that in their activities they were acting as agents of a foreign person or foreign organization. This the accused vehemently deny. They declare that in their work for peace they were acting as Americans for America and that their work was supported by funds raised soley in the United States.

The defendants deny that Peace is a foreign idea; but they gladly admit that they gathered and publicized ideas and news of action for peace from everywhere they could. They assert that any attempt to curtail such free interchange of thought the world over is clearly an interference with the constitutional rights of American citizens. The function was to give the citizens of this country those facts concerning the world-wide efforts for peace which the American press for the most part was ignoring or suppressing. It did this with the same object that other Americans have spread information of medical advances, efforts for labor uplift, scientific discoveries, plans for housing, suppression of crime and education of youth. The United States has as yet laid no embargo on the importion of ideas, or knowledge of international effort for social uplift; and surely there can be today no greater need of information than in the peace movement and the removal of the horrible threat of a third World War.

24-41-60

In our gathering of information we sought every source: we republished the Red Cross Appeal and the Stockholm Appeal against use of the atom bomb; we made no attempt to probe motives or hidden reasons for these or other pronouncements, but we published the exact words for all men to read and judge. Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reforms impossible.

More than that, the accused vehemently deny that at any time or in any way the relation of agent and principle existed between the Peace Information Center and any foreign person, organization or state. They sought and received information on peace; at no time nor in any way did the Center receive orders or directives or money. They encouraged persons to attend Peace Congresses, whether in France, Czechoslavia, Poland, the United States, England; but these persons represented various organizations and in no case were

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19-41-42

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The defendants deny that Peace is a foreign idea; but they gladly admit that they gathered and publicized ideas and news of action for peace from everywhere they could obtain them. They assert that any attempt to curtail such free interchange of thought, opinion and knowledge of fact the world over is clearly an interference with the constitutional rights of American citizens. The function of this Center was to give to the citizens of this country those facts concerning the world-wide efforts for peace which the American press for the most part was ignoring or suppressing. It did this with the same object that other Americans have spread information of medical advance, efforts for labor uplift, scientific discoveries, plans for housing, suppression of crime and education of youth. The United States has as yet laid no embargo on the importation of ideas, or knowledge of international effort for social uplift; and surely there can be today no greater need for information than in the peace movement and the effort to remove the horrible threat of a Third World War.

25-5-193

In our gathering of information we sought every source: we republished the Red Cross Appeal and the Stockholm Appeal against use of the atom bomb; we made no attempt to probe motives or hidden reasons for these or other pronouncements, but we published the exact words for all men to read and judge. Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to suppress and curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reform impossible.

More than that, the accused deny that at any time or in any way the relation of agent and principle existed between the Peace Information Center and any foreign person, organization or state. The Center sought and received information on peace from all sources. Since the main threat of world war was by common opinion, between the United States and the Soviet Union, we were especially eager to spread any news of understanding or desire for peace between these powers; but we were equally glad to publish facts of the peace movement in China, India, Britain and South America. At no time nor in any way did the Center receive orders or directives or money from foreign sources. At all times it welcomed information and suggestions. It published facts and encouraged persons to attend Peace Congresses, whether in France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union, England or the United States; but the persons attending represented various organizations and in no case were they delegates of the Peace Information Center, which sedulously confined itself to giving information.

If efforts like this for peace or any sort of social uplift can be suppressed by intimidation or punishment by the Government then our Bill of Rights is indeed a dead letter. We call on all Americans, no matter what their political or social beliefs may be, to rally to the defense and complete vindication of these defendants as victims of war propaganda and revived Fascism.

STATEMENT BY DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

For the information of the public, the facts concerning the indictment of the officials of the Peace Information Center should be clarified. These five persons are not accused of treason or conspiracy against the United States. The Government admits that the activities of this organization in advocating peace and circulating petitions on the atom bomb were legal exercizes of citizens rights. The Department of Justice has indicted them, not for these acts but for refusing to declare that in its activities the Center was acting as agent of a foreign person or foreign organization. This the accused vehemently deny. They declare that in their work for peace through this Center they were acting as Americans for America and that the work was supported by funds raised solely in the United States.

35-E-262

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45-5-48

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Incomplete Financial Report on cross-country trip for

Defense Committee for W.E.B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

July 5, 1951

Money turned over to Defense Fund after deductions made -

(a) Percent to Progressive Party

(b) Quoto promised by each city towards traveling expenses

June 3 -	Gary, Indiana	$ 140.00	
June 5	St. Paul, Minn	175.00	
June 10	Seattle, Wash	300.00	
June 12	Portland, Ore	206.00	
June 13	San Josa, Calif	25.00	
June 14	Oakland, Calif	208.11	
" "	San Francisco	25.00	
June 15	" "	206.12	
June 21	Los Angeles	859.44	(Check minus 131.46 traveling *)
June 25	Cleveland	50.00	
	Total	2266.67	

330 cash

* $131.46 figured in additional traveling expenses to Cleveland.

Expenses over train fare - $ 237.46

(Expense sheet will be turned in)

Money on hand $2029.21

Submitted,

Shirley Graham, Tres.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR.W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

July 9, 1951

PRESS RELEASE

Three attorneys for Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center were scheduled to arrive in Paris today to take depositions from officials of the World Peace Council, of which the Department of Justice alleges the P.I.C. leaders were "foreign agents."

Miss Gloria Agrin, of New York; Dean George A. Parker of Washington, D.C.; and Mr. Bernard Jaffe, of New York counsel for Dr. Du Bois and associates left Idlewild Airport S unday afternoon. A long with Department of Justice lawyers, they expect to interview Mr. John Lafitte, Secretary General of the World Peace Council within about one week.

Alleging that the former Peace Information Center was the "agent of a foreign principal", the Department of Justice last February indicted its personnel for supposed violation of the Alien Registration Act. Those indicted included Dr. Du Bois, Chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth Moos and Abbott Simon, executive directors; Kyrle Elkin, treasurer; and Sylvia Soloff a clerical worker in the office. All deny having had an agency relationship with any foreign principal, insisting that their publicizing of information about peace activities was undertaken solely as Americans in the interests of the United States.

The trial originally scheduled for May 14, was postponed until October 2nd in order to permit the tkaing of depositions from the alleged "foreign principal."

00))00

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR.W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
IN THE FORMER PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

JULY 9, 1951

PRESS RELEASE

Attorney George A. Parker, Dean of the Terell Law School, Washington, D.C. arrived in Paris today on a trip to get legal support for the defense of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois against the "foreign agent" charge on which he and four associates in the former Peace Information Center were indicted on February 16, 1950.

Dean Parker was accompanied by Attorneys Gloria Agrin and Bernard Jaffe of New York. While in Paris they are scheduled to take depositions from officials of the World Peace Council of which the Department of Justice alleges the P.I.C. leaders were "foreign agents." They will particularly interview Mr. John Lafitte, Secretary General of the World Peace Council.

The trial originally scheduled for May 14, 1951 was postponed until October 2nd in order to permit the taking of depositions from the alleged "foreign principals"

The National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois also called attention to a resolution passed by the General Alumni Association of Fisk University. The Alumni Association expressing complete faith and confidence in the integrity and loyalty of Dr. Du Bois to the principles and ideals of his Alma Mater (Fisk) reaffirmed its appreciation of his leadership in the struggle for the full emancipation of the Negro people and the realization of total democracy for all men.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16 West 22 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

August 6, 1951

PRESS RELEASE

Eighteen famous French citizens including 6 lawyers and 12 active peace leaders sent their personal solicitations on the indictments faced by Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Mrs. Elizabeth Moos for their refusal to register as "agents of a foreign principal" in their peace efforts in this country. They expressed the solidarity of the French peace movement . They declared that peace is the commoth good and the primary concern of all the people of the world. Speaking for millions of Frenchmen who support the world peace movement they declared that nations can coexist peacefully; that that all differences between nations can be resolved by negotiation. The 18 prominent Fronchmen among whom are the noted Yves Farge, Germaine le Clerque Marc Jacquier, Robert Kiafe further stated that we know that the people of the United States are peace loving people and that no one can plunge them into war without trampling underfoot the general will and undermining the Constituion of the United States. They avowed that there is no freedom more sacred than the freedom to defend peace. They praised highly the efforts of Dr. Du Bois and Mrs. Moos in preserving peace and bringing the truth to the American people.

"We salute you in your ordeal and we express our deep desire that the courts of your country will declare you innocent of baseless accusations. The decision which acquits you will proclaim the benevolence and the legality of action for peace and you will be recognized by the American people as brave and clear-thinking citizens, most worthy of their confidence."

Dr. Du Bois , Mrs. Moos and three other defendants face trial in October, They have declared that they were "Americans acting for America" in making known information about peace activities both here and abroad. They refused to register as agents of a foreign principal because they were not subsevient to any foreign principal and merely sought to let their fellow Americans know that peace activities were taking place both here and abroad.

COPY

Issued by: Rev. J. E. Philpot, Chairman Civic Committee, Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity

... ...

The Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity meeting on Aug. 6, 1951, at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, unanimously endorsed a resolution supporting Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois in his life-long fight for civil rights and opposing the Government's indictment of him as a so-called "foreign agent."

The resolution which was presented to the Conference for passage by the Civic Committee headed by Rev. J. E. Philpot and Rev. J. Henry Patten, Secretary, WAS IDENTICAL WITH THAT PASSED AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA IN JUNE with the exception that the Baptist Conference here included in the resolution a recommendation to the National Baptist Convention meeting in Oklahoma City, September 4th, that it pass a similar resolution in support of the eminent scholar, educator and champion of civil rights.

Among those present at the Conference were a number of delegates to the National Baptist Convention, including: Rev. William B. Toland, Moderator of the Pennsylvania State Baptist Convention; Rev. Arthur W. Jones, former Chairman of the Philadelphia Baptist Conference, now Pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church of Newark, N. J.; The Rev. O. M. Smith, Pastor of Wayland Temple and Chairman of the Philadelphia Conference and its official representative to the National Baptist Convention, although not present when the Du Bois Resolution was passed, has subsequently pledged his support to the effort.

... ...

FULL TEXT

Whereas, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is one of the illustrious founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and has devoted his entire life in uplifting the minority group in the South in this nation and in the world as an educator, teacher, scholar, international organizer and editor for more than fifty years, and

Whereas, the Government of the United States has caused the return of an indictment against him alleging that he is an agent of a foreign power and failed to register as such, and

Whereas, the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has expressed the opinion that this action against one of the great champions of Civil Rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes, and

Whereas, Dr. Du Bois is and for more than fifty years has been one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and among Colonial peoples;

Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that this Convention goes on record as being unalterably opposed to such methods by any Government instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes and reaffirm its determination to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans.

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THIS CONFERENCE GOES ON RECORD AS RECOMMENDING TO THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION MEETING IN OKLAHOMA CITY, SEPT. 4th, the passage of a similar resolution in support of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

25-10-14

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16-18 WEST 29th STREET • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Room 1224 MUrray Hill 5-6912

August 10, 1951

Co-Chairmen:
PAUL ROBESON, N. Y.
HON. ELMER BENSON, Minn.

Vice-Chairmen:
MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, Calif.
HUGH BRYSON, Calif.
HON. VITO MARCANTONIO, N. Y.
PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, N. Y.
LEON STRAUS, N. Y.

Treasurer:
MISS SHIRLEY GRAHAM, N. Y.

Partial List of Members:
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THEODORE BAYER, N. Y.
HANS BLUMENFELD, Pa.
DR. DOROTHY BREWSTER, N. Y.
REV. DUDLEY H. BURR, Conn.
ERNEST DE MAIO, Ill.
WILLIAM WELLS DENTON, Ariz.
MRS. ANGIE DICKERSON, N. Y.
REV. JOSEPH EVANS, Ill.
HOWARD FAST, N. Y.
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REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES, Pa.
MISS ELIZABETH FRAZIER, Pa.
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WILLIAM HARRISON, Mass.
MRS. MARY HOLLY HICKS, N. Y.
REV. CHARLES A. HILL, Mich.
WILLIAM HOOD, Mich.
MRS. M. LOUISE HUNT, Maine
REV. KENNETH P. DE HUGHES, Mass.
DR. ALPHAEUS HUNTON, N. Y.
STETSON KENNEDY, Florida
ROCKWELL KENT, N. Y.
REV. THOMAS KILGORE, JR., N. Y.
ALBERT KAHN, N. Y.
THE REV. DR. L. KUESTER, N. J.
MISS RAY LEV, N. Y.
DR. DONALD G. LOTHROP, Mass.
PROF. OLIVER S. LOUD, Ohio
TOM LUDWIG, Tenn.
MISS FLORENCE LUSCOMB, Mass.
LARKIN MARSHALL, Georgia
REV. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, N. Y.
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MRS. HALOIS MOORHEAD, N. Y.
REV. RICHARD MORFORD, N. Y.
MRS. MARY PHILLIPS, Ill.
MISS BERTHA C. REYNOLDS, Mass.
DR. JOHN RIDEOUT, Idaho
DR. THEODOR ROSEBURY, Missouri
MRS. ANDREW W. SIMKINS, S. C.
REV. KENNETH M. SMITH, Colo.
PROF. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH, Mass.
EDWIN SMITH, N. Y.
FRED W. STOVER, Iowa
REV. CHARLES VERTANES, N. Y.
DOXEY WILKERSON, N. Y.
HENRY WILLCOX, Conn.
DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG, Mass.

Dear Friends:

We are sending you a copy of a very significant and important action taken by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity.

We want to urge that you contact any similar Baptist Ministers Conference in your area. You will note the the Philadelphia group has called upon the National Baptist Convention which is meeting on Sept. 4th in Oklahoma City to go on record in support of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois.

If there is a Baptist Ministers Conference in your locality, would you urge them to support the action of the Philadelphia group?

If there is not, we suggest that ministers be shown copies of the Philadelphia statement for personal support in the campaign to drop the indictment against Dr. Du Bois. We will send you as many copies as you wish.

It is important that you let us know of any action that takes place so that we can give it publicity and encourage other groups to do likewise.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Alice Citron

Alice Citron

25-10-66

Contributors to Emergency Legal Defense Fund

Total Contributions, June 30 to August 11, $864.00 (plus $200.00 loan)

$200.
Paul Robeson (loan)

$100.
Anonymous
Wm. Rix and United Packinghouse Workers, New York

$75.00
Oliver Palmer and United Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers Union, Washington, D.C.

$50.00
Julius Heiman
Henry A. Sauter
Marcus I. Goldman

$30.00
Mrs. Dorothy Haven

$25.00
Mrs. Alice H. Ware
Mrs. Marcia G. Rabinowitz
Fred L. Harte

$24.00
Mrs. Frankie Lee Sims

$15.00
Mark C. Rasmussen
Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Goldman
Allan H. Gilbert

$10.00
S.J. Gluck
Mrs. M. Palmbaum
Anna Rochester
Dr. Samuel Robertson
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Elizabeth Newby
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Mrs. Belle Fodor
Gertrude Haessler
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$1.00
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John Grifalconi
Mrs. Mary Weik

25-61-2

National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Associates in the P.I.C.
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

August 16, 1951

FOR PRESS RELEASE

Support for Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates in their efforts to have the indictment of the Government against them dropped , has come from organizations and persons in every walk of life. Louisville, Kentucky has announced the formation of a committee for the defense of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois. Joining in the organization of the committee and endorsing the Louisville movement to have charges dropped against Dr. Du Bois are: The Housewives League, The Congregational Service Club , The Fisk University Club, Mrs. Lucille Elliot, James L. Wright, Chester Higgins and Mrs. Lillian Elder.

District Council 7 of the United Electrical Workers Union of Cleveland, Ohio voted at its executive board meeting voted to call upon all of its locals to give full financial and moral support to the defense of Dr. Du Bois. The Negro Affairs Committee of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America has issued a striking bulletin entitled : "Is Peace a Crime?" urging the members of District 65 to take the following actions:

Address communications to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath urging the dropping of the indictment against Dr. Du Bois and his four co-workers: Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Abbott Simon, Kyrle Elkin and Miss Sylvia Soloff.

Lending their support, is The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers which is distributing, Agents of Peace by Albert Kahn to all its delegates at the national convention to be held shortly.

From far off Sydney, Australia, the Hotel, Club, Restaurant, Caterers, Tea Rooms and Boarding House Employees Union has written to the State Department of the United States that it feels that the cause of democracy is threatened and the Declaration of Human Rights abrogated when it becomes an indictable offence to seek to advance the cause of Peace." A nation claiming to be freedom loving should not allow its escutcheon to be tarnished by an action against a venerable scholar."

[Nat'l Committee to Defend Dr DuBois]

COPY: EDITORIAL : PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE, AUGUST 18, 1951

CIVIL RIGHTS IN JEOPARDY

Of course, we do not know whether or not Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois was or is an "agent of a foreign principal."

However, based upon his record over the years we doubt that there are any overt acts of Du Bois' which would support the indictment that he is such an agent.

It should be readily conceded, because the facts warrant such a concession that W.E.B. Du Bois is an advocate of peace; that he is world-minded; that he is tremendously interested in justice for the darker races. His long life of service proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that he is that kind of man.

201-7-24

DuBois enies that he is or was the agent of any foreign principal. The Peace Information Center of which he was chairman did distribute literature concerning peace movements in this country and abroad. But that in itself is no violation of anyqlaw. Whenever it becomes a crime to spread information advocating peace the doors of civilization might as well close up.

The case of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is only significant of what is happening in this country. Civil Rights are in grave danger. More and more people are afraid to speak freely. Citizens are afraid to attend certain meetings because it has become the American policy to condemn a man as subversive by association.

While it is true that no American objects to taking an oath of lyalty, it is the idea suggested by the loyalty oath which is objectionable.

Unless every concept of the law is changed, then it would seem that the government must prove that Du Bois had a contractual relationship either direct or indirect with a foreign principal. It is not enough for the government to say that some of the material distributed met the approval of a foreign power. To do so would be a worse violation of legal principles than the upholding of the Smith Act by the Supreme Court.

Reprinted From
"The Philadelphia Tribune"
August 18, 1951

47-7-103-24

Civil Rights In Jeopardy

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Distributed by:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
& ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16-18 West 29th Street New York 1, N. Y.

42-7-106

Reproduced From
"The Louisville Defender"
August 25, 1951

You May Be INTERESTED IN

by G. W. JACKSON

The Case Of DuBois

Last week this column reminisced about Dr. DuBois who was the able teacher of the writer of these lines at old Wilberforce University. In February of this year William Edward Burghardt DuBois was indicted by a federal grand jury along with four other officials of the Peace Information Center, with headquarters in New York City, on a charge of failing to register as foreign agents. The conclusion of this column will tell what the government does to the defendant in a case of this kind if it decides that he is guilty.

This is how it all came about. In the middle of March, 1950, Communists from many countries convened at Stockholm, Sweden, in an assembly known as the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. This assembly issued a document called the World Peace Appeal, or the Stockholm Peace Petition. The Petition said: "We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of human beings. We demand the institution of strict international control to enforce this. We shall consider as a war criminal that government which first employs the atomic weapon against any country. We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal."

This then was the Stockholm Peace Appeal. Forthwith committees were set up in various countries to circulate this petition and secure signers. Special effort was made to interest laboring, youth, women, cultural, sports, scientific and religious groups. Millions of signatures were obtained in this way. The Peace Information Center was established in New York City to publicize the petition and secure active crusaders for peace. Albert Simon was the director, Dr. DuBois the chairman of the sponsoring committee, and other able and liberal New Yorkans were officials and members.

Hardly had the Stockholm convention released its Petition before Secretary of State Acheson branded it as "a propaganda trick in the spurious peace offensive of the Soviet Union designed to weaken the military security of all the democratic nations of the West and at the same time strengthen the military preparation of the Russian-dominated countries of Eastern Europe, China, and Korea in their total struggle against the United States and Great Britain especially." He also charged that the Petition was backed up by Russia and was meant to spread confusion among the peoples of the free nations and to betray them into inaction that would condition them for defeat.

Meanwhile Mr. Acheson directed the Peace Information Center officials to file under the Foreign Registry Act. But the officials insisted at the time that the agency was exempted under the law. Peace Information Center officials then sought to arrange a conference between Dr. DuBois and the Department of Justice, but the Department would not agree and the request for the conference was refused. Later Dr. DuBois wrote to Attorney General McGrath to seek his aid in setting up such a conference, but Mr. McGrath did not answer the DuBois letter.

Secretary Acheson stated the position of the government on the Stockholm Petition. How does Dr. DuBois feel? In a statement prepared shortly after the indictment Dr. DuBois said, "My colleagues and I feel there is no basis in fact or fancy for the charge that the Peace Information Center is representative of a foreign principal. As chairman of the Center during its existence, I can categorically say that we were an entirely American organization whose sole objective was to secure peace and prevent a third war." Later he gave to the press a statement in which he declared that he thought it a "curious thing" that he should be called upon to defend himself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want—Peace. "All my life I have studied and worked hoping that in some way I might help my fellowmen to a better way of life, free of poverty and injustice. Can it be criminal to hope and work for peace when the world has barely emerged from the horrors of the second world war and is now trembling on the brink of an atomic catastrophe?"

Here now is an overview of the case of Dr. William E. B. DuBois, scholar, author, teacher, cofounder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, brilliant editor of the Crisis, founder of the Pan-African Congress whose goal was the uplift of black folks everywhere, uncompromising leader fighting to give his people their rightful place both in American history and American life. These facts are needed by those who would understand the case against the 83-year-old scholar and leader.

If the court finds that the failure to comply with the Registry Act was unlawful and wilful, the maximum penalty will be five years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine. May the verdict show that Dr. DuBois has never failed to be a friend to true democracy.

Distributed by
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
& ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16-18 West 29th Street New York 1, N. Y.

[DuBois Defense Committee, Nat'l]

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
THIRTY-ONE GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN 2, N. Y.

August 31, 1951

Miss Alice Citron,
Hotel Breslin,
29th Street and Broadway,
New York City

Dear Miss Citron:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter which I am sending today to the editor of the Louisville Defender.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

24-45-6

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16-18 WEST 29th STREET • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Room 1224 MUrray Hill 5-6912

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HON. ELMER BENSON, Minn.

Vice-Chairmen:
MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, Calif.
HUGH BRYSON, Calif.
HON. VITO MARCANTONIO, N. Y.
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DR. DOROTHY BREWSTER, N. Y.
REV. DUDLEY H. BURR, Conn.
ERNEST DE MAIO, Ill.
WILLIAM WELLS DENTON, Ariz.
MRS. ANGIE DICKERSON, N. Y.
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PROF. ROBERT D. FIELD, La.
REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES, Pa.
MISS ELIZABETH FRAZIER, Pa.
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WILLIAM HARRISON, Mass.
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EDWIN SMITH, N. Y.
FRED W. STOVER, Iowa
REV. CHARLES VERTANES, N. Y.
DOXEY WILKERSON, N. Y.
HENRY WILLCOX, Conn.
DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG, Mass.

August 31, 1951

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is a postcard addressed to President Truman asking for the dropping of the indictment against Dr. Du Bois and his associates. We hope your club will order a supply to distribute to your members and for the people in the neighborhood.

We cannot urge too strongly the need for action within the next two weeks in order to keep Dr. Du Bois and his associates from going to trial on October 2nd.

Sincerely,

Alice Citron

Alice Citron
Secy.

25-10-65

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN
The White House
Washington, D. C.

42-7-8 [Enc.]

Dear Mr. President:

I think the government's prosecution of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center is a serious error. Justice in this case can best be served by having Attorney General McGrath drop this indictment.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

412

[Nat'l Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois]

Louisville, Kentucky
September 2, 1951

THE LOUISVILLE AND VICINITY BAPTIST MINISTERS AND DEACONS MEETING, representing sixty-five churches with a constituency of over twenty thousand persons, at a regular meeting held on the above date authorized a committee to forward the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS the United States Government is prosecuting an indictment against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center: and

WHEREAS the Baptist Ministers of Philadelphia have gone on record as voicing disapproval of this prosecution:

WE the Louisville and Vicinity Ministers and Deacons Meeting go on record as voicing our full confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Dr. Du Bois and most respectfully suggest that his indictment is a serious error.

WE therefore petition the government to drop this indictment."

42-7-51

Respectfully submitted,
Louisville and Vicinity Ministers and Deacons Meeting

Committee
(Signed) M.M.D. Perdue 515 So. 10th St., Chairman
J.C. Olden
B.L. Davis

****

Issued by: Rev. J.E. Philpot, Chairman, Civic Committee, Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity:

The Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity meeting on August 6, 1951 at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING DR.W.E.B. DU BOIS IN HIS LIFE-LONG FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND OPPOSED THE GOVERNMENT'S INDICTMENT OF HIM AS A SO-CALLED FOREIGN AGENT."

The resolution which was presented to the Conference for passage by the Civic Committee headed by Rev. J.E. Philpot and Rev. J. Henry Patten, Secretary was identical with that passed at the Annual Conference of the NAACP in Atlanta, Georgia in June , 1951.

Among those present at the Conference were a number of prominent ministers including : Rev. William B. Toland , Moderator of the Pennsylvania State Baptist Convention; Rev. Arthur W. Jones, Pilgrim Baptist Church, Newark,NJ: The Rev. O.M. Smith, Pastor of Wayland Temple and Chairman of the Philadelphia Conference pledged his support to the effort.

[Nat'l Comm. to Defend Dr. Du Bois ...]

LOUISVILLE AND VICINITY BAPTIST MINISTERS AND DEACONS MEETING representing 65 churches with a constituency of oever 20,000 persons, at a regular meeting on September 2, 1951 authorized a committee to forward the following resolutions:

"Whereas the United States Government is prosecuting the indictment against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center; and

Whereas the Baptist Ministers of Philadelphia have gone on record as voicing disapproval of this prosecution; and

W E the LOUISVILLE AND VICINITY MINISTERS AND DEACONS MEETING go on record as voicing our full confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Dr. Du Bois and most respectfully suggest that his indictment is a serious error.

We therefore petition the government to drop this indictment."

Committee:

M.M.D. Perdue, Chairman; J.C. Olden; B.L. Davis

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS CONFERENCE OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY meeting on August 6, 1951 at the Emmanuel Baptist Church UNANIMOUSLY endorsed a resolution supporting Dr. Du Bois. The resolution was an endorsement of the NAACP resolution passed at the Atlanta , Georgia convention, June, 1951. (see below) Rev. J.E. Philpot and Rev. J. Henry Patten presented the resolution for passage. Among the prominent ministers present were: Rev. William B. Toland, Moderator pf the Pennsylvania State Baptist Convention, Rev. Arthur W. Jones, Pilgrim Baptist Church, Newark, N.J. The Rev. O.M. Smith, Pastor of Wayland Temple and Chairman of the Philadelphia Conference pledged his support.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS CONFERENCE OF WASHINGTON, D.C. AND VICINITY meeting October, 1951 passed a resolution in support of Dr. Du Bois by endorsing the resolution passed at the NAACP Convention. The Chairman is: Rev. Edward Thomas. Rev. W.C. Summerville of the Lott-Carey Mission of the Baptist of America introduced the motion. Rev. W.H. Jernagin supported the motion which was passed unanimously.

The Interdenominational Ministers Conference of Washington, DC likewise endorsed the NAACP Resolution.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE NAACP CONVENTION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA JUNE 26-30, 1951

Whereas, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is one of the illustrious founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and has devoted his entire life in uplifting the minority group in the South in this nation and in the world as an educator, teacher, scholar, international organizer and editor for more than fifty years, and

Whereas, the Government of the United States has caused the return of an indictment against him alleging that he is an agent of a foreign power and failed to register as such, and

Whereas, the National Board of Directors of the NAACP has expressed the opinion that this action against one of the great champions of Civil Rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes, and

Whereas, Dr. Du Bois is and for more than 50 years has been one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and among Colonial peoples;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

that this Convention go on record as being unalterably opposed to such methods by any Governmental instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes and reaffirm its determination to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans.

25-10-38

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE FORMER PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16 West 22 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

September 8, 1951

PRESS RELEASE

As the trial date for Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois nears, communities in the United States are intensifying their activities to have the indcitment against the venerable scholar and his associates, Elizabeth Moos, Sylvia Soloff, Kyrle Elkin and Abbott Simon dropped. Dr. Du Bois and his four associates in the former Peace Information Center were indicted for refusing to register as agents of a foreign principal when ordered to do so by the Government.

25-19-61

Rejecting the "foreign agent" concept as absurd, a number of cities have organized a multitude of activties. In response to urgent requests Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois have again undertaken to participate in these activities. On september 9th they leave for Milwaukee for three days of speaking engagements. Sidney Berger, the leader of the Peace Crusade declared: " This will be the biggest series of events Milwaukee has seen in years. " From Wisconsin, Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois will travel to Detroit where a large and very representative group of outstanding Detroit leaders has organized, The Committee to Welcome Dr. Du Bois. A mass meeting is scheduled for Sunday, September 16th at the Bethel AME Church. From Detroit, Denver will be the scene of meetings and receptions. The largest event will be at New Hope Baptist Church. A special committee of N.A.A.C.P. women, authors, and active community women will honor Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois at a tea. The final stage of the tour will be Chicago where a State Assembly of peace groups will have the benefit of the participation of Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois.

Dr. Du Bois who is playing a vigorous and active role in defense of his and every American' right to speak for peace hasso inspired large groups of people that many areas which he is unable to visit at the present time are conducting campagins as if he were present.

[W.E.B. D.D.]

98

COPY

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF LOCAL 600 UNITED AUTO WORKERS-CIO
Sunday, September 9, 1951

RESOLUTION ON DR.W.E.B. DU BOIS

WHEREAS William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, a distinguished American, World Scholar, and Constant Fighter for First-Class Citizenship for his people has made an outstanding contribution to scholarship, literature, and social action, and

WHEREAS He has gained the respect, admiration and gratitude of all Negro-America and the countless thousands of colonial people of the world for his untiring efforts in their behalf, and

WHEREAS The government of the United States has indicted him and is now about to bring him to trial in order that, the dark days ahead when personal liberty and freedom may be lost under the onslaught of the McCarthys, Negro Americans will not be intimidated in their fight for a full measure of democracy as outlined in the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights , and therefore be it

RESOLVED That this general council of Local 600 goes on record as affirming our faith in this great American, in his integrity, and loyalty to the principles and ideals of his country and express our sincere appreciation for his courageous leadership in the struggle for the full emancipation of his people and the realization of the total democracy for all men, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED That copies of this resolution be sent to the Executive Board members of the UAW-CIO, the Governor of the State of Michigan , the Senators of the United States from Michigan, and the Congressmen of the United States from Michigan, asking that the indictment against Dr. Du Bois and the other four from the PIC be dropped, and we ask the UAW-CIO Executive Board to report to this local union on their action in this resolution.

.....

[DuBois Defense Committee, Nat'l]

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16-18 WEST 29th STREET • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Room 1224 MUrray Hill 5-6912

September 17, 1951

Co-Chairmen:
PAUL ROBESON, N. Y.
HON. ELMER BENSON, Minn.

Vice-Chairmen:
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HUGH BRYSON, Calif.
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PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, N. Y.
LEON STRAUS, N. Y.

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MISS SHIRLEY GRAHAM, N. Y.

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ERNEST DE MAIO, Ill.
WILLIAM WELLS DENTON, Ariz.
MRS. ANGIE DICKERSON, N. Y.
REV. JOSEPH EVANS, Ill.
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REV. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, N. Y.
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FRED W. STOVER, Iowa
REV. CHARLES VERTANES, N. Y.
DOXEY WILKERSON, N. Y.
HENRY WILLCOX, Conn.
DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG, Mass.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I'm sorry that organizational difficulties are cropping up. It's undoubtedly due to the inexperience of the peace groups.

For example, not only did Detroit receive 1,000 pamphlets long before the meeting, but I also gave them a Detroit address where another 1,000 were available for them.

Abbott Simon spoke to Denver and Chicago by phone so that I hope things work out better. In Chicago, I do know that there are considerable personnel difficulties but the conference projected should be better organized.

Shirley didn't tell me whether she can take on a tea planned by Mrs. Umbells in Chicago for Sept. 23rd.

Still have no exact word as to length of postponement, perhaps later in the day.

My deep regrets for the inconveniences you are experiencing.

Sincerely,

Alice Citron

24-45-49

[M.C.D.P.]

COPY

RESOLUTION PASSED BY A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOUTH EAST ASIA COMMITTEE HELD IN LONDON ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1951

Whereas, Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois is known to all Asiatic, African and underprivileged peoples for a long lifetime devoted to scholarship, social action, justice and human well-being; and

Whereas, he commands universal respect and admiration as the dean of American Social Scientists, a true patriot, and one of the world's greatest democrats; and

Whereas, the Government of the United States has indicted him as a "foreign agent", brought him to the Federal Court in circumstances so humilating that it has roused the feelings of all those who care for human decency and respect for honourable old age, and will bring him to trial on October 2, 1951; and

Whereas, The South East Asia Committee regards such a procedure as a grave attack on fundamental human rights as defined by the United Nations Declaration of Universal Human Rights and wishes to express its continued sympathy, respect and gratitude to Dr. Du Bois at a time of severe tribulation , therefore be it

RESOLVED

that the South East Asia Committee reaffirms its confidence in his purposes, principles and integrity , its gratitude for his noble and self-sacrificing leadership and two generations of friendship towards the cause of Asian freedom and progress, its solidarity with his courageous struggles for the full emancipation of his own people and complete democracy for all men, its total opposition to any mehtods by whatever instrumentality to silence such a man, and its determination to do all in its power to ensure that justice is done and that such voices shall continue to speak.

(Signed) MUNIR-UR-RAHMAN
Secretary, South East Asia Committee

COPIES SENT TO:

1. Secretary-General United Nations

2. United States Embassy in London

3. World Press

AFTER 5 DAYS, RETURN TO

P. O. Box 89

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PALESTINE SEP 24 1 PM 1951 TEXAS

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3 CENTS 3

National Committee To Defend Du Bois
Room 1225-
16-18 West 29th Street -
New York N. Y.

W. E. BURGHARDT Du BOIS
THIRTY-ONE GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN 2, N. Y.

September 25, 1951

Dear Miss Citron:

Will you please get the enclosed letter to the defendants and the committee. Please have it in the mail Wednesday if possible.

~~Very~~ Very sincerely

W. E. B. DuBois

35-5-230

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
in the former Peace Information Center

September 27, 1951

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

In ahard hitting statement to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the United States Embassy in London, the South East Asia Committee avowed its determination to do all in its power to ensure that justice is done and that voices like Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois continue to speak for freedom and progess and complete democracy for all men. Convened in a special meeting at London, England on September 21, 1951, the South East Asia committee voiced its protest against the indictment of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois by the United States Goverument as an "agent of a foreign principal" for refusing to register as an agent in connection with peace activities in the former Peace Information Center.

The statement of the South East Asia Committee signed by Munib Da-Rahman, Secretary reaffirmed its confidence in the principles and integrity of Dr. Du Bois. They gave recognition to Dr. Du Bois' two generations of friendship to the cause of freedom and progress in Asia and Africa. The humiliating circumstances of Dr. Du Bois' arraignment in Washington where he was handcuffed and fingerprinted are described as "circumstances so humiliating that it has roused the feelings of all those who care for human decency and respect for honourable old age" in the resolution of the South East AsiaCommittee.

In eloquent appraisal of Dr. Du Bois' international reputation, the resolution states:"He commands universal respect and admiration as the dean of American Social Scientists, a true patriot, and one of the world's greatest democrats."

[1951]

35-5-231

THE SEPTEMBER TRIP

We visited Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Detroit, Michigan; Denver, Colorado; and Chicago. Milwaukee was reactionary, with no organized Peace or Progressive groups. Yet there are liberal elements who will listen. A business man belonging to the Bahai faith, who came to know us through Shirley's books, invited us to stay at his home and spearheaded our visit. Without him we would have accomplished little. He arranged a reception and press conference at his home and presented us to the Mayor's Human Rights Commission of which he is a member. He signed the call for a public meeting with the rather timid pastor of acolored church where the meeting was held. The attendance was 1500, half white. The Journal gave us a good column interview on the case and a half-column report on the meeting; but after our departure it ran a leading editorial, condemning me for encouraging race animousity by calling the Korean war a fight between white and colored people. The Sentinel was silent.

Detroit is reactionary and tense. The local people furnished me with a body-guard which may or may not have been necessary. Nothing untoward happened. There is both a Peace and Progressive group but they aimed their efforts almost entirely toward the Negroes. Many whites did not know that there were any white defendants. The colored workers were earnest but inexperienced. The meeting in a large colored church was attended by 700 persons, of whom a third were white. Unions were well represented, but upper class Negroes absent. Hill, the colored candidate for the city council, presided and was outspoken. One local colored paper refused to run the advertisement of the meeting; the other and the local edition of the Pittsburgh Courier did. The white press was silent.

Denver was liberal and willing to listen. Most of the influential Negroes rallied around us and the meeting was held under the auspices of the NAACP. Peace advocates were organized and the Democrats expressed interest in our case. A round table of prominent persons, including the dean of the Episcopal cathedral, was held. The two chief papers carried interviews and pictures. About 2000 persons were at the meeting, of whom a half were white. A group of professors from Boulder came to the meeting.

In Chicago the Progressive and Peace elements are not well organized. Our chief support came from the unions, while the Negro community for the most part did not know of the meeting. The race situation in Chicago is curious. Leading Negroes are being persuaded not to complain or agitate. The Urban League was threatened with exclusion from the Community Chest if it took part in the meeting against the Cicero riot. A similar riot at Fernside was kept entirely out of the press. Attorneys for the Cicero victims are among those indicted for conspiracy to create disorder. Percy Julian, the prominent chemist, has had his house bombed, was refused permission to eat with his fellow chemists at the Union League Club and lately was threatened with loss of his job if he presided at a dinner which would discuss discrimination in medical schools and hospitals. Our meeting was filled to standing room by about 700 people, three-fourths being white trade unionists. When the Chicago NAACP inquired as to the advisability of giving support to our case, Roy Wilkins replied "Don't touch it!"

Shirley Graham will report to you personally about her own colorful experiences and the money raised.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[1951]

35-5-232

THE SEPTEMBER TRIP

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discrimination in Medical Schools and hospitals

Shirley Graham will report to you personally about her own colorfull experiences and the monies raised.

When the Chicago NAACP inquired as to the advisability of giving support to our case, Roy Wilkins replied "Dont touch it!"

W.E.B Du Bois

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. Du Bois and Associates
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

PRESS RELEASE

October 4, 1951

As the date set for the trial of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates approaches (November 1st), numerous organizations are expressing their indignation that the noted scholar is being forced to face the ordeal of trial in Washington, D.C.

The Louisville and Vicinity Baptist Ministers and Deacons Meeting of Kentucky representing 65 churches passed a resolution voicing their full confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Dr. Du Bois and stated that his indictment is a serious error.

Im addition to the Baptist ministers, six Louisville Clubs have issued statements calling for the vindication of Dr. Du Bois and his associates. Other Louisville, Kentucky organizations that have acted are: Mrs. Christine Mason, Pres. of the Congregational Service Club declared: that the Congregational Service Club would like to see Dr. Du Bois and his associates vindicated of all charges.

Mrs. Pearl Bell, Pres. of The Housewives League speaking for the housewives and mothers of the organization stated that for many years Dr. Du Bois has been an outstanding leader and citizen of international note. "We respect his unquestioned integrity and feel that he should be exonerated", they said.

Mrs. Lillian Elder, Chairman, Louisville Committee for the Defense of Dr. Du Bois stated that the American people want peace and will not capitualate to those who profit from war. She showed that the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates came about because of their activities for peace.

Mrs. Mahalie H. Dailey, Pres., The Domestic Servants Club said that: "We consider the persecution of Dr. Du Bois and other officers of the former Peace Information Center an injustice to all Americans who believe in peace, goodwill and the brotherhood of men."

Mrs. Lucille Elliot, Sec'y., Woman's Chapter, Farm Equipment Workers Local 236, U.E. and Mrs. R.E. Jones Temple of the Woman's Society of Christian Services expressed their confidence in Dr. Du Bois and called for the dropping of the indictment.

[Nat'l Committee to Defend Du Bois . . .]

COPY

EDITORIAL: THE SUN REPORTER (San Francisco) October 6, 1951

A GRAVE THREAT

The eyes of the world are focused on the case of the renowned scholar, historian, author, economist, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois , who want on trial in Federal Court in Washington, D.C. along with four other defendants, The Bill of Particulars issued against them accuses them of disseminating the "Stockholm Peace Appeal and related information pertaining primarily to prohibition of the use of atomic weapons as instruments of war."

When arrested and booked like a common criminal Du Bois said: "It is a curious thing that I am called upon to defend myself for openly advocating the one thing all people want—peace."

This statement is characteristic of Du Bois. Regardless of his affiliation with peace organizations alleged to be "subversive", the whole career of this great man showed that he could not have acted otherwise.

Is "Peace" becoming a bad word? At least it has been formed into something it was not intended to be. "Peace Offensive" and "Peace Propaganda" are phrases that strain and distort the simple meaning of Peace—to live in harmony with each other.

Du Bois was chairman of the Peace Information Center, which "voiced a message of kinship with the people of other lands and of determination to keep the peace." Its influence was keenly felt here and abroad. The Peace Appeal was signed by 100,000,000 people throughout the world.

John Guhther (Inside America) says that Du Bois " has a position almost like that of...Einstein, being the most venerable and distinguished of leaders in his field."

How can such a man be silenced. How can the voices of 100,000,000 be silenced —even if there is war?

The attempt to do so is a grave threat to civil rights. As Judge Hubert T. Delaney of New York said, "If an outstanding American like Dr. Du Bois who has given fifty years of his life in the battle to wipe out second class citizenship for the Negro could be indicted because he was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace throughout the world, then few of us are safe from attack upon our loyalty to the country of our birth.

25-10-27

[DuBois Defense Committee, National]

xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

October 8, 1951

Miss Alice Citron
16 West 29th Street, Rm. 1224
New York 1, New York

Dear Miss Citron:

Will you kindly send complete batches of our literature to the following persons:

Mr. George Taylor
Men's Domitory
University of New Mexico
Albequerque, New Mexico

Elizabeth McCall Garrett
1878 Grant Street
Denver, Colorado

Also six copies of each of the printed and memographed materilas should be sent to the following persons:

Prof. J.D. Bernal, F.R.S.
21 Tarrington Square
London, W.C., 1, England

Cedric Dover
3 St. Peters Square
London W. 6, England

Also send single copies of a selected batch to

Miss Elisabeth de Sturter
Paramaribo Street 22
Amsterdam, Holland

Very sincerely yr

WEBD:MJ

W.E.B.

24-45-50

[DuBois Defense Comm.]

23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

October 9, 1951

Miss Alice Citron
Room 1224
16 West 29th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Citron:

Your office is making serious mistakes in depositing and drawing checks. If we are not careful we will lose our right to deposit at the Corn Exchange Bank. I am taking the liberty of enclosing two sample checks. All checks which you draw must be signed "Du Bois Defense Fund." That signature even if stamped cannot be placed anywhere on the check with any careless illegibility. It must be placed clearly at the bottom of the check as in sample A. Then under the stamp must be two signatures, Alice Citron and Shirley Graham; and they must be signed by Alice Citron and Shirley Graham. Otherwise, you are committing forgery.

Secondly, in the endorsement of checks, you must not carelessly omit "for deposit, Du Bois Defense Fund" on the back (sample B.) This is a sample check made out to me by James Smith. It is however intended for the Defense Fund. Therefore, on the back I endorse it; but you, when you deposit it, must always without fail [redacted] the endorsement "for deposit, Du Bois Defense Fund, Shirley Graham, Treasurer." If you endorse it this way, then you or anyone else can make the endorsement and deposit it in the bank. If you do not write "for deposit" you cannot make the endorsement without committing forgery; unless, ofcourse, Shirley Graham personally signs the endorsement.

All this may seem trivial but it is not. If your office does not follow this routine, we will lose our right to a bank account. Already two or three inexcusably careless mistakes have been made. I am writing to ask you to see that these mistakes are not made again.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:MJ
enc:

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-49-8

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16 West 29th Street · Room 1224 · New York 1, N. Y. · Murray Hill 5-6912

October 17, 1951

Dear Friend:

The trial of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and his four co-workers in the former Peace Information Center takes place on November first, in Washington, D. C.

On that date, Dr. Du Bois, distinguished 83-year old scholar, will face a criminal trial and the possibility - in this period of hysteria - of a long prison sentence.

It now seems evident that the prosecution of those who, in the words of the government accusation, "wrote and spoke about war and peace and certain weapons of war..." is to be pushed forward. There is still time to take effective action.

The Committee to Defend Dr. Du Bois is planning a delegation to Attorney General McGrath. It is important that there be scholars, scientists and professionals in other fields participating in this effort. Will you let us know please by returning the enclosed card whether it would be possible for you to join us the last week of October? (As soon as we hear from you we will complete travel arrangements and send you the exact details.)

If such a journey is impossible, will you please write a personal letter to the Attorney General and to President Truman so that they may know of your concern?

Finally, if all efforts fail and the case goes to trial, it would be most encouraging and valuable to the defendants to have persons interested in the case present at the trial. If you will be in Washington or can arrange to be there during the week of November fourth, we hope that you will try to attend some of the sessions. If you let us know that you will be in the court room, Dr. Du Bois will be most happy to see you.

We would appreciate hearing from you so that we may know what action is being taken.

Sincerely yours,

A. Citron

Alice Citron, Secretary

25-10-64

[Nat'l Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B DuBois...]

16 West 29th St., Room 1224
New York 1, N. Y.
October 17, 1951

Dear Friend:

You signed the World (Stockholm) Peace Appeal, as did we and over two million other Americans, as did hundreds of millions throughout the world. This was a constructive action for peace in which we all may take pride. Our action bore considerable influence at home and abroad against atomic war, although the peace is far from assured.

But for their part in furthering this action among our fellow-citizens, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and his associates in the leadership of the Peace Information Center suffered criminal indictment last February for failure to register as "foreign agents." After several postponements, the trial will begin on November 1. No further delay can be expected. It is clearly the Government's present intention to go the limit to secure conviction. You are, no doubt, acquanted in a general way with this outrageous prosecution. The essential facts are set forth in the enclosed brochure.

The point of this letter is that we who took our stand for peace on the Appeal all have a direct personal interest in this prosecution. We must take our stand again. We must protest against the indictment of these fellow-advocates of peace.

It is our task to inform the head of the Administration, President Truman, how wrong is this decision. He should know how it violates the deep feelings of the great body of Negro people among whom Dr. Du Bois is the revered scholar. He should know that this prosecution appears shocking to millions of Americans who believe that every person has the right - indeed the duty - to advocate peace whenever he thinks such a policy corresponds to the best interests of our own country.

25-10-59

You will have to tell the President. And that's what we ask you to join us in doing. We do not ask your signature to a statement this time; we ask you to write directly to the President to urge that these indictments be dropped, stating your reasons.

We ask one thing more -- money for the defense. The Defense Committee has reached the acute stage in this case, where it must raise between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars to carry forward the trial -- for legal fees, daily court records, witnesses, etc.

Will you send a contribution today? Please let it be a generous one. And, equally important, give us the assurance that you have written that personal letter to the President. Do not stop with yourself - urge others to act also.

For your ptompt and affirmative response, we shall be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Rudolf Carnap
Prof. Rudolf Carnap
Chicago, Illinois

Joseph Fletcher
Prof. Joseph Fletcher
Cambridge, Mass.

Talbot Hamlin
Prof. Talbot Hamlin
New York, N. Y.

Florence H. Luscomb
Miss Florence H. Luscomb
Cambridge, Mass.

Willard Uphaus
Rev. Willard Uphaus
New Haven, Conn.

Henry Pratt Fairchild
Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild
New York, N. Y.

Kenneth Ripley Forbes
Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Charles A Hill
Rev. Charles A. Hill
Detroit, Mich.

Stanley Moffatt
Judge Stanley Moffatt
South Gate, Calif.

Philip Morrison
Prof. Philip Morrison
Ithaca, New York

John Wild
Prof. John Wild
Cambridge, Mass.

dpowa

PAUL ROBESON

42/1E/14

October 25, 1951.

Dear Friend;

A week from today-- on November 1st-- the foremost Negro scholar in the U.S. will be brought to trial in Washington.

I make no secret of my anger over the legal lynching of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and his four asscciates in the Peace Information Center. From the beginning, the attack on Dr. Du Bois has been not only a vicious attempt to silence all who speak for peace, but a calculated insult to the Negro people.

It is a bitter thing to witness the handcuffing and finger-printing of a great, gentle 83 year old leader of his people. It is bitter, yes, but out of thisbitterness there comes a resolve to fight back, to hit hard-- to win.

I write to you because I know you share my shock and anger. I write to you also because today-- one week before Dr. Du Bois comes to trial-- the funds for his legal defense are not on hand.

I ask you to speed your dollars to me in the enclosed envelope now. Your help will do more than defend Dr. Du Bois. It will serve notice that you join your voice with his, that with him you say, as he has said:

> "I take my stand beside the millions in every nation and continent and cry PEACE-- NO MORE WAR!"

Paul Robeson

[Nat'l Comm. to Defend Dr. DuBois ...]

October 26, 1951

MISS JOSEPHINE BAKER AND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, now 83 years old, goes to trial next Thursday on the charge that he is a "foreign agent". He faces possible $10,000 fine and five years in prison. Miss Josephine Baker could help very much to prevent any such tragedy in ways which would not involve her in any public association with the case.

The charges against Dr. Du Bois grow out of his activities as Chairman of the former PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, which published a bulletin, issued leaflets, and circulated notable declarations for peace. Among the latter was the World (Stockholm) Peace Appeal, which was signed by over 2,000,000 people in the United States.

Because of this activity, the Government ordered Dr. Du Bois and his associates to register as "foreign agents". They refused, because they were not, in all truth, the agents of anybody -- unless it be the American people. To have registered as "foreign agents" would have been to slander the whole peace movement as un-American and foreign-inspired.

It is clear that the Government's indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates for alleged violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act is designed to intimidate leaders of the peace movement and of the Negro people into silence.

A National Committee has been working for several months to bring pressure for the Government to drop the indictments. It has got very broad support, especially among the Negro people. Among the hundreds of organizations and thousands of individuals supporting this demand are the National Convention of the N.A.A.C.P., Fisk Alumni Association, Baptist Ministers Alliance, Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Langston Hughes, 250 leaders of the arts, sciences and professions -- and lots more.

24-41-3

Just now, faced with the trial expenses next week, the National Committee is in a critical position. It must raise over $15,000 within a week -- for legal fees, daily court record, expenses of defendants and lawyers in Washington, national advertising, leaflets, etc., etc.

Miss Baker could help the National Committee out of its difficulty in two ways, which would not compromise her public relations in this country:

1) She could be the honored guest at a private party (no invitations, no publicity) to which people with substantial money would be invited personally. Close to $10,000 could be raised at such an affair. The guests would come expecting to make big contributions.

2) She could also make a financial contribution of her own to the National Committee to Defend Dr. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center. Address: 16-18 West 29th Street, Room 1224, New York, N.Y. Phone: Murry Hill 5-6912. (Make checks payable to Shirley Graham, Treasurer.)

If agreement is reached on No. 1 above, the date can be set at the convenience of Miss Baker. But with her agreement, we can go ahead and borrow money for immediate needs with the confidence that it can be paid back out of the proceeds of the affair.

SHALL our civil liberties go down the drain ?????

HEAR

ALICE CITRON

Teachers Union Leader,
EXEC SECY DR DuBOIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Thursday, November 1, 8 PM
166 Thompson Street

MISS CITRON, noted educator and lecturer, will discuss our hopes for regaining the rights guaranteed by our United States Constitution.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
is the party of labor

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Longshoremen

KEEP THESE DATES WITH HISTORY

Friday, November 2, 8:30 to 10 PM
Election Rally corner Prince & Thompson

Sat Nov 3, a series of rousing rallies:-

1:00-2:00 PM, Waverly & 6th Avenue
2:15-3:15 PM, 4th St & 6th Avenue
3:30-5:00 PM, Bleecker & Thompson
6:00-7:00 PM, Irving Place & 14 St
7:45-9:00 PM, Waverly & 6th Avenue

At these assemblies you will hear:-

JACQUES ISLER, Candidate for N.Y. Supreme Court

CLIFFORD McAVOY, Candidate for President City Council

DR CLEMENTINA J PAOLONE, Chairman Village LaGuardia ALP

Saturday night, November 3, from 9 PM, an old-fashioned social will be held at our Club, 166 Thompson Street. Entertainment - Supreme Refreshments - a genuine get-together. Admission will be FOOD FOR THE STRIKING LONGSHOREMEN'S FAMILIES, who are now entering their second no-pay week. Their fight is your fight.

Club open to accept food for strikers nightly 7:30-9:00 PM

Village LaGuardia Club
American Labor Party
166 Thompson Street

IF YOU WORK FOR A LIVING, VOTE LABOR # ROW D, A.L.P.

dpowa

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

November 2, 1951

PRESS RELEASE

Five Indian writers, Mulk Raj Anand, Mahomed Ashraf, Cedric Dover, Munib Rahman and Iqbal Singh sent their "heartfelt wishes" to Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois who faces trial in Washington, D.C. on November 7th for refusing to register as an agent of a "foreign principal" in connection with his activities in the former Peace Information Center.

They expressed the feelings of that vast company which owes so much to Dr. Du Bois' long struggle for human rights. In hailing Dr. Du Bois' leadership they took note of his deep scholarship and uncompromising heroism which they say, "has borught the whole struggle for peace, justice and decency nearer to victory." "Indeed your name belongs to us, too and it will live in our annals as a bright inspiration to those who seek to build. We pledge ourselves to try to be worthy of it," affirmed the five writers.

Many prominent Americans have likewise communicated with the National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his Associates expressing their indignant opposition to the indictment. Professor Robert Redfield, Professor of Anthropolgy at the University of Chicago wrote to Presidnet Harry S. Truman expressing his alarm at the implications of the coming trial. "The fear and intolerance now prevailing in our country present the danger that this eminent man may be convicted of failing to register as a foreign agent simply because he was an officer of an organization which spoke out for peace, and spoke out in words—the Stockholm petition—also used by Russia. This outcome would be a grave miscarriage of justice, and aserious blow to American freedoms and sense of decency."

[DuBois Defense Comm., National]

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16 West 29th Street · Room ~~1224~~ 1222 · New York 1, N. Y. · Murray Hill 5-6912

November 2, 1951

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Abner Berry of the Daily Worker called to day to tell you about a cablegram he had received from Vienna.

The cable spoke of the special mention, Joliet Curie made in his speech to the delgates. ... of yourself.

I have written Mr. Berry for a copy of the cable.

Sincerely,

Alice Citron

24-45-51

D6X54

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. DUBOIS AND ASSOCIATES
1015 M St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Co 3613

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9th

Insisting that "Peace is not a foreign idea," the National Committee for the Defense of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Associates today declared that "it is a monstrous miscarriage of justice to punish free Americans for doing their duty and exercising their legal right."

Dr. Du Bois and four associates in the former Peace Information Center go on trial today in the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., for alleged violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The others indicted are Elizabeth Moos, educator; Sylvia Soloff, office worker; Abbott Simon, peace leader; and Kyrle Elkin, businessman.

Counsel for Dr. Du Bois and his associates include the firms of Cobb, Howard and Hayes, and Parker and Parker of Washington, D. C.; and the Hon. Vitor Marcantonio, Gloria Agrin, Bernard Jaffee and Stanley Faulkner, of New York City.

The defendants are accused of serving as publicity representatives of "a foreign principal" in their circulation of bulletins, pamphlets and petitions calling for peace. The indictment reads, in part: "The material disseminated....consisted of information about peace, war, instruments of war, and the consequences of peace and war..."

Speaking on behalf of the five defendants, the National Committee asserted: "These five citizens, never before accused of crime, absolutely deny the truth of this accusation. The defendants assert that Peace is not a foreign idea and that in speaking for it they were expressing convictions which they had long held and in which they still believe."

Declaring that "..the Constitution of the United States guarantees them the right to advocate peace by word and act," the statement continuest "The fact that other foreign persons, organizations and governments agree in this fight against a Third World War is no proof that Americans who engage in such a struggle are their agents."

The indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates has aroused nation-wide protest from throusands of citizens and hundreds of organizations, among them the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the General Alumni Association of Fisk University; the Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity; the Louisville and Vicinity Baptist Ministers and Deacons Meeting; the National Lawyers Guild; Methodist Federation for Social Action; Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO.

Full text of the statement is attached.

dpowa

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[Nat'l Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois]

309 Woodlawn Road
Baltimore 10, Maryland

November 16, 1951

Dear Friend,

The indictment of the distinguished Negro scholar, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center, commands the attention of every American who cherishes our heritage of freedom. The enclosed memorandum contains a brief summary of the facts in this infamous case.

In the words of the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN, "The shocking indictment... shows to what alarming and absurd lengths hysteria-ridden Department of Justice officials will go..." For, as Dr. DuBois himself has stated, "These indictments are a shameful proclamation to the world that our Government considers peace alien, and its advocacy criminal. In a world which has barely emerged from the horrors of the Second World War and which trembles on the brink of atomic catastrophe, can it be criminal to hope and work for peace?....."

Dr. DuBois is an internationally respected scholar, an undaunted leader of the Negro people and a founder of the N.A.A.C.P., and a man of unimpeachable personal integrity. Yet in his 83rd year, this scholar and leader who has devoted a long and honorable life to racial and international understanding has now been indicted on the charge of failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

25-10-60

At his arraignment, Dr. DuBois said, "As Chairman of the Peace Information Center during its existence, I can categorically state that we were an entirely American organization whose sole objective as Americans was to secure peace and prevent a third world war."

This action by the Federal authorities, if sustained, would give a precedent for branding all efforts for peace by any individual or organization as acts of a "foreign agent". Such a violation of our American traditions cannot go unopposed. As Judge Hubert T. Delaney has stated, "If an outstanding American like Dr. DuBois... could be indicted because he was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace... then few of us are safe from attack."

We therefore ask you as an advocate of our basic American liberties to join with us in signing the enclosed open letter to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath protesting the indictment of Dr. DuBois.

To be most effective we must act now. The trial has already begun and is expected to last about two more weeks. We, therefore, request that you return the enclosed card to Rev. Villiar at the above address with the next three days.

Sincerely yours,

John Ed. T. Camper, M.D
Dr. J. E. T. Camper

Rev. F.E. Villiar

Levi B. Miller
Rev. Levi B. Miller

Frank J. Frye
Rev. Frank J. Frye

C.G. Wolf, P.H.D.
The Rev. C.G. Wolf

[Enc.]

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND ATTORNEY GENERAL MCGRATH

The indictment of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his four associates of the former Peace Information Center under the Foreign Agents Registration Act is a direct blow at the right of every American to speak out for peace, and an unwarranted affront against the Negro people.

The particulars of the indictment against the former P.I.C. charge that it disseminated "information about peace, war, instruments of war, and the consequences of peace and of war..." What a distortion of American history it requires to see in such activities something alien to Americans! In Dr. DuBois' words, "In a world which has barely emerged from the horrors of the Second World War and which trembles on the brink of atomic catastrophe, can it be criminal to hope and work for peace?.."

The indictment against a Dr. DuBois can only be construed as a further blow against the aspirations of the Negro people for full equality in that it singles out for prosecution the most consistent champion of his people. The Justice Department would do far better to insure the conviction of those responsible for the Cicero riots than to attempt to impose a jail sentence - a death sentence - upon this revered 83 year old advocate of full democratic rights for all.

It is our firm conviction that neither democracy nor peace are attainable without the freest and fullest exchange of information between peoples, a principle upon which American democracy is based.

We therefore urge the Federal authorities to withdraw the prosecution of Dr. DuBois and his associates.

25-10-61

November 28, 1951

Dear Friend:

"Judge Tosses Out DuBois Case" read the headline on Nov. 21.

A major victory was won for free speech and thought and for peace when Federal Judge McGuire ruled that the Government had no valid evidence against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his co-defendants of the Peace Information Center and without even hearing defense evidence directed a not guilty verdict.

Because they had distributed news of the peace activities throughout America and the world, and peace literature of the most varied kind including the Quaker, International Red Cross and Stockholm Appeals, the foremost Negro scholar and leader, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and four associates were prosecuted as "agents of a foreign principal."

The New York Compass said editorially, "By his (Judge McGuire's) ruling he has helped restore some measure of freedom of opinion to this country, in the best democratic tradition. And he has rebuked the persistent governmental effort to make peace and treason synonymous . . . . It is a victory for civil liberties and the fight for peace that should mark a turning point in the . . . . persistent effort to convert the Department of Justice into a Department of Thought Control . . . . These cases should not, of course, ever have come to trial. There was no reason -- no valid excuse, even -- for the indictment."

25-10-54

The defendants are not guilty but, having been put through the ordeal of a long trial on counterfeit charges, they have been subjected to many thousands of dollars of expense. Lawyers fees and expenses still to be paid amount to $6000.

If you agree with us that it is unjust that the victims of this prosecution should in addition be financially impoverished, will you not fold a one dollar bill inside this letter -- or a check for a larger amount -- and mail it to Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois and Associates, 16 West 29th St., New York City 1, N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

Albert C. Dieffenbach

Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach
3 Lincoln Lane, Cambridge

Kirtley F. Mather

Prof. Kirtley F. Mather
155 Homer St., Newton Centre

G. L. Paine

Rev. George Lyman Paine
6 Channing Pl., Cambridge

[DuBois Defense Comm., Nat'l]

November 30, 1951.

Miss Alice Citron
Room 1222
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Miss Citron:

The enclosed statement was published in the October 30, 1951 number of the Bulletin of the World Council of Peace.

It is so extraordinary that I think it ought to go to press. How can this be done at not too great expense?

Will you kindly think the matter over and get in touch with me?

Very sincerely yours,

WDB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

enc.

24-45-47

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16 West 29th Street • Room 1224 • New York 1, N. Y. • Murray Hill 5-6912

December 6, 1951

Dear Friend:

The wonderful vindication of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his co-workers was due to the work of many. This office fairly leaped with the protests of the world and many sections of our own country.

We thank you for expressing yourself in opposition to the indictment against Dr. Du Bois and for helping to make this happy conclusion possible.

25-10-84

Sincerely,

Alice Citron

Alice Citron

[DuBois Defense Committee]

Dec. 13, 1951.

Miss Alice Citron
Room 1222
Hotel Breslin
29 St. & B'Way
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Citron:

Can you help me get the following information?:

1) I want a copy of Acheson's newspaper release on the Peace Information Center.

2) Rogge either published a book or a series of articles on capitalism and monopoly. Where can I get a copy?

3) Where can I get copies or abstracts of Rogge's speech at the Mexican Peace Congress and at the Paris Congress?

4) Where can I get the release which Rogge gave out to the newspapers when he went to Prague?

5) Where can I get a copy of the statement which he wrote at the request of Ehrenburg?

Thank you very much if you can help me.

Yours,

DB:LH

W.E.B. DuBois

24-45-8

[DuBois Defense Committee, Nat'l]

Dec. 13, 1951.

Miss Alice Citron
Room 1222
Hotel Breslin
29 St. & B'way
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Citron:

Was there ever a summary made of the work of the Peace Information Center, the amount of money it expended, the number of pamphlets distributed, and some breakdown of the character of the expense in salaries, rent, and printing?

If you can find anything about this, or refer me to anyone who can, I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

24-45-9

[Nat'l Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois...]

XIII

1406 Townsend Ave.
N.Y.C. 52, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Chicago account is exactly as I have it. A Miss Gwendolyn Johnson contributed $20 but I don't know whether she is connected with this group.

I am sending the attorney another check and our indebtedness to them is now down to $405.

I hope you are well.

Sincerely,
Alice Citron

4407
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20
495

35-5-7

35

Nat'l Committee to Defend
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois & Associates
16 West 29th Street, Room 1222
New York 1, N.Y.

25-10-74

Please let me know how I can help_____

Enclosed find contribution of $_____

Name_____

Address_____

City & State_____

dpowa

[Nat'l Committee for Defense of Dr DuBois]

25-18-118

Dear Mr. McGrath:

I urge that you drop the indictment against Dr. W. E. B. Dubois and his four associates in the former Peace Information Center. The attempt to silence a great Negro spokesman for Peace and Freedom must be stopped. If he and his four associates are jailed, Peace itself becomes an illegal word.

_____
SIGNED

ATTORNEY GENERAL J. HOWARD McGRATH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE MEANING OF THE CASE

AGAINST THE

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

The Foreign Agents Registration Act, a little known and little used statute, forms the basis for the indictment handed down against the Peace Information Center and five of its officers on February 9th of this year. From the very name of the statute it is apparent that the effort of the Government is to label the ideas and activities of this militant organization for peace as foreign inspired. The charge raised by the present statute merely re-echoes the theme by which bigots and witch-hunters crudely seek to enlist patriotism in the service of political repression.

The entire history of repression in this country is stained with the hoax of foreign threats, foreign influence, and foreign domination. Every period of mass hysteria and repression has been fed by charges that political dissenters are dominated by foreign powers that their opposition is in fact a part of a plot to serve some foreign interest. One has only to look to the period of the infamous Alien and Sedition Laws which were justified on the ground of the alleged menace created by the presence in this country of a large number of foreigners who were hostile to the government.

A letter written in 1798 by Albert Gallatin, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and later Jefferson's Secretary of Treasury, may well have been written today. In it he states:

> "....It will require great firmness to prevent this country from being involved in war....We must expect to be branded with the usual epithets of Jacobins and tools of foreign influence...We must preserve self-dignity, not suffer our country to be debased, and yet preserve our Constitution and our fellow citizens from the fatal effects of war." Henry Adams, Life of Albert Gallatin (1879) 199.

To recognize the full significance of the crime charged against the Peace Information Center and that it represents the same shabby device to outlaw an area of thought which is distasteful to the government in power, it is necessary to know what the Act under which the indictment was brought says and its significance both legally and politically.

The ostensible purpose of the Foreign Agents Registration Act is stated to be the identification of agents of foreign principals who might spread foreign propaganda within the borders of the United States.

We might then well ask ourselves what is a foreign principal within the meaning of the Act. A foreign principal is not limited only to a foreign government or foreign political party. It may be any individual not a citizen of the United States and not living in the United States; or any partnership, association, corporation, organization or any other group or combination of individuals not organized or created by virtue of the laws of the United States or having its principal place of business in the United States.

What then is an "agent of a foreign principal?" An agent of a foreign principal may be:

> (1) Any person who acts or agrees to act, within the United States, as, or who holds himself out to be whether or not pursuant to a contractual relationship, a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information service employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal; (2) any person who within the United States collects information for or reports information to a foreign principal; or who solicits or accepts compensation, contributions, or loans, directly or indirectly from a foreign principal, or solicits, disburses, dispenses, or collects such money for a foreign principal; or who acts at the order, request or under the direction of a foreign principal.

(more)

25-13-49

All such persons are required to register pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act unless they fall within certain exempt categories.

Agents who are exempt from registration are persons who are engaged only in private, financial, mercantile, or other bona fide trade or commerce activities. An exemption is also extended to persons engaged in the furtherance of bona fide religious, scholastic, academic, or scientific pursuits or of the fine arts.

Excluded also from the definition of agent are American news or press service associations, newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

The Act places the obligation for registering an organization pursuant to its terms on each officer or person performing the functions of an officer and each director or person performing the functions of a director. Failure to cause the organization to register subjects such officers and directors to a criminal penalty of a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

The key to the Act are its registration provisions and the other burdens placed upon an agent who has registered. The registration statement which must be filed must set forth:

> (1) The agent's name, addresses in the United States or elsewhere; the name, residence address and nationality of each of its officers and directors or persons performing the functions of officers and directors; a copy of its Constitution and by-laws, and a copy of every other instrument or document and a statement of the terms and conditions of every agreement relating to its organization, powers, and purposes; and a statement of its ownership and control; (2) a comprehensive statement by the agents of the organization's activities; a complete list of the organization's employees and the nature of the work of each of them; the name and address of each foreign principal for whom the agent is purportedly acting; the character of the business or activities of the foreign principal, and its ownership and control; and the extent to which the foreign principal is supervised, directed, under the control, financed, or subsidized by any government of a foreign country or foreign political party; (3) where no actual contract exists, a full statement of all the circumstances, by reason of which the registrant is an agent of a foreign principal; and a comprehensive statement of the nature and method of performing the agency, and the existing or proposed activities engaged in by the agent for the foreign principal; (4) a detailed statement of all other activities which the registrant performs even though they are not performed for his foreign principal; (5) the nature and amount of contributions, income or money received by the agent from the foreign principal and the form and time of each such payment and from whom it was received; (6) the name, business and residence address and nationality of any person who has contributed or paid money or anything of value to the registrant in connection with any of its activities and the amount of such contribution or payment; (7) a detailed statement of the money and other things of value spent by the registrant in furtherance of its activities and the way in which such money was spent; (8) such other statements, information or documents pertaining to the purposes of this Act in the opinion of the Attorney General in the interests of national security.

This registration must be kept current by filing succeeding statements at six month intervals, setting forth any changes or additions to the material set forth in the original registration statement.

Once registered an agent of a foreign principal must file copies of all printed materials which it may disseminate or circulate with the Attorney General and with the Library of Congress. All such materials must bear a label "propaganda of a foreign agent" and set forth the fact that the disseminator is registered with the Department of Justice as an agent of a foreign principal, and the name and address of such foreign principal. The books and records of such a foreign agent must be kept open at all times for the inspection of officers of the government.

(more)

25-13-50

The fact that a registration statement or a supplement thereto has been filed is not necessarily deemed a full compliance with the provisions of this Act. The Attorney General may adjudge the statement incomplete and prosecute for the wilful omission of what he considers to be a material fact.

The initial reaction of the Peace Information Center and its officers, on being informed on August 11th of last year by the Justice Department that they were required to register pursuant to the terms of this Act was that by no stretch of the imagination could this organization be considered to fall within the definition of "agent of a foreign principal." The Department of Justice was immediately informed that the Peace Information Center was an entirely American organization operating at its own discretion for its own purposes and under the control of no person who could be deemed to be a foreign principal. The attitude which the Peace Information Center took was that the request of the Justice Department was based on erroneous information about the organization. It therefore offered to confer with the Department in order to iron out any confusion that may exist between the two.

An appointment was arranged between Mr. William E. Foley, chief of the Foreign Agents Registration section of the Department of Justice, and the attorney for the Peace Information Center. To further clarify the position of the organization, a brief of the facts and the law were submitted to the Justice Department immediately following this conference. In that communication we set forth clearly that no agency relationship existed at any time between the Peace Information Center and any person who could be a foreign principal. It was there further stated that to attempt to apply the Foreign Agents Registration Act to the Peace Information Center would so warp and distort the Act as to interfere with and burden the rights of this organization protected by the First Amendment to speak freely and associate freely with any person, group or association of people. We stated in that communication that the inference which the Department of Justice makes that the organization is an agent of a foreign principal was founded only on the fact that there are people throughout the world who may have, and be expressing, ideas and concepts similar to those expressed by the Peace Information Center. The letter said:

> "In fact, it might even be surprising to find that this were not so. The minds and desires of men have always transcended national barriers. Respect for an Einstein, a Mann, a Picasso, a Pasteur, or a Tom Paine has never been diminished by the fact that they were not American, nor was esteem for their ideas lessened."

The arguments put forth, in good faith, by the Peace Information Center were summarily rejected by the Justice Department. Feeling that a terrible error was being committed with the possible dire results of serious restrictions upon the civil rights of the Peace Information Center and all of the American people, the chairman of the Peace Information Center, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, urgently requested of Mr. Foley that he be given an opportunity to discuss this matter with the Department of Justice. Upon being flatly refused such an interview, Dr. DuBois wrote directly to the Attorney General of the United States, J. Howard McGrath, protesting this refusal of Mr. Foley and requesting of Mr. McGrath the opportunity to be heard. In his letter, Dr. DuBois stated:

> "I cannot but feel that, in a matter of such serious concern, Mr. Foley's denial to me of an opportunity to be heard must necessarily reflect adversely on the Department of Justice. I should think that the possible consequences of an unjustified enforcement of the Act would compel the Justice Department to bend every effort to make certain of its conclusions. The Department's arbitrary and capricious refusal to confer with me compels me to infer that either the Department is unaware of the import of the statute which it seeks to enforce, or that it is unwise enough to deal cavalierly with the rights of American citizens."

Dr. DuBois was not honored with the courtesy of even a reply to his letter. Without any notice or notification of any kind, toward the end of January, 1951, the Department of Justice empanelled a grand jury to investigate violation of the Act by the Peace Information Center. When this was called to the attention of Dr. DuBois, he, secure in the knowledge that his organization had never violated or intended to violate the Act, still sought to meet with the Department of Justice to iron out the difficulties between the Department of Justice and the Peace Information Center. His request was again denied by Mr. Foley and on February 9th the indictments in question were returned.

(more)

25-13-57

It is apparent that for the Peace Information Center, a wholly American organization, to have registered would have been to register a lie.

It is equally apparent that the filing of such a registration statement would have made the Peace Information Center a "government informer" against the leaders of the peace movement in the United States and would have subjected them to the possible prosecution and persecution that is vented against all people in the United States today whose thinking on the important political issues of the day differs from that of the Administration in power. The meaning of the registration of an organization because of its thoughts, ideas or political positions has a far greater significance. For many centuries, the vice of such registration has been recognized as a classic form of censorship of speech and thought. The great English poet, John Milton, in his undying work upon the right of free speech, Areopagitica, declared:

> "Truth and understanding are not such wares as to be monopolized and traded in by tickets and statutes and standards. We must not think to make a staple commodity of all the knowledge in the Land, to mark and license it like our broadcloth and our wool packs."

The testing of ideas in the free market place of thought and expression is the essence of our constitutional system. But it must not be supposed that the notion of a market place includes the concept that ideas are like commodities, to be labelled and tagged. To stigmatize those who hold contrary opinions as bad and immoral persons, and then to require them to label each opinion and idea which they express, gives an unfair advantage to those who espouse the ideas of status quo.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared:

> "As a matter of principle, a requirement of registration in order to make a public speech would seem generally incompatible with an exercise of the rights of free speech and free assembly.... So long as no more is involved than exercise of the rights of free speech and free assembly, it is immune to such a registration."

The fact that in spite of the vices which inhere in registration and in spite of the uncontestable fact that what the Peace Information Center has done cannot bring it within the Act, points conclusively to the fact that these indictments were intended to enforce a regime of silence upon all those who in this country seek to speak for peace. While the Peace Information Center sought in every way to avoid this unfair application of the statute and to avoid indictments under it, it shall now fight to vindicate its right and the rights of the entire American people to speak freely and to associate with each other without interference of any kind.

# # # #

dpowa

25-13-52

In your own behalf

1

Write or wire President Harry S. Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath urging the dropping of the indictment of the Peace Information Center and its officers.

2

Have your organization and friends take similar action.

3

Contribute funds for the defense of the advocates of peace, *Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, Elizabeth Moos, Abbott Simon, Kyrle Elkin and Sylvia Soloff.*

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
DEFENSE OF DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES OF THE
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM 311 — 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

( ) *Enclosed find my contribution of* $..... *for the defense of the advocates of peace.*

Make checks payable to: Shirley Graham, Treasurer

( ) *I would like to volunteer to help in the work of the defense committee.*

Name .....

Address .....

.....

PEACE ON TRIAL

25-10-2

The background:

IN APRIL of 1950, the Peace Information Center was established in the city of New York by a group of citizens profoundly concerned with the question of peace. Among its founders was Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, the great Negro leader and dean of American letters, who accepted the post of Chairman.

During the few months of its existence, the Peace Information Center served this country by making available to its citizens information concerning efforts for peace being undertaken throughout the world.

Among the documents which it made available were the International Red Cross Statement and the World Peace (Stockholm) Appeal against the employment of atomic warfare. As with all material published by the Center, the exact texts were presented for the American people to read and judge.

The service performed by the PIC must be judged against the studious silence maintained by the American press and radio on significant world-wide efforts for peace.

The work of the PIC must be considered in the light of a basic tenet of democracy—that intelligence and reason are predicated upon a free exchange of ideas. . . .

The indictment:

NOTICE WAS SERVED on the PIC by the Justice Department in August of 1950 that they were required to register as an agency of a "foreign principal" pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The reaction of the organization to this amazing and unprecedented action was immediate. A brief was presented to the Justice Department demonstrating that no "agency" relationship existed and contending that application of the Act to the PIC was an invasion of basic constitutional rights and privileges.

The arguments were summarily rejected by the Justice Department. Dr. Du Bois, the distinguished Chairman of the PIC, requested an opportunity to discuss the matter with Mr. William E. Foley of the Justice Department and U.S. Att'y General J. Howard McGrath. Dr. Du Bois was not even extended the courtesy of a reply.

In February 1951, some time after the PIC had been dissolved, a federal grand jury, after hearing solely government evidence, returned an indictment against the PIC and its officers, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin and Abbott Simon. The indictment went so far as to include Sylvia Soloff, a clerical worker in the office.

In the course of the arraignment, Dr. Du Bois was fingerprinted, searched for concealed weapons, and manacled.

The issue:

NO ISSUE OF OUR TIME *has greater import than the question of peace. No other issue so manifestly embraces the fate of our nation—and all other nations.*

Concern with peace is the property and obligation of citizens of every land.

To be informed about peace is the right of all Americans.

To speak for peace is an inalienable and historic privilege.

The indictment of the Peace Information Center and its officers is a challenge to these rights and privileges.

The shameful conduct of the arraignment of Dr. Du Bois must be related to his fifty years of devotion to the struggles of the Negro and colonial peoples for freedom and equality.

The attempt to brand peace as "alien" to our nation is a denial of the universality of the question and an effort to intimidate all Americans who would speak in its behalf.

The Justice Department has placed PEACE ON TRIAL.

The American people must assert their right to serve as the final jury. . . .

ACTION

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Sylvia Soloff

Kyrle Elkin

Elizabeth Moos

IS PEACE A CRIME?

Abbott Simon

The case of the Peace Information Center

4 Questions That Cry For An Answer

1 - IS PEACE A CRIME?

On February 16th, 1951, in the Federal Courthouse, Washington, D.C., Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was handcuffed, fingerprinted and pushed around like a common thief. This revered scholar who has devoted his 83 years on earth to the freedom of his people, the Negro people, and to good will among all men and women, was indicted as "a foreign agent." Indicted with him were Kyrle Elkin, businessman; Elizabeth Moos, author and educator; Abbott Simon, Pacific war veteran and holder of the Bronze Star; and Sylvia Soloff, active trade unionist.

WHAT WAS THEIR "CRIME"? Dr. DuBois and his associates formed the Peace Information Center to publicize the tremendous movement for peace among the people of our country and other lands. They spread the word of the Stockholm Appeal and the Red Cross statement against atomic warfare. They encouraged American men and women to work for peace in the rich traditions of American history.

Their "crime," the U. S. government indictment charges, was that "they wrote and spoke about peace and war and the effects of war and certain weapons of war . . ." and in doing this "prove" themselves to be agents of a foreign power, bound to register as such with the Federal government.

For their noble work in the cause of peace, they are now brought to the bar of "justice."

2 - WHO ARE THE REAL CRIMINALS?

The real criminals are those who would try to imprison the WHOLE American people behind a barrier of isolation from the rest of the peace-loving world.

The real criminals are those who spread the terrible lie that peace is subversive and that war must come.

The real criminals are those who make war to pile up tremendous profits, to rob other countries, to raise our rents and prices and taxes and to send our children to their death.

The real criminals are those who build military bases all over the world, who shake hands with Franco and forgive the Nazis, who call for the atomic destruction of China, the Soviet Union, Asia, Europe and Africa.

The real criminals are those who attempt to frighten courageous men and women who speak and write and work for peace, who try to throw a blanket of silence over the truest patriots like Dr. DuBois and his associates.

3 - WHO WANTS PEACE?

Peace is the stirring desire of all the world today. 500 million people — French, Chinese, African, Canadian, Brazilian, Russian, British, Persian, American, Korean, German — and from every nation on the face of the earth who signed the Peace Appeal. The millions in Europe and Asia and Africa who are today calling for a peace pact among the great powers.

In our own country — millions of American mothers and fathers . . . the young people . . . the wounded veterans and those who shout to us from their graves . . . the working people robbed of their earnings . . . the Negro people robbed of their freedom . . . ALL THE PEOPLE who fear for the future of the world are demanding peace.

Dr. DuBois and his associates are NOT alone in this great movement for peace. They have been singled out for attack, but behind them stand many millions in every corner of the world.

4 - WHERE DO YOU STAND?

A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED . . . *But the criminals are the warmakers, not the peacemakers.*

"Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God."
Matthew v:9

"If an outstanding American like Dr. DuBois . . . could be indicted because he was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace throughout the world, then few of us are safe from attack . . ." *Judge Hubert T. Delaney*

"RESOLVED that this Convention go on record as being unalterably opposed to such methods (indictments) by any government instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes and reaffirm its determination to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans."
Resolution passed by NAACP Annual Convention June 26-30, 1951, Atlanta, Ga.

"This is the most outrageous case of deliberate persecution to date of which any agency of our government has been guilty." *Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes*

"Because the government, in indicting these men and women, has construed the statute so as to violate the constitution, the National Lawyers Guild is called upon to defend the fundamental rights thus threatened . . . and urge that the indictments be withdrawn."
Resolution (in part) passed by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild

"(In) the charging of a man like Dr. DuBois as the 'agent of a foreign power', absurdity is added to injustice. All Americans of whatever political persuasion should support the efforts made in his behalf." *Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith*

AN APPEAL TO YOUR CONSCIENCE

The attacks on Dr. DuBois and his associates are not the case of just five men and women, but YOUR case as well.

It is YOUR children who are made to hide under school desks.
It is YOUR country that is being turned into a prison of fear.
It is YOUR sons who are taught to be "killers."
It is YOUR freedom that is being stolen.
It is YOUR pockets that are being robbed and taxed.
It is YOUR mouth that is being sealed.

IT IS YOU WHO CAN STOP THESE WAR-MADE ATTACKS

It is YOU who can call for an end to war.
It is YOU who can demand the freedom of Dr. DuBois and his associates.
It is YOU who can return this country to its people.
It is YOU who can bring peace on earth and good will to all.

HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO?

Write — wire — visit your Congressmen and Senators demanding that this war-made indictment be dropped.

Write — wire — petition President Truman to stop the war drive and work for peaceful relations among all countries.

Organize committees in your community, your church, your organizations, your trade unions to fight against the indictments and raise funds to bear the huge costs of defending Dr. DuBois and his associates.

Organize meetings — distribute literature — LET MORE PEOPLE KNOW!

25-10-3

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center
16-18 West 29th Street — New York 1, N. Y.
Room 1224 — MUrray Hill 5-6912

Nat'l Comm. to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
and Associates in the Peace Information Center
16-18 West 29th Street,
New York 1, N. Y.

You may count on my support.

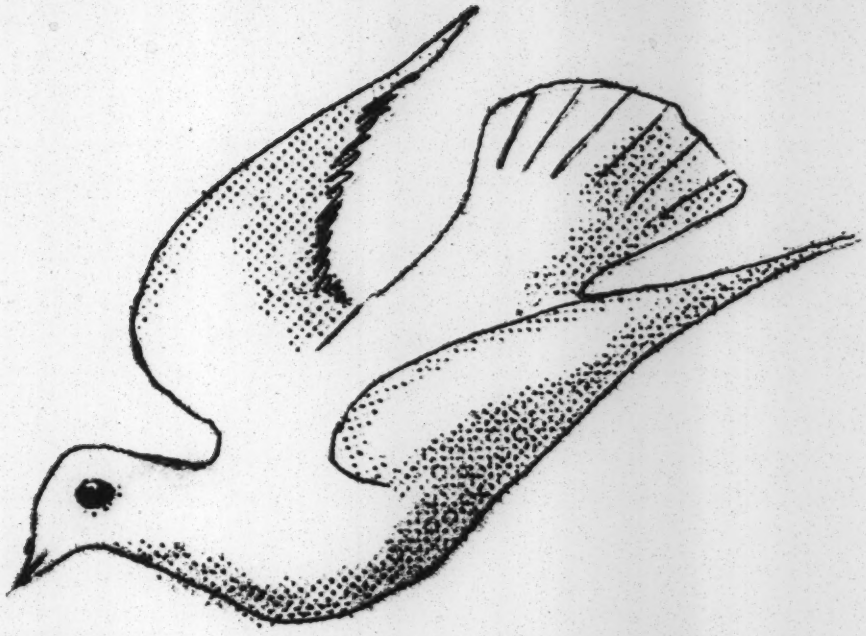
○ Please let me know how I can help in the work of your committee.

○ Enclosed please find a contribution of $_____ to help in the defense.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____



25-10-2

Dear Friend:

The dove is smiling for a wonderful victory for peace was won on November 20th when Dr. Du Bois and his co-workers were exonerated.

This blazing vindication of the right to speak for peace gives us all heart to go ahead with our heads high.

This blazing conclusion was due to the work of many people. The world gave a mighty roar of protest. The Negro people stood by Dr. Du Bois from the beginning. The people of America spoke in large numbers.

It is with fervent gratitude that we extend this thanks to you for your help. It was this kind of help that made the work of this committee an exhilarating task.

Sincerely

Alice Citron

National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
and Associates

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16 West 29th Street · Room 1224 · New York 1, N. Y. · Murray Hill 5-6912

Dear Friend:

Washington, D.C. will be the scene of a strange drama soon. Five Americans will be tried for speaking for peace. If convicted, they can get five year prison sentences. DR.W.E.B. DU BOIS, the famous scholar, writer, historian and teacher is one of them. The world knows him as a spokesman for peace for more than fifty years. It knows him as a champion of the Negro people and all oppressed peoples. The others are: Elizabeth Moos, educator; Kyrle Elkin, business man; Abbott Simon, war veteran and Sylvia Soloff, office worker.

They believed that Americans want peace and brought information about peace activities to them. The Government ordered them to register as "agents of a foreign principal." Among the things it accused them of were the dissemination of the "Stockholm Peace Appeal" and information "about peace, war, instruments of war, and the consequences of peace and war."

25-10-23

COULD THEY HAVE PERFORMED A MORE NOBLE TASK FOR THEIR FELLOW AMERICANS?

Of course, they did not register as "foreign agents." That would have been a lie. PEACE IS NOT A FOREIGN IDEA. It belongs to you and to me.

Dr. Du Bois said recently: "...our nation writhes in nameless fear, our workers groan under increasing prices...our education lags, our crime grows, while our police unable to apprehend murderers and thieves, ARREST, HANDCUFF AND JAIL MEN AND WOMEN WHOSE CRIME IS TO DEMAND PEACE, NO MORE WAR."

It is costly to defend P E A C E. The trial expenses are in the thousands. We must ask you to help.

WILL YOU CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY?

WILL YOU WRITE YOUR PROTEST TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN?

We know you will answer our call.

Sincerely,

Paul Robeson

Paul Robeson, Chairman

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16 West 29th Street • Room 1224 • New York 1, N. Y. • Murray Hill 5-6912

Dear Friend:

You know of the wonderful victory that took place on November 20th. Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates are free.

This victory for peace and freedom could not have taken place without the support of the people of the world. From the countries of Europe, from Asia, from Africa there was a mighty roar of protest. This fraternal friendship and understanding is one of the high spots of the campaign. This vindication of the right to speak for peace has given heart and courage to thousands of people in the United States to work for an enduring peace.

As we draw our work to a happy close, we want to extend to you our fervent thanks for the help that made victory possible.

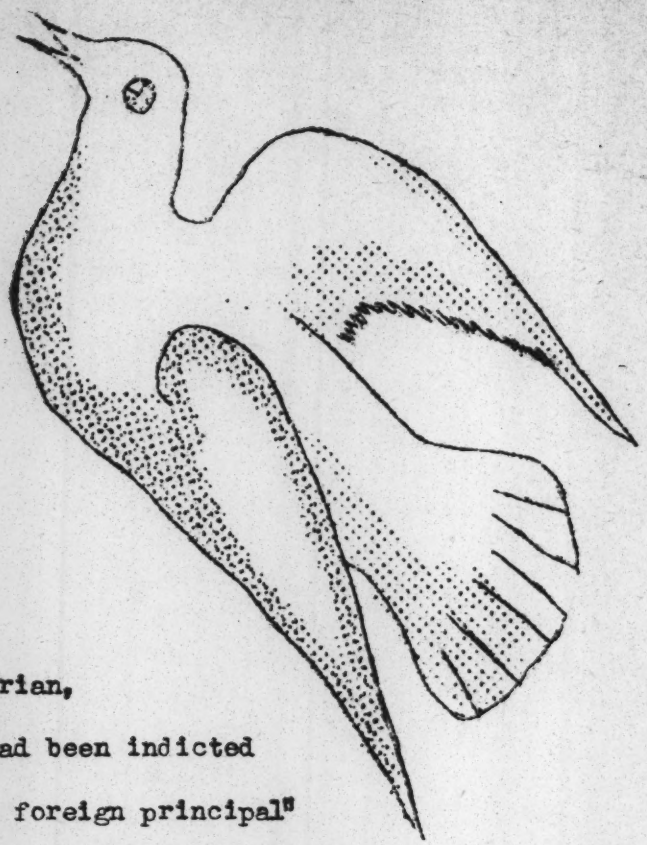
25-10-63

Fraternally,

Alice Citron

Alice Citron

Help us
End this
victorious
Committee!!



25-10-77

Dear Friend:

You know that a great victory for peace took place on November 20th. The renowned scholar, educator and historian, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and four associates had been indicted for refusing to register as "agents of a foreign principal" in connection with their work in the former Peace Information Center. THE CASE AGAINST THEM WAS DISMISSED ON NOVEMBER 20th. This great vindication of the right to speak and work for peace came about because the whole world registered its protest. The Negro people stood by Dr. Du Bois from the beginning. Thousands of Americans spoke up for the defendants.

With our work successfully concluded, we should be able to end this committee. BUT WE CAN'T because we still owe $3,000 to the splendid attorneys and $2,100 to individuals who helped this committee get started.

WILL YOU HELP CONCLUDE OUR WORK BY MAKING A CONTRIBUTION?

Please do what you can.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR.W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
Room 1222
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

.....

I can contribute_____.

Name.....

Address.....

City_____ State_____

DRAFT LETTER TO BE SENT TO SIGNERS OF
WORLD PEACE APPEAL

Dear_____:

You signed the World (Stockholm) Peace Appeal, as did we and over two million other Americans, as did hundreds of millions throughout the world. This was a constructive action for peace in which we all may take pride. Our action bore considerable influence at home and abroad against atomic war, although the peace is far from assured.

But for their part in furthering this action among our fellow-citizens, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and his associates in the leadership of the Peace Information Center suffered criminal indictment last February for failure to register as "foreign agents."

After several postponements, the trial will begin on November 1. No further delay can be expected. It is clearly the Government's present intention to go the limit to secure conviction.

You are, no doubt, acquainted in a general way with this outrageous prosecution. The essential facts are set forth in the enclosed brochure.

25-10-81

The point of this letter is that we who took our stand for peace on the Appeal all have a direct personal interest in this prosecution. We must take our stand again. We must protest against the indictment of these fellow-advocates of peace.

It is our task to inform the head of the Administration, President Truman, how wrong is this decision. He should know how it violates the deep feelings of the great body of Negro people among whom Dr. Du Bois is the revered scholar. He should know that this prosecution appears shocking to millions of Americans who believe that every person has the right - indeed the duty - to advocate peace whenever he thinks such a policy corresponds to the best interests of our own country.

You will have to tell the President. And that's what we ask you to join us in doing. We do not ask your signature to a statement this time; we ask you to write directly to the President to urge that these indictments be dropped, stating your reasons.

We ask one thing more -- money for the defense. The Defense Committee has reached the acute stage in this case, where it must raise between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars to carry forward the trial -- for legal fees, daily court records, witnesses, etc.

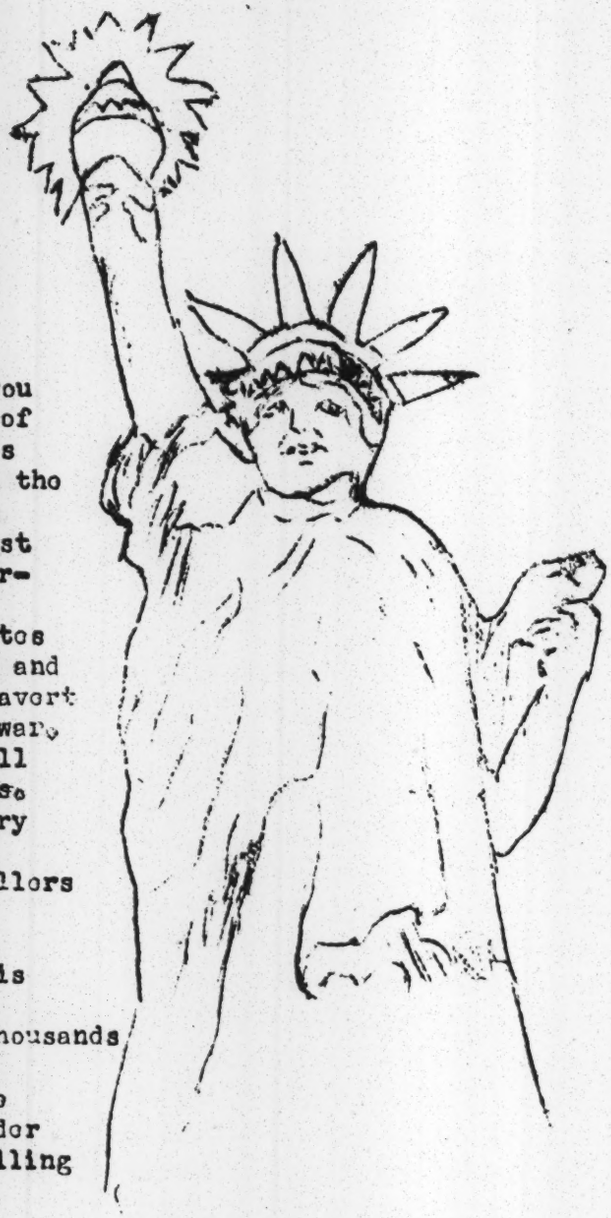
Will you send a contribution today? Please let it be a generous one. And, equally important, give us the assurance that you have written that personal letter to the President. Do not stop with yourself - urge others to act also.

For your prompt and affirmative response, we shall be grateful.

dpowa/65

Sincerely yours,

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES
in the P.I.C.
16 West 29 Street, New Yorkl, N.Y.
Room 1224



Dear Friend of Peace:

We know that we need not stress to you the grave significance of the indictment of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his four associates in the former Peace Information Center on the charge of failure to register as "foreign agents." No other Government action against the peace movement in America has such far-reaching, sinister implications. A conviction of Dr. Du Bois and his associates would set a precedent for the prosecution and imprisonment of any American striving to avert the fearful catastrophe of a third world war.

We are therefore certain that you will find great value in the enclosed pamphlets.

AGENTS OF PEACE presents a vivid summary of the facts in the case. The author is Albert Kahn who is well-known for best-sellers he has written.

I TAKE MY STAND FOR PEACE which is a magnificent statement by Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois of his views on peace.

It is the hope of our committee that thousands of Americans will be reached with these publications. We urge that you help in the distribution of these pamphlets and order them in substantial quantities. We are selling them at COST.

Agents of Peace---4 cents for 25 or more.
(each copy)
I TAKE MY STAND FOR PEACE--- 2 cents for each copy.

MAY WE ASK:
1. SEND FUNDS FOR THE HEAVY LEGAL AND PUBLICITY EXPENSES.
2. PUT THIS CASE ON THE AGENDA OF PEACE MEETINGS.
3. SET UP LOCAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.
W R I T E to us for material. Let us know what your community is doing.

Cordially,
Alice Citron
Alice Citron
Sec'y.

L E A R N T H E F A C T S

about the indictment of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and four of his associates of the former Peace Information Center.

Why do these fighters for peace face a five year jail sentence?

HOW DOES THIS AFFECT YOU?

Speakers are available for the next meeting of your organization, or to address your friends and neighbors. The defendants and members of the Defense Committee are happy and willing to tell their story to the American people. Call our office to arrange for a speaker.

Pamphlets and Leaflets tell about the indictment. Enclosed are:

Agents of Peace which presents a vivid summary of the facts in the case. The author is Albert Kahn who is well-known for best-sellers he has written. (4 cents each for 25 or more)

I Take My Stand For Peace is a magnificent statement by Dr. Du Bois of his views on peace. (2 cents each)

ORDER THESE PAMPHLETS NOW. WE ARE SELLING THEM AT COST.

Cordially,

Alice Citron

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS AND ASSOCIATES
IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16 West 29th St., Room 1224, New York 1 Murray Hill 5-6912

dpowa/65

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

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REV. JOSEPH EVANS, Ill.
HOWARD FAST, N. Y.
PROF. ROBERT D. FIELD, La.
REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES, Pa.
MISS ELIZABETH FRAZIER, Pa.
REV. STEPHEN HOLE FRITCHMAN, Calif.
PAUL GREEN, N. Y.
DASHIELL HAMMETT, N. Y.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Mass.
MRS. MARY HOLLY HICKS, N. Y.
REV. CHARLES A. HILL, Mich.
WILLIAM HOOD, Mich.
MRS. M. LOUISE HUNT, Maine
REV. KENNETH P. DE HUGHES, Mass.
DR. ALPHAEUS HUNTON, N. Y.
STETSON KENNEDY, Florida
ROCKWELL KENT, N. Y.
REV. THOMAS KILGORE, JR., N. Y.
ALBERT KAHN, N. Y.
THE REV. DR. L. KUESTER, N. J.
MISS RAY LEV, N. Y.
DR. DONALD G. LOTHROP, Mass.
PROF. OLIVER S. LOUD, Ohio
TOM LUDWIG, Tenn.
MISS FLORENCE LUSCOMB, Mass.
LARKIN MARSHALL, Georgia
REV. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, N. Y.
DAVID MC CANNS, N. Y.
MRS. HALOIS MOORHEAD, N. Y.
REV. RICHARD MORFORD, N. Y.
MRS. MARY PHILLIPS, Ill.
MISS BERTHA C. REYNOLDS, Mass.
DR. JOHN RIDEOUT, Idaho
DR. THEODOR ROSEBURY, Missouri
MRS. ANDREW W. SIMKINS, S. C.
REV. KENNETH M. SMITH, Colo.
PROF. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH, Mass.
EDWIN SMITH, N. Y.
FRED W. STOVER, Iowa
REV. CHARLES VERTANES, N. Y.
DOXEY WILKERSON, N. Y.
HENRY WILLCOX, Conn.
DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG, Mass.

35-10-22

I am writing to enlist your sympathies in a struggle against one of the gravest and most dangerous injustices of our time. I refer to the indictments presented against the officers of the American Peace Information Center by the Justice Department of the United States. You may know that Dr. W.E.B. DuBois was chairman of the American Peace Information Center. With him, as officers of this organization, were Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin and Abbott Simon. These people were indicted with Dr. DuBois, and in addition to them, there was indicted Miss Sylvia Soloff, a clerical worker in the office of this organization.

The indictment charged these people with being agents of a foreign power. Actually the indictment was directed against them because they were the first to call to the attention of the American people the Stockolm pledge against the use of the atom bomb, and because they played a part in making this pledge available to the American people. They denied that work in defense of peace and for the survival of the human race could be construed as employment by a foreign power. Nevertheless, they are being brought to trial and they face five years imprisonment if found guilty. As you may have heard, any political prisoner who comes to trial in an American court today is presumed guilty from the outset.

I wish to emphasize that not only are these brave people on trial, but peace itself is on trial in the United States of America. The intent of the Justice Department, acting under the impetus of the State Department, is very plain. They are placing a severe and hideous penalty upon all those who join the fight for peace. The legal murder of the seven Negroes of Martinsville, Virginia, and of Willie McGee, has already proved that the most severe penalties will be directed against the Negro people simply because these people are basically for peace and against the Korean adventure. The persecution of Dr. DuBois, a Negro, thereby becomes symbolic of the whole struggle of his people.

For Dr. DuBois, the venerable and beloved dean of all American scholarship, a man of 83 years, a trial in one of our courts and a five year prison sentence are tantamount to a death penalty. It is questionable whether any man of his years could survive such an ordeal, and there is no doubt that in bringing the indictment against him, the government must have projected the destruction of this man who is among the greatest of all living Americans.

The other people who are under indictment with him will pay a grievous price if their case is lost -- but even more grievous will be the price paid by peace-loving people all over the earth. Therefore I must emphasize that all the hopes of peace-loving humanity are on trial in this case. An obligation is placed upon mankind that this case should not be lost, that the cause of peace in America should not be made a crime under American law.

For this reason I call upon you for all the help you can possibly give us in bringing pressure to bear upon those responsible for the indictments. We feel that the State Department cannot be unresponsive to the voices of millions of mankind who love peace and demand peace.

Sincerely,

Howard Fast

Howard Fast

25-10-23

ATTACHED LETTER SENT TO THE FOLLOWING

Reverend Joseph Fletcher, Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.
Professor A. J. Carlson, University of Chica go
Rabbi Abra ham Cronbach, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio
Aubrey Williams, Editor Southern Farmer
Judge Stanley Moffat, California
Judge James H. Wolfe, Justice of Supreme Court, Utah
Prof. Jerome Davis, Connecticut
Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Dept. of Philosophy, Howard Univ.
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, National Assn. of Colored Women

Prof. Rudolf Carnap, University of Chicago
Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago
Fred Stover, President Iowa Farmers Union, Iowa
Dorothy Douglas, Smith College, Mass.
Florence Luscomb, Cambridge, Mass.
Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. Emeritus NY University
Prof. F. L. Marcuse, Dept. of Psychology, Cornell
Bishop C. C. Alleyne, Philadelphia
Mark Dawber, Ex.Secty Emeritus, Home Missionary Council of N.A.
Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Philadelphia
Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Prot.Epis. Bishop of Utah (Ret)
Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Wellesley College
Prof. John Wild, Harvard University
Dr. Edward L. Young, Brookline, Mass.
Rabbi Samuel Teitelbaum, Hillel Foundation, Northwestern Univ.
Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit, Mich
Prof. Erwin Panofsky, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton
James Imbrie, Lawrencevill, N.J.
Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Columbia University
Prof. Linus Pauling, California Institute of Technology
Reverend Willard Uphaus, National Co-Director, American Peace Crusade
William Hood, Ford Local 600, UAW CIO, Dearborn, Mich.
Prof. Talbot Hamlin, New York City

dpowa/65

STATEMENT BY DR. DU BOIS

As chairman of the Peace Information Center since its inception, I state categorically that there is no basis in fact for the charge that the Center represents a foreign principal. The center is entirely American. The organization's sole objective is to secure peace, and to prevent a third World war. The fantastic absurdity of the justice department's request is demonstrated in its failure to indicate on whose behalf we are supposed to be acting.

24-41-37

Since there is no justification for the demand by the department, we must assume that the action, coming suddenly after months of normal activity is a further move by the administration to silence the voices of peace in America. This is the latest of a series of attacks. The first was launched by secretary Acheson against the World Peace Appeal and against those who would save the American people from the horror of atomic warfare.

These attacks have the purpose of intimidating those working for peace whether in support of the appeal, the Red Cross statement or the teachings of the Prince of Peace himself !

The desire for peace cannot be made an alien sentiment, when fathers and mothers of American children daily read of the impending threat of atomic devastation of their cities.

Branding those who work for peace as foreign agents will not stem the tide of peace in America, it will not erase the two million signatures secured for the appeal. I am sure that these signers and countless millions of Americans who hate war will defend the right to speak and to work for peace.

1951

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR.W.E.B. DU BOIS
and Associates in the Peace Information Center

PRESS RELEASE

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois thrilled an overflow meeting at Pilgrim's Baptist Church, 732 W. Central Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota with his declaration that he will speak about "peace and more of it." In an interview with St. Paul Dispatch he discounted talk of the threat of war from Russia. "There is no real threat of war from Russia --Russia has plenty to do in holding and developing her own country." The meeting at Pilgrim's Baptist Church was one of the largest meetings in recent years. With a capacity audience, the meeting went on record calling upon the President of the United States to drop the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center.

In a message widely distributed in St. Paul the Progressive Party of St. Paul which sponsored the meeting declared: When this outstanding American, who has given his life to research, writing, and to promoting the welfare of his people, can be arrested, fingerprinted, and handcuffed simply because he spoke out for peace---Then all Americans must protest. We cannot allow this great voice of Freedom to be stilled. Not only for his sake, but for ours." Local observers noted that Dr. Du Bois received the best press that any progressive has received in recent years in St. Paul.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
in the Peace Information Center
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

PRESS RELEASE

DR. DU BOIS IS A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

The indictment of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois by the Department of Justice for refusing to register as a " foreign agent" is arousing indignation and protest. Dr. Du Bois does not belong to America , alone, he is a citizen of the world and those who revere and cherish liberty, peace and freedom will have no hesitation in protesting the vindictive action of the Department of Justice ", wrote Member of Parliament Sam Kahn of Capetown, South Africa. Dr. Du Bois' indictment is an indictment of the Government itself , he declared. Dr. Du Bois' world wide reputation as one of America 's greatest scholars and work for peace received special comment. Joining in this sentiment , Der Abend, leading newspaper of Vienna , Austria in a front page story blasts the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center and calls to the attention of its readers the shocking action of the Department of Justice.

Joining in similar sentiment, the renowned barrister of London, England, D.N. Pritt, K.C. expressed the hope that the citizens of the United States will have restored to them the right to speak for and work for peace and friendship among the peoples of the world without fear of reprisals. He expressed shock at the thought that one of America's most eminent citizens should be persecuted for his devotion to peace and for his exercise of the right to speak freely in the service of peace.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES
in the PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

PRESS RELEASE

25-19-70

The Government's effort to jail Dr.W.E.B. Du Bois as an unregistered "foreign agent" was characterized as "incredible stupidity" today by Dr. Dorothy Brewster, retired Professor of Literature, Columbia University.

Commenting on the indictment of the five leaders of the former Peace Information Center, Professor Brewster declared: "The stupidity of this indictment is incredible. Every effort must be made by Americans who care for the honor of their country to have it dismissed."

Other statements of support from leading educators, released by the National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center, (16 West 29 Street, New York 1, N.Y.) follow:

Professor Louise Pettibone Smith, Wellesley College, Mass. :
"Readiness to equate disagreement with disloyalty is one of the gravest threats to the freedom of thought and speech essential to democracy. When this question leads to the charging of a man like Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois as the "agent of a foreign power" absurdity is added to injustice. All Americans of whatever political persuasion should support the efforts made in his behalf."

Dr. John G. Rideout of Idaho : " I am honored to give my support to the defense of that great American Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and of his associates in the Peace Information Center. These courageous citizens work selflessly for peace that the criminal selfishness of the few shall not destroy the lives of the world's peoples."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
Room 1224, 16 West 29th St., New York, N. Y.
Mur 5-6912

FOR PRESS RELEASE

Copy of a Communication that appeared in The Ashanti Pioneer, West Africa, The Beacon, Barbados, and other West African papers.

FOCUS ON DR. DU BOIS INDICTMENT, by Cedric Dover of London.

It is regrettable that regard for justice, from which the subversive on the Eastern side of the so-called Iron Curtain benefit very generously, is so parsimoniously extended to political sufferers in those lands where the determination to be free coincides curiously with imprisonment, deprival of the normal rights of citizenship, and other forms of oppression on a growing scale.

News of this kind filters through but is seldom emphasised; and quite often it does not even reach the public in attenuated form.

This understandable, though hardly admirable, silence has met the indictment in New York on February 9 of Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. I know Dr. Du Bois well as a native American and a gentleman of the old school to whom honour and ideals are beyond barter. I know him, too, as an internationally distinguished scholar, who is the most outstanding of all the intellectual leaders produced by the Negro people of the United States. Therefore I regarded it as a proud privilege that I could publicly convey to him, at his eightieth birthday dinner on 23 February, 1948, the greetings of Mr. Jawaharial Nehru, Mr. Norman Manley K.C. (the well known West Indian leader), Dr. Mulk Raj Anand (The Indian writer), and many other distinguished Asians and Africans of varied political loyalties.

That such a man, at such an age should be regarded as a foreign agent is a pathetic token of the hysteria to which, increasingly, we are being exposed. Moreover, its consequences to a man past eighty three can hardly be considered with equanimity by those who value human decency. For the law works so sympathetically in accordance with the dictates of American hierarchies, local and national, that the result of his trial in the coming summer or autumn might well be a severe fine and long imprisonment.

I findthis prospect profoundly shocking, but let his record endorse my feelings further. He studied at Harvard (Ph.D, 1895), Berlin and elsewhere. His doctor's thesis on The Suppression of the African Slave Trade was the first, and is still one of the most notable, of the Harvard Historical Monographs, while his work on The Philadelphia Negro (1899) is the unexcelled parent of all the similar sociological surveys that have followed. Twelve other books, including that on The Negro in the Home University Library (1915), several memoirs and innumerable essays also stand to his credit.

His appointments include the following: Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University (1896-1910), where he founded and edited the Atlanta University Studies; Director of Publicity of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People and Founded-Editor of its official organ, The Crisis (1910-32); Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University (1932-44) where he founded and edited Phylon a journal devoted to the problems of race and culture; Director of Special Research, N.A.A.C.P. (1944-49); and Vice-Chairman, Council on African Affairs (1949——).

In addition, he has served his own government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia (1924), and the cause of African freedom as the moving spirit of the first Pan-African Congress (Paris, 1919) and of its four subsequent meetings between 1921 and 1945. His honours include Orders of the Republics of Liberia and Haiti, doctorates from several universities, the Spingarn Medal, and Fellowship of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, but his highest honour is the affectionate respect in which he is held throughout the coloured world.

This, then, is the man who, in his eighty fourth year, has suddenly become a foreign agent. The evidence, in the eyes of the American Department of Justice, is incontestable. He was chairman of the Peace Information Center, an organization which became defunct several months before the indictment. It is one of the effects of writing the word PEACE in quotation marks, for it is little more than a step to making honest propaganda for peace an offence against the State. But, as Dr. Du Bois says, "attempts to frighten into silence the tremendous feeling for peace, by branding as 'foreign agents' those who work for it sincerely, will not stem the tide of peace in America or anywhere else."

With this statement I agree. If I did not, I should still salute this great leader for his courage, learning and nobility of character. And I hope, Sir, that you and your readers will do the same. Perhaps you will even insist, regardless of political opinions, that the least any country owes those who have served it for a lifetime is freedom from harassment and persecution.

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STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE FORMER PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

"There go on trial Wednesday, November 7, in the District Federal Court at Washington, D. C., five American citizens. They are Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Mr. Kyrle Elkin, Miss Sylvia Soloff and Mr. Abbott Simon. They are accused of advocating Peace, opposing war and circulating petitions against the use of the Atom Bomb.

Because of their activities in the former Peace Information Center, of which they were leaders and employee, the Department of Justice demanded that they register as "agents of a foreign principal" for whom they were allegedly publicity representatives. These five citizens, never before accused of crime, absolutely deny the truth of this accusation.

The defendants assert that Peace is not a foreign idea and that in speaking for it they were expressing convictions which they had long held and in which they still believe. The fact that other persons, organizations and governments agree in this fight against a Third World War is no proof that Americans who engage in such a struggle are their agents.

These defendants declare that the Constitution of the United States guarantees them the right to advocate peace by word and act, and that it is a monstrous miscarriage of justice to punish free Americans for doing their duty and exercizing their legal rights."

# # # #

dpowa

[1951]

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS AND THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER JUST ORGANIZED. ELMER BENSON AND I ARE CO-CHAIRMEN. PROF. FAIRCHILD, MARCANTONIO, LEON STRAUSS, VICE-CHAIRMEN, SHIRLEY GRAHAME, TREASURER. WOULD LIKE TO ADD YOU AS VICE-CHAIRMAN. IMPORTANT THAT YOU WIRE ACCEPTANCE TODAY.

PAUL ROBESON

WIRE SENT TO;

Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass
4071 South Central Avenue
Los Angeles 11, California

Mr. Hugh Bryson, Pres
Nat'l Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards
86 Commercial Street
San Francisco, California

FACT SHEET ON THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE FORMER PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR.W.E.B.DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE P.I.C.
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y. Room 1124

FACTS ON THE FORMER PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

The former Peace Information Center was founded in April , 195-0 by a group of citizens deeply concerned with the question of peace. Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois accepted the post of Chairman. During the short time of its existence the PIC made available to the American people information concerning peace movements both here and abroad. They sought such information everywhere and presented exact texts of documents for our people to read and judge. They presented to the American people , the World Peace (Stockholm) Appeal against atomic warfare which 3,000,000 Americans signed. They presented such information as the International Red Cross Statement. It must be noted that the PIC was servicing its countrymen in an atmosphere of press and radio silence on important worldwide movements for peace.

THE INDICTMENT:

The Justice Department served notice on the PIC in August of 1950 that they were required to register as an agent of a "foreign principal" under the terms of the Froeign Agents Registration Act. The PIC immediately informed the Justice Department that the PIC was not an agent of a "foreign principal"; that the attempt to apply the act to this organization would so warp and distort the act as to interfere with the right to speak freely and associate freely with any person, group, or association of people. The PIC stated that the Department of Justice's inference was based solely on the fact that there are people all over the world who may have ideas of peace similar to those expressed by the PIC.

25-10-10

Dr. Du Bois sought to discuss the matter with Mr. William E. Foley of the Justice Department and Attorney General J. Howard Mc Grath. He did not receive the courtesy of a reply.

The PIC clearly showed that it was an organization of Americans , acting in the interests of America and not under the control of any person who could be considered a "foreign principal."

WHAT HAPPENED ON FEBRUARY 16, 1951: they were arraigned

On February 16, 1951, after the PIC had disbanded, ~~a federal grand jury, hearing only government evidence~~, indicted its officers: Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Mrs. Elizabeth Moss, Mr. Kyrle Elkin, Mr. Abbott Simon and even the clerical worker, Miss Sylvia Soloff.

Dr. Du Bois in the course of the arraignment was fingerprinted, manacled, and searched for concealed weapons.

THE CASE GOES TO TRIAL ON OCTOBER 2nd, 1951

THE ISSUES IN THE CASE:

The indictment of the PIC and its officersembraces the fate of our nation and all other nations. For there is no more important question facing the world today, than the question of peace. It is every person's right to be concerned with peace. It is every person's right to be informed about peace. The indictment of the PIC challenges all these rights. In addition, one must take sharp notice of the shameful arraignment of Dr. Du Bois who for more than fifty years has struggled for full freedom and equality of the Negro and colonial peoples. Dr. Du Bois is dean of American letters and has brought honor to his name and to the Negro people with his electifying accomplishments.

WHAT TO DO:

1. Organize defense committees in your community, organization, trade union.

2. Raise funds for the heavy legal expenses and publicity needed to bring the case to the people.

3. Get resolutions passed . Get letters written to dismiss the indictments. Send these protests to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D.C.

4. Communicate with the National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center 16 West 29 Street, New York City for material, help.

5. Organize meetings to bring this case to the attention of your locality.

Let the National Committee know what you are doing.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
and ASSOCIATES in the PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

PRESS RELEASE

From countries in Europe the indignation of students, artists, scientists, writers, workers for peace at the indictment of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center for refusing to register as agents of a "foreign principal" is beingcabled daily to the National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center. The World Federation of Scientific Workers aware of Dr. Du Bois' life time devotion to science and to itsgreat traditions took note of his courageous stand in his work for racial equality, international understanding and peace at its second Assembly meeting in Paris.

The Union of Employees in Art and Culture Services of Czechoslovakia expressed their gratitude to the National Committee for the defense of Dr. Du Bois. In the name of all the Czechoslovak artists and technicians of the theatres, cinemas, radio, music they strongly protested against the terrorization and suppression of the personal liberties of the defenders of peace and expressed their solidarity with all honest people fighting for peace.

In four cables, the Peace Committees of Roumania and the Students of Masaryk University of Czechoslovakia pledged their support in the fight to keep Dr. Du Bois and his associates free. Speaking for eleven million people the Permanent Committee for the Defense of Peace in Roumania said: "The Roumanian signers for a pact of peace are filled with indigantion and protest the arbitrary indictment of the eminent scholar and peace fighter Dr. Du Bois and his associates. We consider this an outrage against the holy right of every man to defend mankind's most precious possession..peace. We express our people's brotherly solidarity with Dr. Du Bois and associates and our full belief in the victory of the forces fighting for peace. We wish you complete success in your courageous fight for the defense of peace."

For Immediate Release

National Committee to Defend
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates
In the Information Peace Center
16 West 29th Street Room 311
New York 1, New York

The Rev. Charles A. Hill, prominent Negro minister of Detroit and Stetson Kennedy, famous white author of "Southern Exposure" and fighter against the Ku Klux Klan are among the latest public figures who have condemned the persecution of Dr. DuBois and his associates in the Peace Information Center and have joined the National Committee defending them.

In a statement released to the Committee, Rev. Hill, minister of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church and a Vice-President of the National Baptist Convention declared: "The arrest and indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates is persecution rather than prosecution and exposes the endeavors of public officials to shut the mouths of those who want peace."

Mr. Kennedy stated: "If we would avoid pogroms and concentration camps, we must rally to the defense of Dr. DuBois now. His arrest for advocating peace is a bald threat to America's 15 million Negroes that they must fight under the banner of aggressive white imperialism against the liberation of colored colonial peoples, or go to jail."

The indictment of Dr. DuBois as a "foriegn agent" has shocked vast sections of Americans who are aware of his fifty years o' contributions to the struggles of Negro and colonial peoples for freedom and equality.

Such Americans as Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes of Philadelphia, Professor Louise Pettibone Smith of Wellesley College, Rev. Donald G. Lothrop of Boston, Rockwell Kent, world famous artist, Ernest Di Maio, vice-president of the United Electrical Workers, and William Harrison, Associate Editor of the Boston Chronicle, have already spoken out against the indictment and joined the Defense Committee.

Paul Robeson and Elmer Benson, co-chairmen of the National Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois, have called on all Americans, Negro and white, to write to the Justice Department demanding that the case be dropped immediately. Letters of protest should be sent to Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath, Justice Department, Washington, D. C.

The Committee which is located at 16 West 29th Street, New York City is also soliciting funds for the expense of the legal defense.

[Nat'l Comm. for Defense of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois . . .]

[1951]

Greetings to Josephine Baker - Champion of Freedom and Peace

IT MUST NOT BE

Jail

for

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois !

"HE IS THE RACE'S GREATEST SCHOLAR", said J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, I.B.P.O.E.W.

For sixty years , Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois has fought with his pen, his intellect and courageous heart for the full freedom of the Negro people in the United States and abroad.

Now at the age of 83, the Justice Department has had him indicted and handcuffed and wants to jail him for five years as a "foreign agent" because he fights for peace.

"FEW OF US ARE SAFE...."

said , Judge Hubert T. Delaney of New York, "if an outstanding American like Dr. Du Bois could should be indicted because he was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace throughout the world."

Protests of this shameful action by the government have come from the National Board of the NAACP, theirs editors of The Afro-American Pittsburgh Courier and Black Dispatch , Bishop R.R. Wright, Jr. , Dr. Charles S.Johnson, President of Fisk University, Paul Robeson, Ferdinand Smith and many other Negro and white leaders.

But the Justice Department is still determined to jail this Negro leader, statesman, scholar and champion of peace. WE MUST NOT LET THEM DO IT!!!.

" LIFT EVERY VOICE ".....

in a mighty chorus of protest against this outrage.

Write President Truman to drop this indictment against Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center.

Send copies of your protests and funds for legal defense to the National Committee.

24-43-1

[Nat'l Committee to Defend DuBois . . .]

42-7-24

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES OF THE LIFE OF DR.W.E.B.DU BOIS

Born in Great Barrington, Mass. 83 years ago. (Feb. 23,1868)

Education : B.A. Fisk University 1888 B.A. Harvard University 1890
M.A. Harvard " 1891 Ph D. " " 1895
Studied University of Berlin 1892-1894

....

Teaching and Research:
1894-1896 Wilberforce University 1896-1897 University of Penn.
1897-1910 , 1934-1944 Atlanta University
Subjects taught: Sociology, economics, history

....

Activities:

1905-1910	Executive Secretary Niagara Movement
1897-1910	Editor of the 18 University studies on the Negro
1909	One of the Co-founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
1910-1934	Director of Publications and Research of the NAACP Founder and editor of The Crisis, publication of the NAACP
1911	Attended World Races Congress in London.
1919,1921,1923	Organized Pan-African Congresses in Paris,London, Brussels and Lisbon.
1919,1921	In consultation with the founders of the League of Nations; attended the first meeting of the League Assembly in Geneva and met with the Directors of the Commission on Mandates and the International Labor Organization.
1928	Special Minister of the United States to Liberia
1943-1944	Coordinator of the Social Studies Program of Negro Land-Grant Colleges
1944-1948	Director of Special Research, NAACP
1948	Council on African Affairs
1949	Peace conferences, Paris, Moscow
1949	Peace Information Center
1950	Candidate for US Senate of the American Labor Party from New York State

....

Writings:
The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States
Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problem
The Philadelphia Negro
Souls of Black Folk
John Brown
Quest of the Silver Fleece
The Negro
Darkwater: Voices from Within the Veil
The Gift of Black Folk
The Negro in the Making of America
Dark Princess
Black Reconstruction in America
Black Folk: Then and Now
Dusk of Dawn
Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace
The World and Africa
The Encyclopaedia of the Negro (Editors Preparatory Volume issued, In Progress)
It can be said that few books on the Negro published in the last 50 years have not named Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois among the authorities on which the author depended.

....

Honors:
Life member and Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science
Member National Institute of Arts and Letters
Knight Commander Liberian Order and African Redemption
received honorary degrees from Howard, Wilberforce, Fisk and Atlanta Universities.
Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900, in the section of Social Economics
Member of the New York State Commission to Commemorate Emancipation, 1913
Spingarn Medal

....

[Nat'l Committee for Defense of Dr. W.E.B DuBois...]

Excerpts from a Statement to the President and Attorney General
of the United States

"We, the undersigned Negro Americans do not believe that Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is or ever was a "foreign agent"; and we fear that his prosecution for alleged violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act is designed to intimidate into silence other leaders of our people who speak out boldly for full Democratic rights for Negro citizens."

We have long been proud of Dr. Du Bois as an able leader of the Negro people and as a scholar with few peers in our country. Moreover, we admire his courage and defend his right, now at the age of eighty-three, to speak out for the democratic rights of oppressed people and for world peace as he has been doing for many decades.

It is our considered opinion that the indictment and prosecution of Dr. Du Bois under the Foreign Agents Registration Act constitute unjust and cruel persecution of one of the very best citizens and one of the greatest scholars the United States has produced."

SIGNED BY:

Washington, D.C.: Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Head, Dept. of Sociology, Howard Un.
Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Dean, Medical School "
Dr. Eugene C. Holmes, Philospphy Dept. "
Mr. James E. Scott, Chairman, Board of Directors, American Council on Human Rights
Edward E. Fisher, Pres., United Cafeteria Employees Union, Local 471
Joseph A. Beavers, Business Agent, Local 209, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL

Chicago, Ill. T.K. Gibson, Sr., Pres. Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.
Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, Pres., National Lawyers Guild
Mr. Leon Beverley, Local 347, United Packinghouse Workers Union, CIO

Indianapolis, Ind. Willard B. Ransom

South
Bishop R.R. Wright, Jr., Pres. Shorter College, Little Rock, Ark.
Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga., newspaper publisher
Rev. Simon Williamson, Baltimore, Md.
Howard H. Murphy, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Andrew Simkins, Columbia, S.C.
Dr. Aaron Brown, Pres., Albany State College, Albany, Ga.
Dr. A.A. Taylor, Dean , Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Landon Smith, Pres., NAACP, Springfield, Missouri
Minta A. Alvis, " Women's Musical & Literary Club, Springfield, Missouri
Robert C. Black, Organizer, DPOWA, Winston-Salem, NC

West
Rev. T.R. Royal, Ferndale, Mich.
Carlton Moss, writer, Hollywood, Calif.
Mr. & Mrs. James Merrifield, Albuquerque, N.M.
Rev. Paul L. McClure, Las Vegas, Nev.

New England
William Harrison, Boston Chronicle, Mass.
F.W. Jacobs, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mr. & Mrs. James Brunswick, New Haven, Conn.
Mentor N. Kerxhalli, Worchester, Mass.

East
Dr. Ulysses Campbell, E. Orange, N.J.

Delaware
Atty. Louis L. Redding
Mrs. Grace P. Goens
Mrs. Cecie P. Henry

Pennsylvania
Rev. W.C. Williamson
Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., Editor, Christian Review
Rev. E. Luther Cunningham
Atty. Rufus S. Watson
Atty. E. Washington Rhodes, Editor, Philadelphia Tribune
Mr. William H. Fearonce, Philadelphia Business League
Rev. Elijah Nichols
Rev. John B. Gardner
Dr. Arthur Huff Fauset
Dr. Samuel E. Robertson, MD
Atty. Charles Wright
Atty. Thomas M. Reed
Atty. Harvey M. Schmidt
Rev. J. Henry Patten, Sec'y. , Civic Committee, Baptist Ministers Conference
Arthur S. Bailey, Realtor

25-10-7

Pennsylvania :	Dr. Forrest H. Battis, MD
	Rev. E. Theodore Lewis
	Rev. William P. Stevenson
	Samuel B. Thomas, realtor
	E.L. Powell, District Manager, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.
	Dr. James P. Ramsey, MD
	Mr. Wayne L. Hopkins, Exec. Sec'y., Armstrong Assn.
	Marshall W. Lee
	Dr. Eugene T. Hinson, MD
	Rev. I.W. Parrish
New York City :	Theodore Cable
	Charles Collins
	Alice Childress, actress, playwright
	E.W. Scott, Buffalo, N.Y.
	Rev. Edler Hawkins
	Mrs. Estelle M. Osborne
	Miss Florence Murray, writer
	J.A. Rogers, historian, columnist, Pittsburgh Courier
	Mr. Harcourt A. Tynes
	Atty. Oliver D. Williams
	Ewart Guinier, Exec. Sec'y., United Public Workers
	Dr. H.F. Lucas
	Mrs. Ada B. Jackson
	Miss Ruth Jett, Sec'y. Committee for the Negro in the Arts
	Oliver Harrington, artist
	Doxey A. Wilkerson
	Rev. Samuel M. Carter
	George W. Brown
	Eureka B. Whord

25-10-8

[Nat'l Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B DuBois ...]

they have spoken for DR. DU BOIS and associates

1. Newspaper Comment

PITTSBURGH COURIER
P.L. PRATTIS, Associate Editor

Mar. 10,1951: " I cannot forget, or ignore, what he (Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois) has done for me, fighting for my rights and serving as an example of my possibilities in a world which spurned me as an inferior. They could not look at him and call me inferior."

"...He became universal in the same sense as GBS. He took his rightful place among the world's great thinkers....But I do not believe that he is or ever was traitorous to his country, or sought to serve the interests of another country...I know he could not cease pursuing the great truth which lead him on simply because of a temporary hysteria...Truth won't stand pushing around like that, especially with a courageous man....."

March 3, 1951: "...Now a government which has found itself unable to protect the rights of an entire people against criminal intrusion of a prejudiced majority finds the means to HANDCUFF the man who has fought most insistently for these rights."

MARJORIE MCKENZIE: columnist
Feb. 22, 1951 : " The indictment of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois is a symbolic act whose significance will not escape colored people here and abroad...In many respects he has been the architect of that progress(American Race Relations), of its idealogical direction, its pace, and trends and standards...The choice of Dr. Du Bois as a defendant is neither random nor routine...It occurs at a time when no other American Negro of comparable stature has spoken so fearlessly and critically of United States policies....."

WE HAVE TO TAKE A STAND HERE AND NOW WITH DR. DU BOIS. We have to rally around him to save our own skins... the challenge has been made in this case and it has to be met in these terms, else it will be dangerous for a Negro to belong to anything but a church...."
(Our Caps)

J.A.ROGERS: historian, columnist
March 24,1951: "...Dr. Du Bois, I've been reading him for 45 years and throughout his writings, I've found a deep love for his native land.

ANY IMPRISONMENT OF DR. DU BOIS WILL BE THE LAST STRAW.
(Our Caps)

I hope that every lover of right and justice will rally to the aid of one who has fought so long, so unflinchingly to help make his nation what it claims to be and is not."

.....

CHICAGO DEFENDER ..Editorial, Feb. 24, 1951
"Shades of legal procedure in the nation's capital which flip-flop with the color of the defendant's skin is enough to turn your stomach..it was a calcualted humilation based on race when 83 year old Dr. Du Bois was herded into an iron-cage chute with human derelicts...Outside the barred room, hard-boiled newsmen looked grim...Seasoned attorneys swore audibly..."

Pittsburgh Courier

Chicago Defender

81-7-24

61-7-24

Afro-Amer.

AFRO-AMERICAN EDITORIAL , Feb 24 1951

"The shocking indictment of Dr. Du Bois for failing to register as a foreign agent shows to what alarming and absurd lengths hysteria ridden Department of Justice officials will go...Does the Government seek to argue that Americans do not desire peace; that hatred of war and all of its kindred evils are the exclusive privilege of aliens?...

The vim and vigor with which Dr. Du Bois for more than half a century has attacked racial prejudice and segregation cannot by itself be regarded as evidence of collusion with a foreign power..."

It is indeed a shameful period in American history when the government feels it necessary to imprison a patriotic and loyal citizen like Dr. Du Bois simply because he boldly speaks out for ... world peace and human brotherhood."

.....

Okla. Black Dis.

OKLAHOMA BLACK DISPATCH Editorial , Feb. 23, 1951

"Locking Dr. Du Bois behind prison bars...is...one of the most shameful and humilating actions ever taken against the Negro group in the United States."

.....

Gary Amer.

GARY AMERICAN Editorial, June 8, 1951

" The recent attempt to 'hush' Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois from speaking in Gary proves to us the smallness of a certain element downtown, who have chosen themselves to run the lives of the people in Gary. These self appointed dictators put some sort of pressure on certain leaders in the Midtown area in an effort to see that Dr. Du Bois was not permitted to use any hall....However these efforts were in vain for Dr. Du Bois DID speak and before a large attended and appreciative audience.....

Du Bois (who frankly we do not believe is a communict) is one of the most outstanding Negroes living in America today, and to have certain people attempt to have Negroes hush his mouth is the height of stupidity. "

.....

Phila. Tribune

PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE Editorial, August 18, 1951

".....It should be readily conceded, because the facts warrant such a concession that W.E.B. Du Bois is an advocate of peace; that he is world-minded; that he is tremendously interested in justice for the darker races. His long life of service proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that he is that kind of man.

Du Bois denies that he is or was the agent of any foreign principal. The Peace Information Center of which he was chairman did distribute literature concerning peace movements in this country and abroad. But that in itself is no violation of any law. Whenever it becomes a crime to spread information advocating peace the doors of civilization might as well close up."

.....

Cincinnati Union

CINCINNATI UNION Editorial, May 31, 1951

" The indictment of Dr. Du Bois for being an advocate of International Peace, will bring for him, world wide commendation rather than U.S. condemnation. "

July 26, 1951

" Handcuffs have ever been known, as the badge of criminality, but when Dr. Du Bois, despite his angelic career and innocence , was forced to wear them, they became, for once at least, an emblem of man's worse than bestial origin."

.....

42-7-20

NATL GUARD

ATL. BAPTIST VOICE

DAILY COMPASS

LOUISVILLE DEFENDER

NATIONAL GUARDIAN Vito Marcantonio Feb. 14, 1951

"The Truman Administration decided to celebrate Negro History Week with the indictment of Dr. William E.B. Du Bois, one of the men most responsible for the establishment of Negro History Week.....

Dr. Du Bois is the defender of the Americans' best interests."

.....

NATIONAL BAPTIST VOICE Feb. 15, 1951 Editorial

"What has Dr. Du Bois done? According to the Justice Department ....he is accused of circulating a Peace Petition that originated with the Reds. In the name of high heaven , if the devil circulates Peace petitions or love petitions is that a crime? It is said that he was an agent of a Foreign Power and refused to register. On that basis then every Preacher should be in jail because Christianity originated with foreigners."

... ...

DAILY COMPASS May 22, 1951 Jennings Perry, Columnist

" We ought to withdraw the prosecution."

" Dr. Du Bois is genuinely and, I hope, incorrigibly a peace-seeker. Wars disturb and disappoint him. In better than four-score years, he has observed that wars beget wars and that peace is not, as our President habitually puts it "won."

" Dr. Du Bois has better things to do—among them preaching peace--than to occupy these late years with personal defense: and our great country has better things to do — among them merely being great--than pestering a compassionate scholar for working to do away with war."

LOUISVILLE DEFENDER August 25, 1951 C.W. Jackson, columnist

Reviews the case and then: "Here now is an overview of the case of Dr. William E. Du Bois, scholar, author, teacher, co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, brilliant editor of the Crisis, founder of the Pan-African Congress whose goal was the uplift of black folks everywhere, uncompromising leader fighting to give his people their rightful place both in American history and American life. These facts are needed by those who would understand the case against the 83-year-old scholar and leader.

If the court finds that the failure to comply with the Registry Act was unlawful and wilful, the maximum penalty will be five years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine. May the verdict show that Dr. Du Bois has never failed to be a friend to true democracy."

Letters from readers have appeared in numerous newspapers throughout the country expressing their indignation.

42-7-21

2.

PROMINENT PERSONS

PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Pres., Fisk University: "I would find great difficulty in believing that Dr. Du Bois is a foreign agent. His history has been one of protest but of lyalty."

Bishop R.R. Wright, Jr. 12th Espiscopal Church, AME : "It distresses the Negro people all over the country that Dr. Du Bois, at the age of 83, should be questioned as to his loyalty to the United States."

J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, IBPOEW : "He is the race's greatest scholar and has been a champion of human rights for half a century and has always been in the forefront when the battle was hottest."

Paul Robeson : " Puny men in important offices dare attack and even indict Dr. Du Bois. The great masses will give their answer and set him free to labor on."

Judge Hubert T. Delaney : " If an outstanding American like Dr. Du Bois...could be indicted because he was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace...then few of us are safe from attack....."

T.M.B. Brumfield, Fisk Alumni Office: "Your foresighted, courageous and uncompromising leadership role in racial, national and world affairs has been throughout the years an inspiration to the alumni and students of Fisk University...."

Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit: "No nation has a monopoly on peace and peace certainly is not foreign to real democracy. The real enemies of America are those who oppose peace."

Stetson Kennedy, author : " If we would avoid pogroms and concentration camps, we must rally to the defense of Dr. Du Bois now."

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith : " Readiness to equate disagreement with disloyalty is one of the gravest threats to freedom of thought and speech essential to democracy. When this question leads to the charging of a man like Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois as an agent of a "foreign power" absurdity is added to injustice. All Americans of whatever political persuasion should support the efforts made in his behalf."

Dr. John G. Rideout: " I am honored to give my support to the defense of that great American Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and of his associates of the Peace Information Center."

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes : "This is the most outrageous case of deliberate persecution to date, of which any agency of our Government has been guilty....."

Larkin Marshall, Editor, Georgia: " The attack upon the constitutional liberties of Dr. Du Bois demonstrates again to what length the war mongers of our land will go to stifle the cry for peace that will not down. Dr. Du Bois is the champion who fights for Negro manhood rights and 15 million Negroes believe in his unswerving devotion to this great land of ours..."

The Rev. Dr. L. Kuester: "The vicious attact of our political leadership against intellectual integrity and wisdom is one of the tragedies in my beloved nation today and runs contrary to all that represents true Christian Democracy."

Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Chicago : " I am happy to say, I have known Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois...for more than twenty five years...his unquestioned lofty ideals of life, and his uncompromising defense of right and justice for all mankind, have been to me, highly treasured instruments of inspiration to my own life."

Nora Stanton Barney : " My mother Harriet Stanton Blatch was one of your great admirers. As I write my little contribution towards your legal defense, I have the feeling that she and my grandmother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton are leaning over my shoulder and saying, " Sign our names, too.' "

42-1-22

PROMINENT PERSONS

Father Clarence Parker: "The depraved conduct of persons representing our Government in this piece of persecution is shocking and disheartening."

Bertha C. Reynolds : " I consider the persecution of Dr. Du Bois and other officers of the former Peace Information Center an affront to every decent person in the United States."

Florence H. Luscomb: " These defendants are undoubtedly guilty. They are direct agents of the Prince of Peace, whose doctrine of peace, goodwill and the brotherhood of man is utterly foreign to the policies of war....."

Prof. Dorothy Brewster : "The stupidity of this indictment is incredible. Every effort must be made by Americans who care about the honor of their country to have it dismissed."

Hans Blumenfeld: "The "foreign principal" served by Dr. Du Bois is the Prince of Peace."

Rockwell Kent : " The prosecution of the officers of the Peace Information Center for failure to register as agents of a foreign principal is in effect an indictment of peace itself as alien to American thought and purpose. It is an indictment of the American people."

Carl Murphy : Pres., Afro-American : "No other person since Frederick Douglass has been more respected by white Americans, more followed by colored Americans, nor has any other American leader left a larger imprint upon race relations in this generation."

On Dr. Du Bois' birthday, Feb. 16, 1951 Mary McLeod Bethune, outstanding Negro woman leader wrote: the hope that " many, many years will still be granted him to hold high the torch of free men in a world of peace and brotherhood."

Fred W. Stover: Pres., Iowa Farmers Union: " If I were to choose the type of man I would prefer to defend, it would be someone with a splendid record like Dr. Du Bois. If I were to choose the issue I would prefer to defend, it would be the issue of peace."

Harold Ridenour, Montana Farmers Union: ..."Not the least disturbing is the fact that while peace is said to be the aim of our country, your own department brings under attack Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois whose crime consists of encouraging public sentiment for preserving peace."

Sterling Neal, Pres. UERMWA District Council No. 7: "The contributions and achievements of Dr. Du Bois, compiled over a period of two generations, are a matter of public record and a source of rpide and inspiratiom to oppressed peoples in America and the vast colonial areas of the world. No person subscribing to peace, freedom and the dignity of mankind will remain silent as long as a single threat remains to deter or further hamper contributions and achievements of this venerable scholar."

Attorney Walter Nelson : " Your intervention to put a stop to the shameful prosecutiom of him (Dr. Du Bois) would be a wholesome exercise of presidential power in a situation glaringly in need of wholesomeness."

220 NOTED PROFESSIONALS SIGNED A STATEMENT CALLING FOR THE END OF DR. DU BOIS' PROSECUTION. Among them were:

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Rev. A.C. Anonye, Peter Blume, Dr. Allan M. Butler, Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Prof. A.J. Carlson, Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin, Dr. Jerome Davis, Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, Martha Dodd, Olin Downes, Prof. L.C. Dunn, Dr. J.M. Ellison, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Rev. Jospeh Fletcher, Hon. Clemens F. Franco, Archbishop William H. Francis, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Dr. Michael Heidelberger, Dr. Corliss, Lamont, Ray Lev, Prof. Kirtley Mather, Dr. Leo Mayer, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn,

427-23

3.

ORGANIZATIONS

Dr. Philip Morrison, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Dr. Linius Pauling, Dr. Bliss Perry, Jennings Perry, Bishop R.C. Ransom, Dr. Robert Redfield, Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Prof. P.A. Sorokin, Mary Van Kleeck, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Prof. F.W. Weymouth, Hon. James Wolfe, Prof. Thomas Woody.

.....

ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE SUPPORTED THE CAMPAIGN

National Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People , Atlanta, Ga.

"...,Whereas, Dr. Du Bois is and for more than fifty years has been one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and Colonial peoples, Therefore be it resolved , that this Convention goes on record as unalterably opposed to such methods by any Governmental instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes and reaffirm its determinatiom to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans."

Fisk Alumni Assn. : "Resolved that we reaffirm our faith and confidence in him (Dr. Du Bois) and in his integrity and loyalty to the principles and ideals of his Alma Mater and again express our sincere appreciation for his courageous leadership in the struggle for the full emancipation of his people and the realization of total democracy for all men."

L. Howard Bennett, Pres.

Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity unanimously endorsed the NAACP resolution passed at Georgia.

Unitarian Fellowship of Social Justice, Los Angeles unanimously at a membership meeting in May, 1951.

Furriers Joint Council of New York: " On behalf of 15,000 New York fur workers we urge you to drop the indictment against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois..."

National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild : "Because the government in indicting these men and women has construed the statute so as to violate the Constitution the National Lawyers Guild is called upon to defend the fundamental rights thus threatened..It authorizes its officers to communicate this statement to the Attorney General of the United States and urge that the indictment be withdrawn."

SUPPORT HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM GROUPS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. We cite some: Teachers Union, Local 555; Metropolitan Council of Women, Florence, S.C.; Local 107, AFL, Paper Bag and Novelty Workers Union; UERMWA, District Councils 7,8,11; Locals 735, 475, 430; Hugh Bryson, Marine , Cooks and Stewards; International Mine , Mill and Smelter Workers Union; International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Negro Affairs Committee, Local 65, DPOWA; American Labor Party, branches of the Progressive Party.

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4.

ABROAD

ABROAD : Eloquent support has come from abroad. Magazines, newspapers, bulletins, news letters, action letters have brought the case to millions.

Among the many groups:
Canadian Peace Congress, British Columbia Peace Council, Permanent Committee for Peace in Roumania, Geneva Partisans of Peace, Council of the Masaryk University Students, Union of Employees in Culture and Art Services, Prague; National Committee for Peace and Democracy, Cuba; Jorge Amado, Pablo Neruda, International Organization of Journalists, Albania Committee for the Defense of Peace, World Federation of Scientific Workers, World Federation of Scientific Workers, World Federation of Teachers Unions; Der Abend, Vienna; Sam Kahn, MP, Capetwon; D.N. Pritt, KC, England; The League of Coloured Peoples, England; Hotel, Club , Restaurant Union, Sydney, Australia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have sent the material requested to Bernal and Dover.

cc.

24-51-52

the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild on April 15, 1951 in urging that the indictment be withdrawn stated:

"It should be remembered that the greatest vice of any law which encroaches upon the area of the First Amendment rights is that it interferes, not only with the right of persons to utter opinions, but also with the right of the people to hear and adjudge them without governmental interference or pressure.

Because the government in indicting these men and women, has construed the statute so as to violate the Constitution, the National Lawyers Guild is called upon to defend the fundamental rights thus threatened."

These remarks are for purposes of clarification. With your conclusion, "We ask that Dr. Du Bois be cleared of any disloyal or dishonorable act", we concur. If truth and justice prevail then Dr. Du Bois will be free to continue his monumental work for his people and for all men.

Sincerely,

Alice Citron
Sec'y.

25-21-24

THE MEANING OF THE CASE

AGAINST THE

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

The Foreign Agents Registration Act, a little known and little used statute, forms the basis for the indictment handed down against the Peace Information Center and five of its officers on February 9th of this year. From the very name of the statute it is apparent that the effort of the Government is to label the ideas and activities of this militant organization for peace as foreign inspired. The charge raised by the present statute merely re-echoes the theme by which bigots and witch-hunters crudely seek to enlist patriotism in the service of political repression.

The entire history of repression in this country is stained with the hoax of foreign threats, foreign influence, and foreign domination. Every period of mass hysteria and repression has been fed by charges that political dissenters are dominated by foreign powers that their opposition is in fact a part of a plot to serve some foreign interest. One has only to look to the period of the infamous Alien and Sedition Laws which were justified on the ground of the alleged menace created by the presence in this country of a large number of foreigners who were hostile to the government.

A letter written in 1798 by Albert Gallatin, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and later Jefferson's Secretary of Treasury, may well have been written today. In it he states:

> "....It will require great firmness to prevent this country from being involved in war....We must expect to be branded with the usual epithets of Jacobins and tools of foreign influence...We must preserve self-dignity, not suffer our country to be debased, and yet preserve our Constitution and our fellow citizens from the fatal effects of war." Henry Adams, Life of Albert Gallatin (1879) 199.

To recognize the full significance of the crime charged against the Peace Information Center and that it represents the same shabby device to outlaw an area of thought which is distasteful to the government in power, it is necessary to know what the Act under which the indictment was brought says and its significance both legally and politically.

The ostensible purpose of the Foreign Agents Registration Act is stated to be the identification of agents of foreign principals who might spread foreign propaganda within the borders of the United States.

We might then well ask ourselves what is a foreign principal within the meaning of the Act. A foreign principal is not limited only to a foreign government or foreign political party. It may be any individual not a citizen of the United States and not living in the United States; or any partnership, association, corporation, organization or any other group or combination of individuals not organized or created by virtue of the laws of the United States or having its principal place of business in the United States.

What then is an "agent of a foreign principal?" An agent of a foreign principal may be:

> (1) Any person who acts or agrees to act, within the United States, as, or who holds himself out to be whether or not pursuant to a contractual relationship, a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information service employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal; (2) any person who within the United States collects information for or reports information to a foreign principal; or who solicits or accepts compensation, contributions, or loans, directly or indirectly from a foreign principal, or solicits, disburses, dispenses, or collects such money for a foreign principal; or who acts at the order, request or under the direction of a foreign principal.

(more)

All such persons are required to register pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act unless they fall within certain exempt categories.

Agents who are exempt from registration are persons who are engaged only in private, financial, mercantile, or other bona fide trade or commerce activities. An exemption is also extended to persons engaged in the furtherance of bona fide religious, scholastic, academic, or scientific pursuits or of the fine arts.

Excluded also from the definition of agent are American news or press service associations, newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

The Act places the obligation for registering an organization pursuant to its terms on each officer or person performing the functions of an officer and each director or person performing the functions of a director. Failure to cause the organization to register subjects such officers and directors to a criminal penalty of a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

25-21-25

The key to the Act are its registration provisions and the other burdens placed upon an agent who has registered. The registration statement which must be filed must set forth:

> (1) The agent's name, addresses in the United States or elsewhere; the name, residence address and nationality of each of its officers and directors or persons performing the functions of officers and directors; a copy of its Constitution and by-laws, and a copy of every other instrument or document and a statement of the terms and conditions of every agreement relating to its organization, powers, and purposes; and a statement of its ownership and control; (2) a comprehensive statement by the agents of the organization's activities; a complete list of the organization's employees and the nature of the work of each of them; the name and address of each foreign principal for whom the agent is purportedly acting; the character of the business or activities of the foreign principal, and its ownership and control; and the extent to which the foreign principal is supervised, directed, under the control, financed, or subsidized by any government of a foreign country or foreign political party; (3) where no actual contract exists, a full statement of all the circumstances, by reason of which the registrant is an agent of a foreign principal; and a comprehensive statement of the nature and method of performing the agency, and the existing or proposed activities engaged in by the agent for the foreign principal; (4) a detailed statement of all other activities which the registrant performs even though they are not performed for his foreign principal; (5) the nature and amount of contributions, income or money received by the agent from the foreign principal and the form and time of each such payment and from whom it was received; (6) the name, business and residence address and nationality of any person who has contributed or paid money or anything of value to the registrant in connection with any of its activities and the amount of such contribution or payment; (7) a detailed statement of the money and other things of value spent by the registrant in furtherance of its activities and the way in which such money was spent; (8) such other statements, information or documents pertaining to the purposes of this Act in the opinion of the Attorney General in the interests of national security.

This registration must be kept current by filing succeeding statements at six month intervals, setting forth any changes or additions to the material set forth in the original registration statement.

Once registered an agent of a foreign principal must file copies of all printed materials which it may disseminate or circulate with the Attorney General and with the Library of Congress. All such materials must bear a label "propaganda of a foreign agent" and set forth the fact that the disseminator is registered with the Department of Justice as an agent of a foreign principal, and the name and address of such foreign principal. The books and records of such a foreign agent must be kept open at all times for the inspection of officers of the government.

(more)

The fact that a registration statement or a supplement thereto has been filed is not necessarily deemed a full compliance with the provisions of this Act. The Attorney General may adjudge the statement incomplete and prosecute for the wilful omission of what he considers to be a material fact.

The initial reaction of the Peace Information Center and its officers, on being informed on August 11th of last year by the Justice Department that they were required to register pursuant to the terms of this Act was that by no stretch of the imagination could this organization be considered to fall within the definition of "agent of a foreign principal." The Department of Justice was immediately informed that the Peace Information Center was an entirely American organization operating at its own discretion for its own purposes and under the control of no person who could be deemed to be a foreign principal. The attitude which the Peace Information Center took was that the request of the Justice Department was based on erroneous information about the organization. It therefore offered to confer with the Department in order to iron out any confusion that may exist between the two.

An appointment was arranged between Mr. William E. Foley, chief of the Foreign Agents Registration section of the Department of Justice, and the attorney for the Peace Information Center. To further clarify the position of the organization, a brief of the facts and the law were submitted to the Justice Department immediately following this conference. In that communication we set forth clearly that no agency relationship existed at any time between the Peace Information Center and any person who could be a foreign principal. It was there further stated that to attempt to apply the Foreign Agents Registration Act to the Peace Information Center would so warp and distort the Act as to interfere with and burden the rights of this organization protected by the First Amendment to speak freely and associate freely with any person, group or association of people. We stated in that communication that the inference which the Department of Justice makes that the organization is an agent of a foreign principal was founded only on the fact that there are people throughout the world who may have, and be expressing, ideas and concepts similar to those expressed by the Peace Information Center. The letter said:

> "In fact, it might even be surprising to find that this were not so. The minds and desires of men have always transcended national barriers. Respect for an Einstein, a Mann, a Picasso, a Pasteur, or a Tom Paine has never been diminished by the fact that they were not American, nor was esteem for their ideas lessened."

The arguments put forth, in good faith, by the Peace Information Center were summarily rejected by the Justice Department. Feeling that a terrible error was being committed with the possible dire results of serious restrictions upon the civil rights of the Peace Information Center and all of the American people, the chairman of the Peace Information Center, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, urgently requested of Mr. Foley that he be given an opportunity to discuss this matter with the Department of Justice. Upon being flatly refused such an interview, Dr. DuBois wrote directly to the Attorney General of the United States, J. Howard McGrath, protesting this refusal of Mr. Foley and requesting of Mr. McGrath the opportunity to be heard. In his letter, Dr. DuBois stated:

> "I cannot but feel that, in a matter of such serious concern, Mr. Foley's denial to me of an opportunity to be heard must necessarily reflect adversely on the Department of Justice. I should think that the possible consequences of an unjustified enforcement of the Act would compel the Justice Department to bend every effort to make certain of its conclusions. The Department's arbitrary and capricious refusal to confer with me compels me to infer that either the Department is unaware of the import of the statute which it seeks to enforce, or that it is unwise enough to deal cavalierly with the rights of American citizens."

Dr. DuBois was not honored with the courtesy of even a reply to his letter. Without any notice or notification of any kind, toward the end of January, 1951, the Department of Justice empanelled a grand jury to investigate violation of the Act by the Peace Information Center. When this was called to the attention of Dr. DuBois, he, secure in the knowledge that his organization had never violated or intended to violate the Act, still sought to meet with the Department of Justice to iron out the difficulties between the Department of Justice and the Peace Information Center. His request was again denied by Mr. Foley and on February 9th the indictments in question were returned.

(more)

It is apparent that for the Peace Information Center, a wholly American organization, to have registered would have been to register a lie.

It is equally apparent that the filing of such a registration statement would have made the Peace Information Center a "government informer" against the leaders of the peace movement in the United States and would have subjected them to the possible prosecution and persecution that is vented against all people in the United States today whose thinking on the important political issues of the day differs from that of the Administration in power. The meaning of the registration of an organization because of its thoughts, ideas or political positions has a far greater significance. For many centuries, the vice of such registration has been recognized as a classic form of censorship of speech and thought. The great English poet, John Milton, in his undying work upon the right of free speech, Areopagitica, declared:

> "Truth and understanding are not such wares as to be monopolized and traded in by tickets and statutes and standards. We must not think to make a staple commodity of all the knowledge in the Land, to mark and license it like our broadcloth and our wool packs."

25-21-27

The testing of ideas in the free market place of thought and expression is the essence of our constitutional system. But it must not be supposed that the notion of a market place includes the concept that ideas are like commodities, to be labelled and tagged. To stigmatize those who hold contrary opinions as bad and immoral persons, and then to require them to label each opinion and idea which they express, gives an unfair advantage to those who espouse the ideas of status quo.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared:

> "As a matter of principle, a requirement of registration in order to make a public speech would seem generally incompatible with an exercise of the rights of free speech and free assembly.... So long as no more is involved than exercise of the rights of free speech and free assembly, it is immune to such a registration."

The fact that in spite of the vices which inhere in registration and in spite of the uncontestable fact that what the Peace Information Center has done cannot bring it within the Act, points conclusively to the fact that these indictments were intended to enforce a regime of silence upon all those who in this country seek to speak for peace. While the Peace Information Center sought in every way to avoid this unfair application of the statute and to avoid indictments under it, it shall now fight to vindicate its right and the rights of the entire American people to speak freely and to associate with each other without interference of any kind.

# # # #

dpowa

COPY

Issued by: Rev. J. E. Philpot, Chairman Civic Committee, Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity

... ...

The Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity meeting on Aug. 6, 1951, at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, unanimously endorsed a resolution supporting Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois in his life-long fight for civil rights and opposing the Government's indictment of him as a so-called "foreign agent."

The resolution which was presented to the Conference for passage by the Civic Committee headed by Rev. J. E. Philpot and Rev. J. Henry Patten, Secretary, WAS IDENTICAL WITH THAT PASSED AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA IN JUNE with the exception that the Baptist Conference here included in the resolution a recommendation to the National Baptist Convention meeting in Oklahoma City, September 4th, that it pass a similar resolution in support of the eminent scholar, educator and champion of civil rights.

Among those present at the Conference were a number of delegates to the National Baptist Convention, including: Rev. William B. Toland, Moderator of the Pennsylvania State Baptist Convention; Rev. Arthur W. Jones, former Chairman of the Philadelphia Baptist Conference, now Pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church of Newark, N. J.: The Rev. O. M. Smith, Pastor of Wayland Temple and Chairman of the Philadelphia Conference and its official representative to the National Baptist Convention, although not present when the Du Bois Resolution was passed, has subsequently pledged his support to the effort.

... ...

FULL TEXT

Whereas, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is one of the illustrious founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and has devoted his entire life in uplifting the minority group in the South in this nation and in the world as an educator, teacher, scholar, international organizer and editor for more than fifty years, and

Whereas, the Government of the United States has caused the return of an indictment against him alleging that he is an agent of a foreign power and failed to register as such, and

Whereas, the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has expressed the opinion that this action against one of the great champions of Civil Rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes, and

Whereas, Dr. Du Bois is and for more than fifty years has been one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and among Colonial peoples;

Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that this Convention goes on record as being unalterably opposed to such methods by any Government instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes and reaffirm its determination to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans.

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THIS CONFERENCE GOES ON RECORD AS RECOMMENDING TO THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION MEETING IN OKLAHOMA CITY, SEPT. 4th, the passage of a similar resolution in support of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

[Nat'l Comm. to Defend Dr DuBois]

STATEMENTS

Florence H. Luscombe:

"These defendants are undoubtedly guilty. They are direct agents of the Prince of Peace, whose doctrine of peace, goodwill, and the brotherhood of man is utterly foreign to the policies of war, militarism and hate which the present rullers of America are following."

Bertha C. Reynolds:

"I consider the prosecution of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, and other officers of the former Peace Information Center, an affront to every decent person in the United States. If information is "foreign", if schlolarship and public service are criminal, if the Negro people are to be denied a spokesman who is respected the world around, and universally loved for his contributions to literature and research, then indeed we have fallen lower than the beasts. In defending Dr. DuBois we only defend ourselves from a fate worse than death."

Dr. John G. Rideout:

"I am honored to give my support to the defense of that great American Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and of his associates of the Peace Information Center. These courageous citizens work selflessly for peace that the criminal selfishness of the few shall not destroy the lives of the world's peoples."

(more)

STATEMENTS

Rev. Charles A. Hill:

"The arrest and indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates is persecution rather than prosecution and exposes the endeavors of public officials to shut the mouths of those who believe in peace. No nation has a monopoly on peace and peace certainly is not foreign to real Democracy. The real enemies of America are those who oppose peace. Now we must give meaning to the words of Patrick Henry, when he said, "Give me liberty or give me deathe."

25-19-89

Stetson Kennedy:

"Dr. DuBois should register as a foriegn and domestic agent---of the peace-loving peoples of every nation on earth. His arrest for advocating peace is a bald threat to America's 15 million Negroes that they must fight under the banner of aggressive white imperialism against the liberation of colored colonial peoples, or go to jail. If we would avoid pogroms and concentration camps, we must rally to the defense of Dr. DuBois now."

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith:

"Readiness to equate disagreement with disloyalty is one of the gravest threats to the freedom of thought and speech essential to democracy. When this question leads to the charging of a man like Dr. W.E.B. DuBois as "the agent of a foreign power" absurdity is added to injustice. All Americans of what ever political persuasion should support the efforts made in his behalf."

(more)

Statements

Dr. Dorothy Brewster:

"If to work for peace, and to spread the knowledge that peoples in the millions all over the world desire peace, is to be agents "of a foreign principal", how is the expressed desire of the U.S.A. for peace to be regarded? As political double-talk, surely, in the eyes of other countries. Moreover, the government has singled out a group (now dissolved) headed by one of the most distinguished scholars, writers, and leaders in our country; a man over eighty whose long life has been spent in the effort to advance the best traditions of a democratic culture; and a man known and respected all over the world as a spokesman for the rights of the Colored races. The stupidity of this indictment is incredible. Every effort must be made by Americans who care about the honor of their country to have it dismissed."

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes:

"This is the most outrageous case of deliberate persecution, to date, of which any agency of our government has been guilty in the long campaign of instilling terror in the minds of minority groups. If Communists in America cannot speak for world peace without being arrested and threatened with prison, then it is equally a crime for us pacifists and any other minorities to oppose war preparations and the use - or the threat of use - of atomic bombs. I am prepared to join with anyone - whatever his political or economic beliefs and actions - who asserts that world peace is the only way out of the present dilemma and that no price is too great to pay for it."

(more)

STATEMENTS

Larkin Marshall:

"The attack upon the constitutional liberties of Dr. DuBois demonstrates again to what length the war mongers of our land will go to stifle the cry for peace that will not down. Dr. DuBois is the champion who fights for Negro manhood rights and 15 million Negroes believe in his unswerving devotion to this great land of ours. Dr. DuBois's uncompromising fight for the civil and economic freedom of the race has made him the target of the bourgeois south. If this effort were to succeed it would blast the hope of Negroes for democratic freedom. It must succeed.

Millions will be wiring and writing President Truman and Attorney-General McGrath to dismiss this indictment which insults every Negro in America."

Hans Bluminfeld:

"The "foreign principal" served by Dr. DuBois is the Prince of Peace."

William Wells Denton:

"The United States Governments officials concerned with war or peace may not find it easy to make decisions; this is all the more reason why they should encourage the permission of the functioning of public opinion based upon information."

Dr. L. Kuester:

"The vicious attack of our political leadership against intellectual integrity and wisdom is one of the tragedies in my beloved nation today and runs contrary to all that represents true Christian Democracy. I deem it a great challenge to promote the instruments and purposes that make for a Democracy under God's honest truth."

(more)

25-19-91

STATEMENTS

Rockwell Kent:

"The Peace Information Center was established by American citizens for the sole purpose of advancing the cause of world-wide peace through stimulating into expression and co-ordinating in action the yearning for peace of the American people. The prosecution of the officers of the Peace Center for failure to register as agents of a foreign principal is in effect an indictment of peace itself as alien to American thought and purpose. It is an indictment of the American people.

Abhorrence of war - abhorrence in particular of that mass destruction of life and property, and of civilization itself, which modern warfare entails is common to all mankind. The conscience of Europe, Africa and Asia had been aroused. Is the Department of Justice to tell us that America imports its conscience?"

Fred W. Stover, Pres. of the Iowa Farmers Union:

"Many times during the past few years we have stated that we would always insist that we had at least as much right to present the facts that lead to peace as others had to present the falshoods and half-truths that inflame the passions for war.

I am glad to have the opportunity to join you in defending Dr. DuBois. If I were to choose to type of man I would prefer to defend, it would be someone with a splendid record like Dr. DuBois. If I were to choose the issue I would prefer to defend, it would be the issue of peace.

If I were to choose the most propitious time to take a firm stand, it would be now in the so vitally decisive year of 1951. So, count us in on this all the way."

(more)

25-19-92

STATEMENTS

Rev. Joseph M. Evans, of the Metropolitan Community of Chicago, Ill.

"I am happy to say, I have known Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, or known of him, for more than twenty-five years. My knowledge of his evident integrity of life, his outstanding ability as on of the world's scholars, his unquestioned lofty ideals of ~~puhum~~ life, and his uncompromising defense of right and justice for all mankind, have been to me, highly treasured instruments of inspiration to my own life.

He is a very, an exdeptionally capable man of Letters. I have been so favorably impressed by his work as an author, I have several of his well written books im my private library.

I entertain the feeling that great injustice is being done to Dr. DuBois, by what has and is being opposed upon him."

25-19-93

BILL OF PARTICULARS issued by the United States Government against Peace Information Center [N.C.D.D.]

.....

As to Count I:

A. As to Paragraph 2:

1. The rpincipal place of business of the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" was in Paris, France during the time mentioned in the indictment.
2. The principal place of business of the "World Peace Council" was in Paris, France during the times mentioned in the indictment.
3. The above organizations are "Foreign Principals" within the meaning of the Act because
   a) They are organizations having their principal place of business in a foreign country within the language of Sec. 1 (b) (4) of the Act (22 USC 611 (b) (4).
   b) They are persons outside of the United States within the meaning of Sections 1 (a) and 1(b) (3) of the Act (22 USC 611 (a) and (b) (3).

B. As to Paragraph 3:

4. (a) Defendants' organization, Peace Information Center, during the period alleged in the indictment did act as, and did hold itself to be, publicity agent for its foreign principals(the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace and its successor, the World Peace Council) in that for its foreign principal it did within the United States through its officers directors and representatives, publish and disseminate oral, visual and graphic , & written and pictorial information in the form of books, stamps, periodicals, posters, buttons, motion pictures, newspapers, letters, leaflets, petitions, lectures, discussions and speeches. The matter disseminated by the Peace Information Center was issued principally through its offices in New York.
   b) The "holding out" as a "publicity agent" as aforesaid was done both orally and in writing.
5. In regard to information reported by the Peace Information Center to the Committee of the World Congress of Peace and to the World Peace Council, such reporting took the form of written information relating to and grwoing out of its activity as agent for such foreign principal, which information was reported by the Peace Information Center during 1950 through itsofficers, directors and representatives to its foreign principal in Paris, France.
6. During the period mentioned in the indictment, the officers, directors and representatives of the Peace Information Center, at the request of its said foreign principal, published and disseminated in the United States the "Stockholm Peace Appeal" and related information pertaining primarily to prohibition of the use of atomic weapons as instruments of war.
7. The material disseminated within the United States by Peace Information Center as publicity agent for its said foreign principal consisted of information about peace, war, instruments of war, and the consequences of peace and war, and other matters related thereto, which information was disseminated by the Peace Information Center through its officers, directors, and representatives in the forms described above.
8. The agency relationship of the Peace Information Center with the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace and the World Peace Council is not claimed to have existed pursuant to contractual relationship.

[N.C.D.D.]

SALUTE!

FROM
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

TO
JOSEPHINE BAKER

LIFT EVERY VOICE

PEACE AND FREEDOM MUST PREVAIL!

NATIONAL [illegible] TO [illegible] DuBOIS

25-10-4

SALUTE

from Dr.W.E.B. DuBOIS

Negro statesman, leader, man of letters
Facing 5 years in jail!.

to JOSEPHINE BAKER

oustanding star of
international stage

From New York City, where he carries on his ceaseless labors in behalf of freedom for the Negro people throghout the world, Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, co-founder of the NAACP, statesman, scholar and champion of peace, salutes Miss JOSEPHINE BAKER oustanding star of the international stage, and fighter for liberty.

We, of the National Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois , join in this salute.

We urge you, who great Miss Baker today, to join with us in behalf of the freedom of Dr. DuBois.

The Department of Justice, which failed to lift a finger to halt the execution of the Martinsville 7 and Willie McGee, is determined to put Dr. DuBois in jail for five years!

Because he was co-chairman of the Peace Information Center and distriubted the Red Cross and Stockholm Appeals to ban the A-bomb, Dr. DuBois, along with his associates in the Peace Information Center, has been indicted, fingerprinted, & handcuffed, and faces trial as a "foreign agent !"

" LIFT EVERY VOICE "

Join with the National Board of the NAACP, Bishop R.R. Wright, Jr., P.L. Parattis, Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Roscoe Dunjee, Editor of the Black Despatch, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, Judge Herbert T. Delaney of New York,

25-10-5

Join with the National Board of the NAACP in protesting this ~~indictment~~ action against one of the great champion of civil rights.

~~Write~~ Protest the indictment along with Bishop Wright, the editors of the Pittsburgh Courier and the Black Despatch, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Paul Robeson, Ferdinand Smith, and many other Negro and white public figures.

Write to President Truman and the Dustice Department, insisting the indictment be dropped.

Peace and freedom must prevail!

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B.DuBOIS
AND ASSOCIATES OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
(6-18 August 29th-20)
~~1186 Broadway~~, Suite 311, New York, 1, N.Y. ~~MU5-1783~~

25-10-4

[c.1951]

42-7-101

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16 West 29th Street • Room 1224 • New York 1, N. Y. • Murray Hill 5-6912

Elizabeth Mees.

Born in Chicago, mother a DAR, (ancestors arrived here 1642) Father descended from Jewish German parents-American born)

Graduate of Francis Parker School-first "progressive" experiment Then Smith College, graduate work in education at Wellesley, Taught in Parker School, later at Walden School NY, then founded and was director of Hessian Hills School Croton on Hudson from 1925-1941. A day and boarding scool of the progressive type--

Worked for the National Council of American Soviet Friendship from its beginning-organised the Committee on Education of the Council, "wrote and spoke" about the USSR and how to teach about it to Teachers Colleges etc.

Left to learn more about USSR-entered Columbia Graduate Institute of Russian Studies-spent two years in rather intense study-received the certificate of the Institute and my MA in Slavic Literature-

Continued interest in education-peace-USSR and other new democracies--

Cinema 48
121 West 48th

[1951]

The magazine "In Defense of Peace"

(Also called "World Review in Defense of Peace, Aug.15, 1950 to Jan., '5i; and "Pease , a World Review thereafter.)

This review began publication in August 1949 as a quarto of of 32 pages and cover I have only examined the copies from number 6, January, 1950 to number 23, february, 195I e xcept number 2I, Dec. 1950 which is missing. These numbers cover the existence of the PIC, real and alleged. I have gone through these copies page by page, noting the subject matter of each article and reading the the signifigant ones. I have especially all articles and references to the United States Total circulation, April, 1950

35-6-1

My opinion is that we have nothing to fear from this magazine.Its references to the United States are on the whole temperate, even when critical; it does not mention this country often: during 1950, out of 156 articles only 6 were on the United States ~~according to the index (no. 22, page 2~~. I have noted ~~all references~~ to us ~~in each number, in the breakdown by single issues.~~ In general, the United States is treat d generously and hopefully. After the outbreak of the war in Korea, critism is more frequent and specific but seldom or never nasty.

X

There is clear evidenc of thr character of the Defenders of the Peace and noassumption of any nexus of agent and principal. I have noted instances where this might be inferred by the reader but they are not important. On the other hand the statements on peace are sge strong and well put. I do not believe that the prosecution can get any support for its contentions from these magazines.

Ther follows the analysis of each copy in detail:

Number 6, Jan. 1950, 64 pages.

There are 23 articles and statements. Ehrenburg has and article of 6 pages one page of which is critical of the US (page 7,7,10, 11). Page 15 has an article favorable to the desire for peace here; a carton shows children toppling the US France and England; some implied critisism of US in Gremany (p. 30); charge that MacArthur encourages ~~xxxxxx~~microbe makers (p. 45) MaeArthur helps Chang kai Chek(p.50) War propaganda given European libraries by US (p. p. 51. Index p.63 shows one artticle on US in 1949 volume and one on Atlantic Pact out of 52 articles

64 pp. two
Number 7, Feb., I950. I8 articles , ~~one~~ mainly on US

US policy in West Germany, p.I0

Prominent Americans protest Atom bomb, p.28 H bomb as blackmail, p. 28

Cartoon vs. import of American arms, p.32

p. 47, strikes vs. American arms

p. 54, US atombomb and tie-up with US industrial leaders

p. 58-9 US war budget

Number 8, March, I950, 80 pp

I8 articles on Russia, Finland, Spain, Italy, &c; two on US

Anglo-American imperialism-- hopeful of US p.3 Article by Steel

People's ambassadors of peace p.I5; policy of State Dept p. I6-7

Pictures of Kent & Steel; US deaf to peace (refusal to admit delegates; indignation of Kent & Steel pp. I6-8

Criticism of US part in Atlantic Pact pp. 49-50

Acheson China policy,pp. 55-7

")ak Ridge as a hell by a worker,pp. 58-6I

note on Connelly and UNESCO --"great little country" p. 62.

H bomb- US disturbed over it pp. 68-70

News, pp. 76-80 two columns on US favorable

Number 9, Apr. '50 80 pp. 20 articles, one on US, by Rogge p. 55 * (quote)

statements on Stockholm by ~~Rogge~~ Kahn, p. 65 Atlantic Pact with table, p. 77

Send peace news to Defense of Peace, p. ~~78~~ 78

American arms, p. ~~78~~ 79

I6 pp. of news; 3½ about US; fair, pp. 92-6; Ehrenburg on US, p. 47

Number I0, May, '50, 80 pp. I3 articles, Ehrenburg to western writers p.25.

i col
I6 pp of news. US ~~I½~~ good. p. 74

statements on S. Appeal by Robeson, Ellington & Walls, pp. I4, I5, I7

Peace activity in US pp. I7-I9

Signatures on Appeal, p 20; May day for peace, pp. 43-52; Hollywood films,p. 53

No mention PIC

Dean of Canterbury on "The defence of Peace, p 59 *

35-6-2

June,
Number II, ~~xxxx~~ I950 80pp. I3 articles, one on Us. Peace committees, p. 6. Guide to collecting signatures, pp. 7-II Morrison p. I3; Mann, p. I4 (copy p. I5 ** Catholics & bomb pp. I6-7 Statement by Wallace, p. 23 Red Cross appeal, April 5, 50 (note pp. 27-8) Threat to US education p. 4I (NY teachers union.) Dulles p.5I Jessup, p. 52 London meeting; Rogge, p. 66 I3 pp of news US I½ col; Progressive party, Trade Unions; . No PIC

Number I2, July, '50 80 pp

25-6-3

(4)

11 - June 1950 (11-80)

Editorial: Signatures & Affixed (h 6 "Peace Committees")

Art 13 -

Quota & signature collection 5 h

Provisions, 13; Marcantonio 14-; (Cohn, 15 *)

Collaborators bound 16-17

Stalwarts - bound - Wallace h 23

Red Cross Apr 5, 50 h 27-8 *

Threat to Amer Education 40-1 (attack on propaganda in Amer schools)

N.Y. Teachers Union h 41

(Other articles Dawn on England, Canada, Spain

Dulles 1 col (attack)

Peasant 1 " "

London meeting (h 66) Rogge

News: 67-80 US. 1½ col. Progressive Party, Trade U, Labor

no PIC

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12 - July 50 (1-79 h)

Editorial: ~~5 Affixed~~

7 articles

London meeting May 31-June 1, 1950, h 6

Assoc Press on Affixed, h 8

Supreme Soviet on affix h 9

Cardinals & Archbishops Praise for Affixed, h 14

Marian Anderson h 16

~~Mass today Peace declarations h 17~~

Interviews with Paul Robeson in London May 31, 1950 (h 34, 35)

Amer professor won Visa h 49 (½ h)

News (h 59-79) USA 3 h. Mid-Century Conference, Oxford h 76-7

Farmers Union; Peace Committees h 78 ~~no PIC~~

no PIC

35-6-4

(13) [5] July 1, 50 (64 pp) (~~bi-monthly~~) now bi-monthly

Editorial – Widen our movement 4 pp

7 articles

~~[Korean War starts June 25, 1950]~~

Accusation of K. Peace committee vs. US 1 p 6

Declaration of World P committee ~~for~~ on K war, p 9

U.S. accused, pp 11-13

Cf of American & Korean civil war p. 14

Facts on Korea: blame America pp 15-18

Asking a Peace Poll — seeks a National Peace Conv. in each Nation – no report from US (no PIC)

News: (p 48-64) US = pp 60-62 Robeson, Labor, Boston (no PIC)

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(14) Aug 15, 1950 "World Report on D & P" (change of name)

Editorial – S. Appeal – signatures – US, 1,350,000

7 articles

Democratic

Inter nat. Comm of ~~Dem~~ Lawyers – T American (p 11)

U.S. farmers vs H bomb p 11-12

Reports from England, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Italy, Canada, ~~Japan~~

Warmongers reports – notes – ~~Germany~~ pp 14-15 U.S. mentioned

"On American words" p 45

Newsweek ~~magazine~~, July 3, (on signatures & S Appeal) ~~Editorial~~ p 46

News pp 50-62 US, 2 col – "Campaign of the Defenders" (*)

US Peace meets evg. growing success (no PIC)

Prog. party, Labor, women Pg; scattered

(6)

WR & DP

(15) Sept 1, 50, 6 ¾ H

Editorial: Prague treaty Aug 16, 50 h 9 ~~Second Category~~ h 8

Persons who took hand at P.: guests: Fletcher, DuBois, Pass
Members of Bureau, Peggy h 5

Comm. for 2nd Congress h 8

DuBois, Fisher, PIC h 11

* Article by Fletcher H 18-22 *

N.Y. Times; ½ page quote ~~Editorial~~ h 22

Warmongers, U.S. study I h. 30

"Ugly war", Cited from Truman, etc H 37.

News H 49-64 USA. 1 h.
NY Labor Conf, Church, Women, Ind.

(16), Sept 15, 50, 6 3 H ~~Editorial, Colleges, Teachers~~

Cited, 2nd World Congress

DuBois on Prague Appeal, 2 H, h 11

Peace Fund — No Americans H 20-21

War-mongers H 22-38 Korean facts

Keller: "No Americans went Peace" h 43-6

U.S. Peace organizations h 44

PIC - h 44 *

Attacks on peace movement in U.S. "Old Wine A Tsar"
h 46

Democratic Congress (no US)

~~Dem. Congress~~ & Law H 52-64 (names & organs, h 53)

News H 57. U.S. ½ col Youth, farmers

35-6-4

(7)

17 Oct 1, 50, 6 4th

Editor: Congress meeting Nov 7, an opportune h 5 *

8 articles

U.S. war in Korea h 6

(Writer favors U.S. intervention, but) h 8) *

Hoffman h 16 (note)

Nehru's effort July 13, 50. Exact extracts of letter.

h 37

UN assembly Vishinsky + Acheson

Amer. leaving on war h 44

Task force h 64

---

18 Oct 15, '50 6 4/4th

Edit. Wanted a charter of Peace

~~Committee on Congress~~

9 ~~#~~ art.)

German accuses U.S. in Korea h. 12

~~Washington~~

Pact for 2nd Congress; report of PIC on interview with Fletcher H 18-19 19*

War weariness: U.S. holding 36, h. 44*

~~Milwaukee~~

Youth of N.Y. + peace petition 2 1/2 th, h 52.

arrested a U.S. for concealed, effect - note h 61

(8)

(19) Nov 1, 50 6 4½ pp

Statement as to 2nd Congress p. 1 *
Edict, a Peoples Congress p 3
Hist. of 1st Peace Congress p. 3 *
Stockholm Appeal
Colliers signatures to ~~St.~~ p 4 *
13 articles

Nov 23-27 US 1½ pp report; Flaherty on 2d Congress p 27 *
Truman speech pp 41-2 (Comment > Criticism)
Korean war: US action 43-4
MacArthur ~~War Office~~ statement p 47
Einstein statement 64
war propaganda pp 41-2 *

(20) Nov 15, 50, 8 pp

15 articles
articles attack Peace on Congress p 8-11
Ridley pp 11-13 - atom bomb p 12
Statement by Swiss on U.S. p 25
Stockholm signatures pp 40-1
British criticism of U.S. troops by Englishmen pp 44-50
additional Asians p 53
Quaker Proposals for Peace; [illegible] in full pp 54-6 *
Acheson UN plan p 64

9

(21) Dec '51 (Newsletter monthly)

No copy found

35-6-9

(22) Jan 51 "Peace, a world nebus"; 92 H

Address to U.N. (summary H 18)

14 articles

Code of Ceasa, H 35

Note on H Gonab action H 55

Truman + Gonab H 69-72

~~Issues~~

"Do the American People Know?" by Hromek H 84-8

(cubed)

(In 1950 articles on U.S. ~~++++~~ 6, ~~under any~~ out of 146)

(10)

(23) Feb 51 (P. World Revw) 96 pt

~~Peace Conf~~ Con disarmmnt + budgets for War h 2

13 articles

* { Uphaus } h 28 col 2 + 29 col 2
{ at Wareas }

Eisenhower h 37

Truman + ~~Korean Women~~ Korean Women h 44-5

U.S. ~~Peace~~ War Gases h 47 (mch 48-9)

Bombs on Korea h ~~50~~ 50

Truman on aggression h 53

Poll on Peace H 57-59

[Cost of aircraft h 69

35-6-10

SUMMARY

There are no vicious attacks on the US.. From Jan. to Aug. 1950 the tone t ward the US is conciliatory and hopeful. After outbreak of Korean War , the articles are more critical but not bitter. There is much quottation from American and foreign press. Throughout there is effort to stress the possibility of the US and Soviets living together in peace

subjects of

204 Articles re "Defense of Peace"

War Preparation ++ 2
Bacteriology ++ 2
Atom bomb +++++++++ 10
Britain +++++ 6
Italy +++++++ 8
India ++++++ 6
Germany +++++++++++++ 13
Australia +++ 3
China ++++ 4
Viet-Nam 1
Bacteriology, Microbe War ++ 2
Brazil 1
Chile 1
US +++++++++ 11
Middle East ++ 2
Japan ++ 2
Cuba 1
Colombia 1
Peace Prize +++ 3
Science ++ 2
Youth ++++ 4
Church +++ 3
H Bomb ++ 2
~~Foster Dulles~~
France ++ 2
Belgium 1
Holland ++ 2
Sweden +++++ 5
Denmark 1
Canada ++++++++ 8
Argentina 1
Delegates & Parliament 1
Farmers 1
Africa ++++ 4
Spain +++ 4
Finland 1

Atlantic Pact 1
Faith Song 1
Stockholm appeal 1 +++++++ 8
Peace Committee Travelling +++ 3
Joliot-Curie 1 +++++ 5
Laffitte 1
Eisenhower ++++ 4
Rogge 1
Kahn 1
USSR +++++ 5
Acheson 1
Western ~~Western~~ Writers 1
Russians ++ 2
May day 1
Films ++ 2
~~Bevan Committee~~
Chelsea ++++ 4
~~Education~~ ++ 2 6
Yugoslavia 1
Algeria 1
Robeson 1
Arabia 1
Chicago Mid-century Conference 1
Korea +++ 3
Hiroshima ++ 2
Lidice 1
Wm Sun-Yat-Sen 1
Pakistan 1 +++++ 6
2nd World Congress
U.N. 1
Vienna 1
Quakers ++ 2
Fletcher 1
H Fast 1
Du Bois 1
W ~~Wells~~ 1
Peace Fund 1

~~Dean~~

Rearmament 1
Langer 1
Iran 1
Boulder ++++ 3
Asia 1
Needham 1
Switzerland 1
Atlas 1
Indonesia 1
Czechoslovakia 1
Fulbright ++++ 4
Warren ++ 2
Disarmament 1
World government 1
Upham 1
Eisenhower 1
P.I.C — 2

5-6-52

(In a few cases one articles has been entered under 2 subjects The total of separate articles is about 175; short notes + cartoons are omitted)

Nr 1-80

No 10 May '50 — Dejenbro P. Offord

Editorial 1 3 art.

Book reviews

News - 1 & Nr + 1½ Nr on US (four, Hebrew, no PK)

Statistics: On Stockholm Offord

Robeson N. 14

Clayton N. 15

Waldo N. 17

Peace activity on US, 17-19 (churches, Med Cent. Conference)

Signatures of S. Offord, N. 20

Ehrenburg & Waldo writers N 24+ (N. 25 *)

Swords: Peace must be defended (5 Nr.)

May days for peace (Nr 43-52

Films: Hollywood, Red Menace, 3rd man etc N 53

Circulation of "D. of Peace"

Dean of C on "D of P. (N 59)

Profile in USA (N 77, 3/4 page)

No 9 - Apr. 50 (60th)

Edsford - 5 attend

Stockholm: 16 Statements (Rogge, Kahn)

3 other articles

News

John Rogge (p 9) quote *

Curie "I am convinced) p 16-7 * quote

La Folle Barbara (p 22

Delegation (23 - 24) 25, 26

Peace Committee 27, 28 "reproducing"

Ehrenburg p 45, 47 *,

(mentions Kent, Kahn, Fadeev, Shaw)

Rogge p 55, 5⅓ col. *

Kahn: pp 65-6

Atlantic Pact ½ p - Cable

Peace news — Send to "Defense; Peace p 76

American arms: Dynamite" p 79 —

News: 16+ pp 3½ USA — Jan 92-6 (20 pic)

Afro - Amer

HEAD---Famed Scholar t reated like common felon

"Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois who is internationally known as one of America's el der statesmen....The man who has spent a lifetime fighting for civil rights and is the most distinguished writer of his generation was treated l ike a common c riminal....

ED ITORIAL T he Case o f Dr. Du Bois

The shocki ng indictment of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois for failing to register as a for e ign ag ent shows to what alarming and absurd lengths hysteria ridden Dept. of Justice of ficials will go.....Does the Government seek to argue that Americ ans do not desire peace; that the hat r ed of war and all of its kindred evils are the exclusive privilege of al iens?

We believe Dr. Du Bo is spea ks the truth when he insists that in circulating the petitio ns he was acting only as an Americ an citizen "who se sole object was to secure peace and prevent a third World War."

The vim and vigor with which Dr. Du Bo is for more than half a c entury has attacked racial prejud ice and segregation c annot be r egarded of itself as evidenc e of collaboration or collusion with a foreign power.

H e is saying no mor e abo ut o ur government than the abolitionists said w hen Congress and t he President prior to 1860 refused to free the slaves.

It is indeed a shameful per iod in American history when the governm ent f eels it nec essary to imprison a patrictic and lo yal citizen like Dr. Du B ois simply because he boldly spea ks out fo r world peac e and human brotherhood.

March 3rd
Letter from Dr. E.T. Camper on the Afro American

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bo is has been a tremendous force in shaping the thinking and lea dership of not only the colored people of America but also of the da rker peoples all ov er the world.

They owe a debt to him that they can nev er repay.

One must vie w with growing alarm the tr end in some of our governing cir cles ....in t he name of democracy ....thus shutting off even any le gitimat e opposition to it s polcies...Peace is not a dvocated by Dr. Du B ois alone. There are millions of us who want peace and feel that all honor able means should be employed by us to at tain such a goal."

Mar 24 Co l umn B.M. Phillips

Referrin g to Dr. Du Bois "becuae it was he who took the leadership years a go....And planned and developed our present day civil rights prog ram..."

March 3 Belfor d Lawson at birthday dinner Feb. ~~16th~~

He said that he c ame to the meeting"with no authority" from the "District of Confusion" save the "courage o f my own convictions."

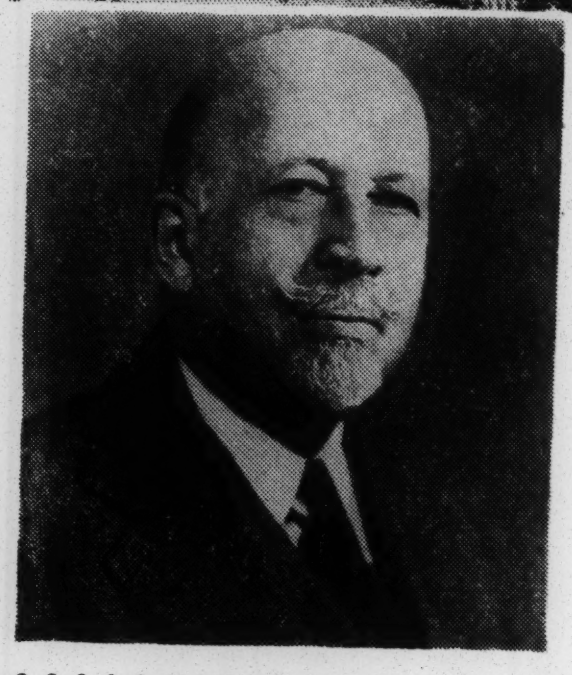
Their trial, originally scheduled for May 14, has been postponed to October. It should be dropped all together! ~~Speak~~ SPEAK UP IN PROTEST. SEND FUNDS FOR LEGAL DEFENSE.

WRITE PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO DROP

THIS SHAMEFUL INDICTMENT!

Cicero lynchers all went free! . . .

BUT DR. DU BOIS FACES JAIL!



THIS MAN IS NO "FOREIGN AGENT"— AND EVERYBODY KNOWS IT!

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is one of the greatest scholars this nation ever produced—recognized all over the world.

His personal integrity and loyalty to America have been proved beyond doubt in 50 years of public life.

Now he faces $10,000 fine and FIVE YEARS IN PRISON—along with four associates in the former Peace Information Center.

They are charged with being "foreign agents" because they circulated information calling for peace. Their trial is set for November 1 at U.S. District Court, 5th and D Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

24-39-1

WHY IS THE GOVERNMENT TRYING TO PUT DU BOIS IN JAIL?

- **HE FIGHTS HARD FOR NEGRO RIGHTS — AND ALWAYS HAS!**
  That's why they want to shut him up!
- **HE FIGHTS HARD FOR PEACE — AND ALWAYS HAS!**
  That's why they want him in prison!

DR. DU BOIS IS 83 YEARS OLD. WHAT WOULD 5 YEARS IN PRISON MEAN?

DEATH! AND THE GOVERNMENT KNOWS IT!

DR. DU BOIS MUST NOT DIE IN JAIL!

What You Can Do

1. **Tell President Harry S Truman to stop this unjust trial.**
2. **Send letters and telegrams of protest — RIGHT AWAY!**
3. **Send money for defense to: Shirley Graham, treasurer,**

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

Room 1224 **16-18 West 29th Street** **New York, N.Y.**

Create Negroes
all world free! . . .

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
FACES JAIL!

42/F/15

for more than half a century has attacked racial prejudice and segregation cannot be regarded of itself as evidence of collaboration or collusion with a foreign power. . ." (Baltimore Afro-American, Feb. 24, 1951)

"Dr. Du Bois is no criminal. He is no traitor to this country. Du Bois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for half a century. . .Whatever forces he has sought to bring to bear on our social and economic ills have been for the benefit of his people and his country. . .The handcuffs on Dr. Du Bois are meant to serve as a gag on any Negro leadership that is disposed to 'shoot the works' for freedom. . .A thousand Negroes should rise to take the place of Du Bois, and other thousands for all those others the 'terror' will soon clamp its shost-like hands upon." (P. Prattis Editorial, Pittsburgh Courier, March 3, 1951)

Since, for the most part, the U.S. Negro Press is barred from our brothers in the Caribbeans, these facts reached the [redacted] there from London. On April 7th Jamaica's Public Opinion, [redacted], carried a front page article received "by airmail from our London correspondent". It began:

"News of the arrest and indictment of the most famous Afro-American scholar of the twentieth century, Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, for acting as chairman of the Peace Information Centre in New York, has come as a great shock to British intellectual circles where Dr. Du Bois is well known for his scholarly sociological and historical books."

Shortly afterwards in the columns of Vanguardia, a weekly paper published in Havana, Cuba, appeared an open letter written by Dr. Elias Entralgo, Havana University professor, entitled "The National Peace Committee Protest the Persecution of Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois". Among the outstanding Cubans endorsing this protest were, Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Latin America's most famous sociologist and anthropologist, Dr. Domingo Villamil, eminent Catholic jurist and Juan Marinello.

[fragment] [1951]

"Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God."
Matthew v:9

But our Government doesn't think so! On February 16, 1951 they indicted five members of the former Peace Information Center for telling the American people that peace can be had. If this sounds unbelievable, let's hear from the Government. In the Bill of Particulars issued against them the Government says that they are guilty of disseminating the Stockholm Peace Appeal and related information pertaining primarily to prohibition of the use of atomic weapons as instruments of war."

Who are these five workers for peace?

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, 83 year old scholar, anthropologist, writer needs no introduction to the world. His life has been dedicated to bringing equality to all oppressed peoples. He is one of the world's outstanding spokesmen for peace. He has written and spoken the globe over on this subject for over forty years. In the great hall of the University of London at a Races Congress, Dr. Du Bois read a poem:

" Save us world-spirit from our lesser selves!
Grant us that war and hatred cease....."

These words were said in the year 1911!

Mrs. Elizabeth Moos is an educator. A great part of her life has been devoted to fostering better education for children and "teaching teachers" how to promote brotherhood.

Mr. Abbott Simon, Administrative Sec'y of the American Peace Crusade, is a Pacific war veteran, Bronze star recipient and gives all his time and energy to bringing about peace.

Miss Sylvia Soleff, active trade unionist is an office worker. She is included in the indictment because her employer was the Peace Information Center.

Mr. Kyrle Elkin is a small business man who wants his children and all children to grow up in a world free from war's devastation.

In these five diverse people, with different occupations, a startling picture emerges. They face five year prison sentences and $10,000 fines because they had one thing in common. They all worked for PEACE.

WHY THE INDICTMENT?
The Government asked the Peace Information Center to register as an agent of a foreign principal....under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Of course, they refused. They were agents only of the American people. Just as you and I, they wanted their fellow Americans to know that wars can be stopped if the people so will it through their activity. The Bill of Particulars accuses them of disseminating information "about peace, war, instruments of war and the CONSEQUENCES OF PEACE AND WAR and other material related thereto....." (Our emphasis) Instead of being treated as criminals, is there anything nobler to work for? Is there anything our civilization needs more than...PEACE? Is there anything more urgent in people's hearts than the hope for a world free from the flames and fires of destruction?
WHAT MUST BE DONE

There is no greater task NOW than to work to have the indictment dropped. Work must begin on DELEGATIONS.

1. Visit political leaders in your community. Democratic leaders must be visited and told about the disgrace to the Truman administration should these people be convicted. Delegations should consists of the many representative forces in your area. Negro leaders, trade unionists, church workers, peace workers.

Visit the Congressmen

3. Visit prominent leaders to communicate their opinion that this indictment should be dropped. Ask them to write to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D.C.

The trial is imminent. The peace movement will not be strengthened if a conviction is obtained by the Government. This issue is not for tomorrow's agenda. It's for NOW. These people are US. Let's get busy.

24-43-7

[1951?]

LIST FOR SENDING WIRES

Ruth Bryan Rohde
908 Park Ave.
New York City

Frank Stanley
Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

Bishop Benjamin J. Shaw
1210 Charles St. N.
Birmingham, Ala.

Frank Sinatra
10061 Valley Spring Lane
N. Hollywood, California

Harlow Shapley
60 Garden Street
cambridge, Mass.

Rev. John Thompson
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Okla.

Lawrence Tibbett
Savoy Plaza
New York City

Rose Terlin
YWCA
600 Lexington Ave.
New York City

Carl Van Doren
41 Central Park West
New York City

Nathan Straus
150 E. 72nd St.
New York City

Carl Sandburg
Harbert, Michigan

Mrs. Harper Sibley
United Council of Church Women
c/o Miss Glover
156 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Willard Townsend
Transport Service Employees of A.
3451 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Ill.

Christine Smith
National Association of Colored Women
1114 O Street NW
Washington, D.C.

Daniel Tobin

A.F. Whitney
Brotherhood of Railway Engineers
Engineers Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

Orson Welles
427 N. Canon Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Margaret Webster
50 W. 12th Street
New York City

Bishop R.R. Wright
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dr. Charles Wesley
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Mrs. Wendell Willkie
1010 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Aubrey Williams
c/o Southern Farmer
Montgomery, Ala.

T. Finley Wilson
Elks

Bishop W. J. Walls
4736 S. Parkway
Chicago, Ill.

Eugene O'Neill
c/o Theatre Guild
25 W. 53rd St.
New York City

Bishop Oxham

Adam Clayton Powell
732 St. Nicholas Ave.
New York City

James Patton
Nat'l Farmer's Union
Denver, Col.

Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman
c/o Temple Israel
5017 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
E. 105th St. & Ansell Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Rabbi Barnett Brickner
8206 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dr. Stephen S. Wise
c/o American Jewish Congress
1834 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Yami Mauriello
Greenwood Lake, N.Y.

Dan Parker
c/o Daily Mirror
New York City

Bill Corum
N.Y. Journal American
New York City

Jimmy Cannon
New York Post
New York City

Theodora Peck (for signatures of Bway Theatre companies)
ICC
1575 Cross Roads of the World
Hollywood, California

C. C. Dejoie, Jr., Managing Ed.
Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

William O. Walker, Publisher
Cleveland Call-Post
Cleveland, Ohio

Howard H. Murphy
Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

C. A. Scott
Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Carter W. Wesley
Dallas Express
Dallas, Texas

Frank L. Stanley
Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

Bishop J. A. Hamlett
The Plain Dealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Alexander Barnes
Washington ~~Ex~~ Tribune
Washington D.C.

H. S. Sweets
St. Louis American
St. Louis, Mo.

L. W. Werner
New York Age
New York City

C. B. Powell
Amsterdam Star News
New York City

A Joe Louis
555 Edgecomb Ave or
Hotel Theresa. 7th Ave.
& 125th Street. (Mgr. Cooper
Gale Agency. 48 West 48th St.
PHONE: WA 3-8095 or
Selma Mirsky (lives above
J.L.) WA 3-7466.

A — Helen Hayes
Nyack, N.Y.

Oscar Hammerstein II
157 E. 61st St.
New York City, N.Y.

Moss Hart
4 E. 65th Street
New York City
&
Bucks County, Pa.
New Hope 3331

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman
1707 H. Street N.W.
Washington D.C.

A — Lena Horne
1329 Horn Avenue
Hollywood, California

Lillian Hellman
63 E. 82nd Street
New York City
or
Pleasantville, N.Y.

Ralph Helstein
Packinghouse Workers of America
205 W. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Ill.

A — Albert Einstein
112 Mercer St.
Princeton, New Jersey

Mrs. Marshall Field
740 Park Ave.
New York City

Ham Fisher

Dr. Mildred Fairchild
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Bishop Gregg
1150 Washington Blvd.
Kansas City, Kans.

B — Lester B. Granger
Nat'l Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York City, N.Y.

Serge Koussevitsky
American Soviet Soc. of Music

Canada Lee
Cort Theatre
48th Street
New York City

Dr. Benjamin Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Ga.

Woody Herman

A — Harold Ickes
ICC - Hotel Astor..New York
or
Headwaters Farm , Olney, Maryland

Dr. E. V. Jemison
Lapsley St.
Selma, Ala.

A — Frank Kingdon
NCPAC

Gene Kelly
Hollywood ICC
1575 Cross Roads of the World
Hollywood, California

Jack Kroll
PAC
205 E. 42nd Street

Kirtley Mather

Carey McWilliams
3633 Camation Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Philip Murray
CIO Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Mary Margaret McBride
c/o Station WEAF
30 Rockefeller Plaza
or
230 Central Park South
New York City

A — Mr. & Mrs. Frederick March
New Milford, Conn.

Louis E. Martin, Editor
Michigan Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.

John H. Sengstacke, Vice-Pres.
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Jacob Potofsky
Amalgamated Clothing Workers
15 Union Square
New York City

Quentin Reynolds
River House
435 E. 52nd St.
New York City

Mrs. Ogden Reid
Herald Tribune
~~New~~ 230 W. 41st St.
New York City

Maxwell Anderson
New City
New York

Marian Anderson
Joe's Hill
Mill Plain, Conn. Danbury 5016

Mrs. Eleanor Anderson
YWCA
600 Lexington Ave.
New York City

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune
1318 Vermont Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Charlotte Hawkins Brown
Pres. Palmer Memorial Inst.
Sedalia, North Carolina

Rabbi Birstach

Charles Bolte
American Vet. Comm.
554 Madison Ave.
New York City

Col. Evans Carlson
Hollywood ICC
1575 Cross Roads of the World
Hollywood, California

Horace Cayton
c/o Dr. Frank Safford
853 7th Ave.
New York City

Jane Cowl
New Weston Hotel
New York City

Josephy Curran
N.M.U.
346 W. 17th St.
New York City

Norman Corwin
38 Central Park South
New York City

Henry Sloane Coffin
Lakeville
Conn.

Cheryl Crawford
400 E. 52nd Stre t
New York City

Charles Chaplin
1085 Summit Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Rosscc Dunjee
Oklahoma Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jo Davidson
c/o Hannah Downs
ICC...Hotel Astor, N.Y.

Olivia de Haviland
1575 Cross Roads of the World
Hollywood, California

Joe DeMaggio
c/o New York Yankees
745 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Mrs. Joseph Davies
3029 Klingle Rd.
Washington D.C.

Bette Davis
1575 Cross Roads of the World
Hollywood, California

Rabbi Irving Miller
Bolton Road - 701
Far Rockaway, Long Island, N.Y.

DU BOIS INDICTMENT
DEPLORED BY NAACP March 22, 1951

NEW YORK, March 22.-- The indictment by the Department of Justice of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois for failure to register as an agent of a foreign power "lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for equality for Negroes," the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserts in a resolution made public here today.

The text of the resolution, passed by the board at its regular monthly meeting on March 12, follows:

5 "Without passing on the merits of the recent indictment of Dr. W.E. B. DuBois, the board of directors of the NAACP expresses the opinion that this action against one of the great champions of civil rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes. The board also reaffirms its determination to continue its aggressive fight for full citizenship rights for all Americans.

Dr. DuBois, an incorporator of the Association and founder and former editor of the Association's monthly organ, The Crisis, was indicted as the head of the now defunct Peace Information Center which, the government contends, was inspired by a foreign power.

48-8-164

Excerpt from a news story in the West African Pilot, Gold Coast, B.W.A., April 5, 1951

"That the arrest and handcuffing of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, great Afram-erican leader and octogenerian, by the American government shocks the conscience of humanity, was the view expressed by Irish-educated Jaja Anucha Wachuku, Barrister-at-Law, yesterday, on his arrival here to attend the West African Court of Appeal.

"Mr. Wachuku, who holds the M.A. and LL. B. degrees from Trinity College,

8-41-52

###

Excerpt from a column by Vito Marcantonio, in the National Guardian, 1951

"The treatment accorded Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois last Friday at his arraignment in the U. S. District Court in Washington, D.C., should anger every American. This disgraceful episode -- subjecting a man of Dr. Du Bois' eminence and stature to fingerprinting and frisking while waiting for bond to be posted -- should be sufficient to unite every decent-minded person around his defense.

"The puny men of Washington who caused this indictment are ignorant as well as ruthless. They seek to frame a great and patriotic American. Dr. Du Bois is to this century what Frederick Douglass was to the last. With his indictment they have overplayed their hand, but they do not know it. I am confident that they will soon learn that they have gone too far."

###

A letter in the Louisville Times, May 15, 1951

"To the Editor of the Times: How can we call ourselves one of the free nations when we arrest, handcuff and fingerprint a great scholar like W. E. B. Du Bois, He is called an agent of a foreign power because he loves the beauty of peace, hates the insanity of war and dared to do something about it. Are the mothers of America agents of a foreign country because they want peace above all else, because their hearts bleed at the prospect of their sons being blown to bits by shrapnel on a foreign continent?

"Dr. Du Bois, who has contributed so richly to the intellectual and spiritual progress of his race and all the races of the world, only voices the dearest hopes of millions of Americans. Our way of life has reached a sad state when we hush the voice of a man of his caliber and at the same time free Nazy criminals

25-17-10

The Union of Employees in Art and Culture, ~~Xxxxxx~~ Prague, wrote in June, 1951:

"All Czechoslovak artists and technicians of the theatres, cinemas, radio, music and arts join the defense of the distinguished representative of cultural America, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and express their gratefulness to all those who organize his defense and participate actively in it."

Abroad (2)

The world-wide protest against the awful inhumanity of atomic destruction of innocent men, women and children, ought to be recognized by your government as a protest based on elementary religious and moral principles, such as are revealed by "Naturo's God", as your original Declaration of Independence stated. Today, we hold this truth to be self-evident; that any government which from now on first uses atomic weapons of destruction is a war criminal.

If the cause of peace, as advocated by Dr. Du Bois, should become a crime under American law, then all mankind will know that the policy and purposes of the Government of the USA are a serious threat to international peace. The eyes of hundres of millions of men and women all over the world will be watching this case with detailed interest. Yours in the cause of peace, James G. Endicott

---------11-61-52

Havana, Cuba, August 10 de 1951 -

Letter from Juan Marinello - Enclosing article written by Dr. Elis Emtra; gp. President of the National Committee for Peace appearing in the weekly VANGUARDYA CUBANA protesting persecution of Dr. Du Bois . . .

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Toronto, July 3 : A firm protest was despatched to the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa by Dr. Dames G. Endicott against persecution of Dr. Du Bois and his associates of the U.S. Peace Information Center . . . . .Chairman of Candian Peace Congress

To the Ambassador - the United States of America, Ottawa, Canada;

Your Excellency: On behalf of the Canadian Peace Congress I submit a reguest that you forward to your government an expression of protest against the treatment of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates of the American Peace Information Centre. Those who are working and praying for peace throughout the world are astounded that any work for peace in any country could possbily be construed as employment by a foreign power.

25-17-12

94 Boulevard Auguste Blanqui,
Paris Xiii (e) France

International Democratic Federation of Women - Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier,
General Secretary
Berlin W 8 Unter den Linden 13

Bruno Frei "Der Abend"

World Federation of Trade Union -

Isabelle Blume, Chamber of Deputy, Brussels, Belgium

House of Assembly, Cape Town - Sam Jahn, M.P.
Dr. Du Bois does not belong to America alone, he is a citizen of the world and those who revere and cherish liberty, peace and freedom will have no hesitation in protesting against the vindictive action of the Department of Justice.

25-17-13

Dublin, said that he was influenced largely by the philosophy of Pan-Africanism enunciated by Dr. Du Bois in founding the New Africa Party of which he is leader.

"'America is gradually becoming transformed into a Fascist State,' said Mr. Wachuku, 'and by acting in this brutal manner against a world-renowned scholar, like Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, America has derogated its honour.'"

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and join hands with the underworld to run the government.

"If we do not raise our voices in protest against this ruthless, stubborn indictment, then we have no one to blame but ourselves when we reach complete Fascism.

"LILLIAN ELDER."

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25-19-102

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Excerpt from an article by M. Mendelson in the Literary Gazette, organ of the Union of Soviet Writers, Moscow, July 14, 1951

"A prominent place in one of the recent issues of the American magazine Masses and Mainstream is given to an article by one of the oldest cultural figures in the United States, a man deeply honored by millions of Americans, the eminent Negro scientist Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. Dr. Du Bois was Chairman of the Peace Information Center in the United States, and this was more than enough for the fascist American Department of Justice to launch against him as well as other leaders of the Information Center an insolent and brutal persecution in the courts.

"In the pages of Masses and Mainstream Du Bois voices an indignant protest against the American reactionaries who are seeking, with the aid of the courts and prisons, to undermine the movement for peace and democracy in the United States. He denounces all those who plan destruction and slaughter for the sake of profits. With splendid courage he declares: 'I take my stand beside the millions in every nation and continent and cry Peace -- No More War!'"

###

Excerpt from an article by Ivor Montage, British Member of the World Peace Council, in the London Daily Worker, August 21, 1951.

25-13-58

"I remember my first sight of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. It was in Moscow's Hall of Columns in 1949.

...

"On the platform sat some of the greatest men of our era, from all countries.

"In the auditorium were seated scientists, bootmakers, poets, herdsmen, men and women, old and young, from far Asia, from the Arctic Circle, from the Leningrad factories, from the sunflower fields of the Ukraine -- the proud creators of a strong and happy land.

...

"Above them on the tribune, small of stature, stood one of the most difnified and handsome xx figures it has ever been my lot to see.

"A compact figure, a noble brow, the tiny moustache and imperial of a past century, a deliberate and perfect diction, Dr. Du Bois yields nothing in the patrician quality of his bearing to any Southern colonel ever set on any stage.

"His interpreter repeating the sentences after him, Dr. Du Bois for 40 minutes led his rapt hearers through a liberal analysis of the history of the United States. He picked out the threads that go to make its tangled present, the forthright pioneers as well as the luxurious shareholders, the tradition of freedom as well as the ruthless monopoly.

"As the sole American guest he conceived it his duty to seize an opportunity, perhaps unique, to contribute fundamentally toward the understanding of the two peoples.

"He was already over 80, and the task he set himself must have constituted a physical ordeal. But he did not falter. Any more than he will falter today."

##

Excerpt from an article by Albert Kahn in India Today, Allahabad, July, 1951

...

"...While mankind has long been under the impression that war is evil, the Truman Administration has now officially proclaimed its momentous finding that peace is a Crime. Peace, in fact, has already been placed on trial in Washington, D.C.

"That is the historic import of the recent Justice Department indictment of the PEACE INFORMATION CENTRE, its chairman Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and four of his co-workers, on the charge of having failed to register as foreign agents. If found guilty, the eighty-three year old Dr. Du Bois and his associates face a penalty of five years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine each for their advocacy of peace.

"The Government has ecidence to prove that the leaders of the PEACE INFORMATION CENTRE have not limited themselves merely to expressing their approval of peace. Dr. Du Bois, for example, has not only openly voiced his opposition to war. He has actually worked and organised for the maintenance of peace; and under his leadership the PEACE INFORMATION CENTRE played a key role, in securing signatures on the Stockholm Appeal in the United States. The gravity of this offense is compounded by the fact that Dr. Du Bois is a world renowned scholar, historian and educator, who, as the journalist John Gunther writes in his book, Inside America, 'has a position almost like that of Einstein, being the most venerable and distinguished of leaders in his field.' Obviously such a man constitutes a most formidable danger in the opinion of those who regard peace as a menace.

###

Excerpt from an article by in India Today, Allahabad, July, 1951

"J. D. Bernal

"'The Wisest Man in the World' -- Julian Huxley

"It is no accident that the great British scientist John Desmond BERNAL -- like his great French comrade JOLIOT -- is a leader of the mighty World Peace Movement.

...

"Bernal is an outstanding and unique product of this exciting half-century, which -- it must be remembered -- has been a period of unparalleled advance: from Tsarist society to Soviet society, from bourgeois democracy to new democracy; from the discovery of radio-activity to the atomic pile, from the overthrow of classical physics to the victory of atomistics; from the first international combustion engine to the jet-propelled aircraft, from the Hertzian waves to radar; from the atomistic approach to man to the integrated study of man and his environment; from ethnocentric anthropology to the comparative study of culture; from science as an 'aristocratic pursuit' to science as bread-and-butter work; from the learned society for the few to the association of scientific workers for the many."

##

Excerpt from the newspaper Public Opinion, Jamaica, B.W.I., April, 1951

"By Airmail from Our London Correspondent

"LONDON -- News of the arrest and indictment of the most famous Afro-American scholar of the twentieth century, Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, by the un-American Activities Committee of the United States Congress for acting as chairman of the Peace Information Centre in New York, has come as a great shock to British intellectual circles where Dr. Du Bois is well known for his schol-

25-13-59

arly sociological and historical books.

...

"British friends of Dr.Du Bois say that the 'frame-up' charge is an attempt to suppress the struggle of the Negro people for citizenship rights and equality by silencing the voice of one of their greatest leaders."

###

Excerpt from a letter to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, from Lagos, Nigeria, B.W.A., July 27, 1951.

...

"...we crave the indulgence to convey to you and Mrs. Du Bois our sincere and genuine sympathy on your recent arrest and trial for no other cause than exercising the inalienable rights which the American Nation prides itself and gloats over as its sustenance.

"Indeed! you have been degraded, but the ignominy is that of the American Nation globally, and rather than deter us, the struggle for a place under the sun for the colored races will rise in its tempo until a man is accepted as a man..."

###

Excerpt from a column in the London Daily Worker, August 10, 1951

"An American Peace Crusade emerged out of the Chicago Peace Congress...

"The 5,000 delegates concluded their discussions by electing a permanent organisation with two chairmen: Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, the famous Negro scholar, and Professor Anton J. Carlson, biologist, of Chicago University.

"The prestige of Dr. Du Bois grows with the efforts of America's warmongers to suppress this eloquent advocate of democracy.

...

"At 83 years of age Dr. Du Bois is a marvel of dynamic activity. From a file recently received, of the National Guardian, American progressive weekly, I take some notes of a month's tour he made in preparation for the Chicago Peace Congress.

"The tour began in Chicago, proceeded to Gary, Indiana, St. Paul, Minnesota, and then, to quote the National Guardian:

"'Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, attended by more than 1500...San Francisco and Oakland turned out meetings of more than 1000 each...biggest meeting of the tour was in Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, where 2200 packed the hall and 500 were turned away.'"

###

Resolution passed at the 1951 Annual Conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Atlanta.

"WHEREAS, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is one of the illustrious founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and has devoted his entire life in uplifting the minority group in the South in this nation and in the world as an educator, teacher, scholar, international organizer and editor for more than fifty years, and

"WHEREAS, the Government of the United States has caused the return of an indictment against him alleging that he is an agent of a foreign power and failed to register as such, and

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"WHEREAS, the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has expressed the opinion tha this action against one of the great champions of Civil Rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes, and

"WHEREAS, Dr. Du Bois is and for more than fifty years has been one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and among Colonial peoples;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention go on record as being unalterably opposed to such methods by any Governmentalinstrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes and reaffirm its determination to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans."

###

Excerpt from a letter from Paul Delanoue, General Secretary of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions, Paris, France, May 18, 1951

"We wish you and your committee success in defeating the disgraceful action against Dr. Du Bois and his associates."

###

Excerpt from an editorial in the Gary American, Gary, Indiana, June 8, 1951

"The recent attempt to "hush" Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois from speaking in Gary proves to us the smallness of a certain element downtown, who have chosen themselves to run the lives of the people in Gary. These self-appointed dictators put some sort of pressure on certain leaders in the Midtown area in an effort to see that Dr. Du Bois was not permitted to use any hall for his engagement in Gary. However, these efforts were in vain, for Dr. Du Bois DID speak and before a large attended and appreciative audience, which was unafraid of the criticism which might be levelled against them from the 'rulers.'"

###

Excerpt from a letter to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, by Harold Ridemour, Executive Board member, Montana Farmers Union

...

"...While peace is said to be the aim of our country, your own department brings u der attack Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, whose crime consists of encouraging public sentiment for preserving peace."

###

Excerpt from a news story in the West African Pilot, Gold Coast, B.W.A., April 5, 1951

"That the arrest and handcuffing of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, great Afram erican leader and octogenerian, by the American government shocks the conscience of humanity, was the view expressed by Irish-educated Jaja Anucha Wachuku, Barrister-at-Law, yesterday, on his arrival here to attend the West African Court of Appeal.

"Mr. Wachuku, who holds the M.A. and LL. B. degrees from Trinity College,

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Dublin, said that he was influenced largely by the philosophy of Pan-Africanism enunciated by Dr. Du Bois in founding the New Africa Party of which he is leader.

"'America is gradually becoming transformed into a Fascist State,' said Mr. Wachuku, 'and by acting in this brutal manner against a world-renowned scholar, like Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, America has derogated its honour.'"

###

Excerpt from an editorial in the West African Pilot, Gold Coast, B.W.A., April 5, 1951

...

"We must state categorically that we are alarmed at the insane and savage way world personalities like Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois are persecuted, simply because of their opinions. Whither America? Do the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers realise why the Huguenots fled from religious persecution and made the Mayflower Compact?

"Must we expect anything constructive from American leadership, globally? As black peoples, we cannot but resent in unequivocal terms the victimisation of our fellow black folk in America because they had dared to be original in their thinking."

###

Excerpt from a column by Vito Marcantonio, in the National Guardian, 1951

"The treatment accorded Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois last Friday at his arraignment in the U. S. District Court in Washington, D.C., should anger every American. This disgraceful episode -- subjecting a man of Dr. Du Bois' eminence and stature to fingerprinting and frisking while waiting for bond to be posted -- should be sufficient to unite every decent-minded person around his defense.

"The puny men of Washington who caused this indictment are ignorant as well as ruthless. They seek to frame a great and patriotic American. Dr. Du Bois is to this century what Frederick Douglass was to the last. With his indictment they have overplayed their hand, but they do not know it. I am confident that they will soon learn that they have gone too far."

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A letter in the Louisville Times, May 15, 1951

"To the Editor of the Times: How can we call ourselves one of the free nations when we arrest, handcuff and fingerprint a great scholar like W. E. B. Du Bois, He is called an agent of a foreign power because he loves the beauty of peace, hates the insanity of war and dared to do something about it. Are the mothers of America agents of a foreign country because they want peace above all else, because their hearts bleed at the prospect of their sons being blown to bits by shrapnel on a foreign continent?

"Dr. Du Bois, who has contributed so richly to the intellectual and spiritual progress of his race and all the races of the world, only voices the dearest hopes of millions of Americans. Our way of life has reached a sad state when we hush the voice of a man of his caliber and at the same time free Nazy criminals

25-13-62

and join hands with the underworld to run the government.

"If we do not raise our voices in protest against this ruthless, stubborn indictment, then we have no one to blame but ourselves when we reach complete Fascism.

"LILLIAN ELDER."

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25-13-43

Press - Pittsburgh Courier Published Letters

April 7, 1951

Quotes from letter page, What Do the People Think?

Reader M. Scherrer Pueblo, Colorado

"I bel i eve Dr. Du Bois is threatened with jail because he has the courage and wisdom to fight effectively against the entire set-up of jim c row and oppression."

March 31, 1951

The indictment by the Department of Justice of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois for failure to r e gister as an agent of a foreign power, "lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for equal ity f or Negroes," the Board of Directors of the NAACP asserts in a resolution made public here last week.

Ma rch 31, 1951 Letter Page

Alma Illery, Founder and President of National Achievement Clubs, Inc. of Pittsburgh, Pa. writes a letter praising Mr. Prattis' column o n Dr. Du Bois.

Letter by Marcus H. Ray College of Education and Industrial Arts Wilberfor ce, Ohio

"I am impelled by Mr. Prattis' column which took a stand on Dr. Du Bois to congratulate him upon his courageous, logical and intelli ent approach"...I shudder to think what our nation would be like if all those who love freedom and hate injustice were forced by fear to give silent approval of the acc epted and of ten l egal deficiencies of our system?"

25-18-12

March 24, 1951

Letter Page Head : Prattis' co lumn on Dr. Du B ois Prompts Many Courier Readers to Pen Letters

Oti s Meriwether Evansville, Ill.

"Dr. Du Bois is witho ut a do ubt one of the most fearless crusaders of our times....With his peerless intelligence and education had his course been one of self-gain, he could have been president of a leading Negro college, an ambassador, banker, wealthy and secure.....It will take fif ty years to make another man of Dr. Du B ois' calibre."

Joseph M. Carter San Francisco

No writ er on any staff of any paper could have composed with such dignity and sounded the rallying call to the colored peoples to come out and be co unted now and stand up to this challenge

Protests from

L.E. Hall, Ky-Bama Lodge Route 2 Box 147 Maitland, Florida

"I am taking the liberty of writing to you in behalf of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois , in the interest of a fourteen million minority group and for the enhacement of the American way of life.

Dr. Du Bois is a veritable dean of culture and refinement of the highest type. He is a courageous and fearless espenent of Democray, with its tenets of justice, liberty and equality.....

Could it not be interpreted that the indictment of Dr. Du Bois is to intimidate all who are willing to speak out for practical democracy when applied to the cause of the Negro? "

.....

The Lovely-Baptist Sunset Baptist District Association Box 553 Spur, Texas

The Lovely-Sunset District Association of more than 2000 members through its officers desires to go on record as being opposed to the apparent method of silencing champions of the rights of minority groups and all others for that matter that has been used in the charges that he was an agent of a foreign country and thus subversive. This refers to the charge against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois who has for half a century labored for the peace, prosperity and well being of all the peoples of the world.

His contribution to the culture of this country has been great and it is inconceivable that he would advocate anything injurious to America.

We respectfully urge that the charges against him and his associates be dropped immediately.

E.A. Remsey Moderator George W. Kerr, Sec'y.

.....

Mary Rose Hardin PO Box 684 McAlester, Oklahoma NAACP

As I sit at my desk in deep meditation over world conditions I feel an urge to write you in behalf of one American citizen, in the person of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois who has done much for civilization through his publications; as I have read them through the years.

Today he is facing trial because of the stampede of error stamping up and down trying to overshadow Truth by destroying the true followers of Democracy.

Today my mind runs back to the great picture , "The King of Kings when Jesus the innocent man was crucified on the cross with the thief and the robber.

Dear Atterney General, will you do all in your power to see that this just man is set free....."

.....

Lawrence Owens Elks East 4th St. Plymouth, NC

People Want Peace

Have we not all one Father?
Hath one God created us ?
Why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother
Profaning the covenant of our Father?

25-18-132

EXTRACTS FROM STATEMENTS APPEARING IN THE NEGRO PRESS

AFRO-AMERICAN - Editorial, February 24

". . . Does the government seek to argue that Americans do not desire peace; that the hatred of war and all of its kindred evils are the exclusive privilege of aliens? ... We believe Dr. Du Bois tells the truth when he insists he was acting only as an American citizen whose 'sole object was to secure peace and prevent a third World War'. . . The vim and vigor with which Dr. Du Bois for more than half a century has attacked racial prejudice and segregation cannot be regarded of itself as evidence of collaboration or collusion with a foreign power . . ."

AFRO-AMERICAN - Front page news story - February 24

"The man who has spent a life-time fighting for civil rights and is the most distinguished writer of this generation was treated like a common criminal when Judge Letts, obviously hostile, refused pleas of his defense counsel to allow Dr. Du Bois to remain in technical custody while posting $1000 bond. . ."

PITTSBURGH COURIER - P.L. PRATTIS, March 3

"Dr. Du Bois is no criminal. He is no traitor to this country. Du Bois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for half a century . . . Whatever forces he has sought to bring to bear on our social and economic ills have been for the benefit of his people and his country . . . The handcuffs on Du Bois are meant to serve as a GAG on any Negro leadership that is disposed to 'shoot the works' for freedom . . . A thousand Negroes should rise to take the place of Du Bois, and other thousands for all those others the 'terror' will soon clamp its ghost-like hands upon . . ."

25-13-57

PITTSBURGH COURIER - P.L. PRATTIS, March 10th

"If Du Bois is found guilty . . . he will only stand convicted of a technical violation of one of the malicious laws of our times . . . I would be willing to wager that you could work your head off for Great Britain, France, South Africa, Belgium or any other non-Communist country, fail to register as a foreign agent or forget to register, and nothing would come of it. . . I know he could not (can not) cease pursuing the great truths which lead him on simply because of a temporary hysteria which spreads fear and creates a group to hate. Truth won't stand pushing around like that, especially with a courageous man."

ACTIVITIES:

DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS:

The National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center was formed to undertake the main task of the defense of Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center.

This Committee which has the Hon. Elmer Benson and Mr. Paul Robeson as its distinguished Co-Chairmen, has already by mail and by direct contact addressed itself to organizations throughout the country. Its basic program calls for the dropping of the indictment on the grounds stated by the defendants and contained in the motions which defense counsel will present on Friday, April 27 in Washington. It particularly sees in this case an attack upon the right to be informed about world-wide peace efforts and the right to advocate peace. It has also undertaken to stimulate the establishment of defense committees by all interested citizens.

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolutions in support of the defendants, asking for a dropping of the indictment have been passed by:

National Committee Progressive Party

National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions
Philadelphia Council of the ASP

National Executive Committee of the National Lawyers Guild

National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, New York Branch

Joint Board Fur Dressers & Dyers Unions

American Labor Party

University of Chicago Faculty & Graduate Committee for Peace

It is our understanding that a resolution in support of Dr. Du Bois has been passed by the National Executive Committee of the NAACP.

25-13-64

QUOTES FROM RESOLUTIONS:

JOINT BOARD FUR DRESSERS' AND DYERS' UNIONS:

"The Peace Information Center was the organization which assisted in the circulating in our country of the Stockholm Peace Pledge for the outlawing of atomic weapons. Over two million Americans joined with hundreds of millions all over the world in signing this Appeal. The Chairman of the Peace Information Center was the outstanding world scholar and historian, and fighter for the rights of the Negro people- Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois. Coming at a time when the Negro people are being subjected to growing terror, brutality and legal lynchings, the action of the government in indicting Dr. Du Bois can only be interpreted as a blow, not only at the peace sentiments of the American people, but also at the 15 million Negro people of our country. . . We therefor

Quotes from resolutions, cont'd.

call upon the Department of Justice to immediately withdraw its indictment against these individuals whose only crime is a devotion to the cause of peace and freedom--to the true interests of the American people."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS:

"If this action is not defeated by an aroused public opinion no person or organization whose views on the crucial issue of war and peace differ even in the slightest from the policies of the administration will be safe from imprisonment. .. We oppose this indictment and will make every effort to secure its dismissal. We insist that the Dept. of Justice stop the prosecution. We call upon all artists, scientists and professionals to join with us in protesting the action taken by our Federal Government in order to safeguard the right to speak for peace."

OTHER DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS:

COMMITTEE OF SOUTHERN STUDENTS TO DEFEND DR. DU BOIS - This Committee is circulating a petition on campuses throughout the South, both Negro and white.

We have been informed that a Citizen's Committee For Defense of Dr. Du Bois has been established in Cinncinnatti. Others are in process of formation, including a committee of writers, artists and other professionals.

25-13-65

~~cl~~ 25-17-92 ~~Soviet~~

~~Excerpt from an article by~~ M. Mendelson in the Literary Gazette, organ of the Union of Soviet Writers, Moscow, July 14, 1951 Rep

"A prominent place in one of the recent issues of the American magazine Masses and Mainstream is given to an article by one of the oldest cultural figures in the United States, a man deeply honored by millions of Americans, the eminent Negro scientist Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. Dr. Du Bois was Chairman of the Peace Information Center in the United States, and this was more than enough for the fascist American Department of Justice to launch against him as well as other leaders of the Information Center an insolent and brutal persecution in the courts.

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"As the sole American guest he conceived it his duty to seize an opportunity, perhaps unique, to contribute fundamentally toward the understanding of the two peoples.

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25-17-3

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27-61-52

4/5 Abroad (3) 25-17-1

World Federation of Scientific Workers - Joliot-Curie, President
Secretary General - J.G. Crowther - 15 Half Moon Street, London, W.I.

World Federation of Scientific Workers, meeting at its Second Assembly in Paris and Prague, April, 1951, unanimously resolved to convey ~~to you~~ its appreciation of your life time devotion to science and of all that you have done to uphold its great traditions. It applauds your courageous stand for the principles of the social responsibilities of science in your work for racial equality, international understanding and peace. May 22, 1951

Excerpt from the newspaper Public Opinion, Jamaica, B.W.I., April, 1951

"By Airmail from Our London Correspondent

"LONDON -- News of the arrest and indictment of the most famous Afro-American scholar of the twentieth century, Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, by the un-American Activities Committee of the United States Congress for acting as chairman of the Peace Information Centre in New York, has come as a great shock to British intellectual circles where Dr. Du Bois is well known for his schol-

5-61-52

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...

"British friends of Dr. Du Bois say that the 'frame-up' charge is an attempt to suppress the struggle of the Negro people for citizenship rights and equality by silencing the voice of one of their greatest leaders."

3-61-52

25-9-47

Excerpt from a letter to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, by Harold Ridenour, Executive Board member, Montana Farmers Union

...

"...While peace is said to be the aim of our country, your own department brings u der attack Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, whose crime consists of encouraging public sentiment for preserving peace."

###

Comment on W.E.B. Du Bois in LIVING IDEAS IN AMERICA edited by Henry Steele Commager. Published by Harper Bros. N.Y. 1951.

"It is difficult to find any one excerpt that adequately expresses what the Negro represents in the American people, but perhaps this highly personal tribute to a Negro preacher, Alexander Crummell, is as good as anything that can be found. It is from the pen of one of the most distinguished leaders of the Negro race during the past half century, the socialist and historian W.E.B. Du Bois."

(Excerpt of Alexander Crummell)

25-14-10

BRUNO LASKER
Yonkers, N.Y.
February 6, 1951

I wish, I could associate myself with you and the other distinguished sponsors in honoring Dr. Du Bois. His steadfastness of purpose, his courage in the most trying circumstances, his humanism, and not least the magic of his eloquence, have been a frequent inspiration to me during these last thirty-five years.

Unfortunately, I am obliged to work in the same noble cause without any renumeration (have been doing so for several years) and am no longer able to express my sympathies, my convictions, or even my gratitude, in gestures that cost money.

25-15-40

The most influential and farreaching sections of the Negro press in the United States was vigorous and outspoken:

"Does the government seek to argue that Americans do not desire peace; that the hatred of war and all of its kindred evils are the exclusive privileges of aliens? . . .We believe Dr. Du Bois tells the truth when he insists he was acting only as an American citizen whose 'sole object was to secure peace and prevent a third World War' . . The vim and vigor with which Dr. Du Bois for more than half a century has attacked racial prejudice and segregation cannot be regarded of itself as evidence of collaboration or collusion with a foreign power. . " (Editorial, Afro-American, Feb. 24, 1951)

"Dr. Du Bois is no criminal. He is no traitor to this country. Du Bois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for half a century. . . Whatever forces he has sought to bring to bear on our social and economic ills have been for the benefit of his people and his country. .The handcuffs on Du Bois are meant to serve as a gag on any Negro leadership that is disposed to 'shoot the works' for freedom. . .A thousand Negroes should rise to take the place of Du Bois, and other thousands for all those others the 'terror' will soon clamp its ghost-like hands upon. ."

(Editorial, Pittsburgh Courier, March 3, 1951)

30B-7-31

308-7-30

3.

"Dr. Du Bois is no criminal. He is no traitor to this country. Du Bois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for half a century. . . Whatever forces he has sought to bring to bear on our social and economic ills have been for the benifit of his people and his country. . .The handcuffs on Dr. Du Bois are meant to serve as a gag on any Negro leadership that is disposed to 'shoot the works' for freedom. . .A thousand Negroes should rise to take the place of Du Bois and other thousands for all those others the 'terror' will soon clasp its ghost-like hands upon."

(P. Prattis, editor, Pittsburgh Courier, March 3, 1951)

88

The Pittsburgh Courier, which has the largest ~~circulation~~ Negro [illegible], started out with ~~its executive editor, Prattis speaking plain English. He wrote March 3,~~ with its columnist, Majorie McKensie, February 23. ~~She wrote~~

Marjorie McKenzie-Columnist, Pitts. Courier: "The choice of Dr.Du Bois as a defendant is neither random nor routine...It occurs at a time when no other American Negro of comparable stature has spoken so fearlessly and critically of U.S. policies.... We have to take a stand here and now with Dr. Du Bois.... else it will be dangerous for a Negro to belong to anything but a church..."

..ne here We ha

Prattis, executive editor followed March 3

[1950]

35-5-306

From the first the Negro press reacted against the court action in

10 particular and was in singular contrast to the attitude of the Negro bourgeoisie. Editors evidently sensed the reaction of the Negro masses who buy the papers as against that of the Negro professional classes who so often criticize and repudiate even the idea of a separate Negro press. But beyond this, editors like Percival Prattis of the Pittsburgh Courier, Cad Murphy of the Afro-American, and columnists like Marjorie McKenzie, J. A. Rogers and others showed a courage and real intellectual leadership of Negroes which was lacking elsewhere.

35-5-305

The Pittsburgh Courier, which has the largest circulation among Negro papers, started out with its columnist, Marjorie McKenzie, February 23:

"The choice of Dr. Du Bois as a defendant is neither random nor routine... It occurs at a time when no other American Negro of comparable stature has spoken so fearlessly and critically of U. S. politics....We have to take a stand here and now with Dr. Du Bois....else it will be dangerous for a Negro to belong to anything but a church..."

Prattis, executive editor followed March 3:

"Dr. Du Bois is no criminal. He is no traitor to his country. Dr. Du Bois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for half a century...Now a government which has found itself unable to protect the rights of an entire people against criminal intrusion of a prejudiced majority finds the means to

of the bigots of our land, that would jail us for daring to be a man."

Charles A. Stevenson, NYC

"As a life-long admirer of Dr. Du Bois' great work...."

Whitelaw MacBride Pittsburgh, Pa.

J.A. Rogers March 24 (columnist)

...Dr. Du Bois , I've been reading him for 45 years and throughout his w ritings, I'v e found deep love for his native land.
(After attack on Byr nes and Talmadge)
Any imprisonment of Dr. Du Bois will be the last straw.

I hope that every lover of right a nd justice will rally t o the aid of one who has fought so long, so unflinchingly to help make this natio n what it claims to be and is not."

Mar. 17 J.A. Rogers

...Du Bois, ever since he wrote his first book in 1896, has been the foremost champion of the rights of the Negro in America. For long, his was the only voice worth listening to. And like nearly all of his "race" he was an American citizen first....

I have been reading him for fourty years and have probably r e ad him mo r e than any other living writer.

Therefore I believe him since when he said at his indictment:
(Du Bois' statement)

March 10, 1951 P.L. Prattis (column)

....B ut even if he is, (guilty) I am not going to renounce him. I cannot f or get, or ignore, what he has done for me, fighting for my r ight s and serving as an example of my possibilities in a world which spurned me as an inf erior. They could not look at him and ca ll me inferior."

....I can loo k back over the past half century of his vast effort. H e became universal in the same as GBS. H e took his rightful place among t he world's great thinkers and scholars...But I do not believe t hat he is or ever was traitorous to his country, or sought to serve the interests of another country.....I know he co ul d not cease pursuing the great truth which lead him on simply bec ause of a temporary hysteria which spreads fear and creates a group to hate. Truth won't st and pushing a round like that, especially with a courageous man."....."We mustn't turn on those we know have fought the good fight.

Mar. 3, 1951 Prattis

B elford Law son

"We believe that he has lived a life of complete rectitude and loyalty."

Oklaho ma Bl ack Dispatch

Quotations f rom greetings to birthday dinner

T.M. B rumfield(Fisk University Alumni Of fice)

"Yo ur for esighted, courageous and uncompromising leadership role in r acial, national and world affairs has been through the years an inspiration to the al umni and students of Fisk University....

35-5-308

J.F inley Wilson: "H e is the race's greatest scholar and has been a champion of human rights for a half century and has always been in the for e f ront when the battle was the hott est."

Mary McLeod Bethune:
I am ex t ending to our great scholar and forthright fighter for democracy and freedom my fondest congratulations with a fond ho pe that many, many years will still be gr anted him to hold high the torch of f ree men in t he world of peace and brotherhood.

Judge H ubert T. Delaney

X I did not sign the peace mobilization petition but I have concluded witho ut knowing and not assuming to pass upon the question of whether the f a cts sustain t he indictment that if an outstanding American like Dr. Du Bois who has given sixty years of his lif e in the batt le to wipe out secondclass citizenship for the Negro co uld be indicted because he was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace throughout t he world, that few of us are safe from attack upon our loyalty to the country of our birth.

23 Editorial, in The Afro-American

Locking Dr. Du Bo is behi nd prison bars....is...one of the most shameful and humilitating acti ons ev er taken against the Negro grou p in the United Stat es.

Irrespectiv e of the government view in this matter there are many mor e Negr oes and whit es in the United States who signed the Stockholm Peace pledge along with Dr. Du Bois and while this writer was not a signer we certainly want to go on record as believing in peace and we most assuredly endorse Dr. Du Bois' statement in Washi ngton when hesaid:

"Co uld it be criminal to hope and work for peace, when

.....Dr. Du Bois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest.

...N ow a government whi ch has found itself unable to protect the rights of an entir e people against criminal intrusion of a prejudiced majority finds the means to HANDCUFF the man who has fought most insistently for these rights.

The handcuffs on Dr. Du Bois are meant to serve as a GAG on any Negro leadership that is "disposed to shoot the works" for freedom. All Negros who speak for their peoples are going to find themselves weighing their words ca r efully and circumspectly choosing their friends.

Feb. 22 Marjorie McGenzield

The indictment of ~~Dr. Du Bois~~ 83 year old Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is a symbolic act whose significance will not escape colored people here and abroad...In many resp ects he has been the architect of that progr ess (American race r elations), of its idealogical direction, its pace and trend s and standards...The cho ice of Dr. Du Bois as a defendant is neither r a ndom no r routine...It occurs at a time when no other Americ an Negro of comparable stature has spoken so fearlessly and critically of US pol icies. What does it mean to us that Dr. DuBois is to be discredited ....an el oquent and informed voice silenced? It means that Negro protest is to be supervised by the Un-Americ an Activities Committee in the futur e.

....We have to take a st and here and now, with Dr. Du B ois. We have to rally aro und him to save our own skins...The challenge has been made in this c ase and it has to be met in these terms, else it will be dangerous fo r a Negro to belong to anything but a church...There is, of course, anoth er wa y for the government to still o ur protest. It can remove the cause."

CHICAGO D EF ENDER

Feb. 24

Dr. Charles S. Johnso n, Pres. of Fisk is quoted:

"I wo uld find gr eat difficulty in believing that Dr. Du Bois is a for eign agent. His history has been one of protest, but of loyalty."

Editor Roscoe Dunjee (Black Dispatch): "One of the most shameful acts committed by the Unit ed States against the Negro people."

EDITORIAL

Shades of legal procedure in the nation's capital which flip-flop with the color o f the defendant's skin is enough to turn your stomach... Now we don't aim here to discuss the merit or lack of merit of the charge, although prominent lawyers l ike Georg e Hayes branded it absolutely asinine. But it was a calculated humiliation based on race when 83 year old Dr. Du B ois was herded into an iron-cage chute w ith human derelicts.....Outside the barred room, hard-boiled newsmen looked grim.....Seasoned attorneys swore audibly while Shirley Graham.. wept bitterly...It takes a lot of faith to be a colored American, Chum.

~~AFRO-AMERICAN 2/24~~

handcuff the man who has fought most insistently for those rights."

The Afro-American followed with an editorial, February 24, 1951:

"The shocking indictment of Dr. Du Bois for failing to register as a foreign agent shows to what alarming and absurd lengths hysteria-ridden Department of Justice officials will go...Does the government seek to argue that Americans do not desire peace; that hatred of war and all of its kindred evils are the exclusive privilege of aliens?"

"The vim and vigor with which Dr. Du Bois for more than half a century has attacked racial prejudice and segregation cannot by itself be regarded as evidence of collusion with a foreign power...

"It is indeed a shameful period in American history when the government feels it necessary to imprison a patriotic and loyal citizen like Dr. Du Bois simply because he boldly speaks out for world peace and human brotherhood."

Prattis of the Pittsburgh Courier began to talk plain English, in March, and continued until the verdict. He wrote, March 10, 1951:

35-5-311

"I cannot forget, or ignore, what he /Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois/ has done for me, fighting for my rights and serving as an example of my possibilities in a world which spurned me as an inferior. They could not look at him and call me inferior.

"...He became universal in the same sense as GBS. He took his rightful place among the world's great thinkers....But I do not believe that he is or ever was traitorous to his country, or sought to serve the interests of another country....I know he could not cease pursuing the great truth which led him on simply because of a temporary hysteria....Truth won't stand pushing around like that, especially with a courageous man...."

The Afro-American said:

"Shades of legal procedure in the nation's capital which flip-flop with the color of the defendant's skin is enough to turn your stomach...Now we don't aim here to discuss the merit or lack of merit of the charge, although prominent lawyers like George Hayes branded it absolutely asinine. But it was a calculated humiliation based on race when 83 year old Dr. Du Bois was herded into an iron-cage chute with human derelicts....Outside the barred room, hard-boiled newsmen looked grim....Seasoned attorneys swore audibly while Shirley Graham...wept bitterly...It takes a lot of faith to be a colored American, Chum."

Oklahoma Black Dispatch: "locking Dr. Du Bois behind prison bars...is...one of the most shameful and humiliating actions ever taken against the Negro group in the United States."

The Philadelphia Tribune: "...It should be readily conceded, because the facts warrant such a concession that W. E. B. Du Bois is an advocate of peace; that he is world-minded; that he is tremendously interested in justice for the darker races. His long life of service proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that he is that kind of man.

12 23

"Du Bois denies that he is or was the agent of any foreign principal. The Peace Information Center of which he was chairman did distribute literature concerning peace movements in this country and abroad. But that in itself is no violation of any law. Whenever it becomes a crime to spread information advocating peace, the doors of civilization might as well close up."

[redacted]

The Guardian of Boston, founded by William Monroe Trotter, said in an editorial:

"No man is free until all men are free. Du Bois tried to tell America this at the very beginning of his brilliant career -- but greed had stuffed with cotton the ears of this nation. In this third period of his life, Dr. Du Bois has emerged into world citizenship, and has taken on his heart the burdens of colonial peoples and the problem of securing peace by outlawing war and bringing to the backward peoples the blessings of modern civilization. He has developed into a world statesman. One wishes in perilous times like these with so many little men in large places, our own government would avail itself of his brilliant leadership. His would be a policy of leaving no stone unturned to bring peace and happiness to all peoples of the earth. He would make a brilliant Secretary of State.

"Dr. Du Bois has served our race, our country and the world excellently. Our prayers and hopes are that the shadow that overcasts his skies may soon flee, and the remaining years of his life be crowned with his best service and honors from all peoples of earth whom he has served so well."

The Baltimore Afro-American said:

"Locking Dr. Du Bois behind prison bars...is...one of the most shameful and humiliating actions ever taken against the Negro group in the United States."

35-5-310

COPY: EDITORIAL : PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE, AUGUST 18, 1951

CIVIL RIGHTS IN JEOPARDY

Of course, we do not know whether or not Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois was or is an "agent of a foreign principal."

However, based upon his record over the years we doubt that there are any overt acts of Du Bois' which would support the indictment that he is such an agent.

It should be readily conceded, because the facts warrant such a concession that W.E.B. Du Bois is an advocate of peace; that he is world-minded; that he is tremendously interested in justice for the darker races. His long life of service proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that he is that kind of man.

35-5-315

DuBois enies that he is or was the agent of any foreign principal. The Peace Information Center of which he was chairman did distribute literature concerning peace movements in this country and abroad. But that in itself is no violation of anyqlaw. Whenever it becomes a crime to spread information advocating peace the doors of civilization might as well close up.

The case of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is only significant of what is happening in this country. Civil Rights are in grave danger. More and more people are afraid to speak freely. Citizens are afraid to attend certain meetings because it has become the American policy to condemn a man as subversive by association.

While it is true that no American objects to taking an oath of lyalty, it is the idea suggested by the loyalty oath which is objectionable.

Unless every concept of the law is changed, then it would seem that the government must prove that Du Bois had a contractual relationship either direct or indirect with a foreign principal. It is not encugh for the government to say that some of the material distributed met the approval of a foreign power. To do so would be a worse violation of legal principles than the upholding of the Smith Act by the Supreme Court.

LONDON DAILY WORKER
August 21, 1951
By Ivor Montagu, British Member of the Secretariat of the World Peace Council

I remember my first sight of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois. It was in Moscow's Hall of Columns in 1949.

On the platform sat some of the greatest men of our era, from all countries.

In the auditorium were seated scientists, bootmakers, poets, herdsmen, men and women, old and young. from far Asia. from the Arctic Circle. from the Leningrad factories. from the sunflower fields of the Ukraine - the proud creators of a strong and happy land.

Above them on the tribune, small of stature, stood one of the most dignified and handsome figures it has ever been my lot to see.

A compact figure, a noble brow, the tiny mustache and imperial of a past century, a deliberate and perfect diction, Dr. Du Bois yields nothing in the patrician quality of his bearing to any Southern colonel ever set on any stage.

His interpreter fepeating the sentences after him, Dr. Du Bois for 40 minutes led his rapt hearers through a liberal analysis of the history of the United States. He picked out the threads that go to make its tangled present. the forthright pioneers as well as the luxurious shareholders. the tradition of freedom as well as the ruthless nomopoly.

As the sole American guest he conceived it his duty to seize an opportunity perhaps unique, to contribute fundamentally toward the understanding of the two peoples.

He was already over 80, and the task he set himself must have constituted a physical ordeal. But he did not falter. Any more than he will falter today.

25-15-43

LONDON DAILY WORKER
August 10, 1951
By Walter Holmes

An American Peace Crusade emerged out of the Chicago Peace Congress. The 5,000 delegates concluded their discussions by electing a permanent organization with two chairmen: Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, the famous Negro scholar, and Professor Anton J. Carlson, biologist, of Chicago University.

The prestige of Dr. Du Bois grows with the efforts of America's warmongers to suppress this eloquent advocate of democracy.

At 83 years of age, Dr. Du Bois is a marvel of dynamic activity. From a file, recently received of the National Guardian, American progressive weekly, I take some notes of a month's tour he made in preparation for the Chicago Peace Congress.

TRIUMPHAL TOUR

The tour began in Chicago, proceeded to Gary, Indiana; St. Paul, Minnesota and then, to quote the National Guardian:

"Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, attended by more than 1,500...San Francisco and Oakland turned out meetings of more than 1,000 each ... biggest meeting of the tour was in Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, where 2,200 packed the hall and 500 were turned away.

K. CRANKSON & CO.
Lagos, Nigeria
July 27, 1951

We crave the indulgence to convey to you and Mrs. Du Bois our sincere sympathy on your recent arrest and trial for no other cause than exercising the inalienable rights which the American Nation prides itself and gloats over as its sustenance.

Indeed! you have been degraded, but the ignominy is that of the American Nation globally, and rather than deter us, the struggle for a place under the sun for the clo

colored races will rise in its tempo until a man is accepted as a man globally.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER
Rabbi
Cleveland, Ohio
January 26, 1951

I am replying to Dr. Frazier's letter of January 24th. I shall be pleased to serve as an Honorary Chairman of the testimonial dinner being tendered Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois on the occasion of his 83rd birthday.

With best wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

CAREY McWILLIAMS
Los Angeles, Calif.
January 27, 1951

I have a letter from Dr. E. Franklin Frazier asking me to serve as an Honorary Chairman of the testimonial dinner you are arranging for Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, and suggesting that my reply should be sent to you. I am, of course, delighted to accept this invitiation.

Yours very truly,

Carey McWilliams

25-15-45

Rev. W.H. Jernagin
Washington, D.C.
January 22, 1951

I think it a very fine jesture for his friends to give a testimony to a man that has meant so much to our race.

Lake 2 Mich.
February, 1951

Dear I have written Mrs, Crawford that I cordially join in the testimonial dinner to my old friend W.E.B. Du Bois. I shall not be able to attend but if you wish to use my name as Honorary Chairman you may do so.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Morss Lovett

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
Vol 3, No. 21
March 14, 1951

Letter to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath:

While peace is said to be the aim of our country, your own department brings under attack Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, whose crime consists of encouraging public sentiment for preserving peace.

Signed: Harold Ridenour
Executive Board Member
Montana Farmers Union

PUBLIC OPINION
Jamaica, B.W.I.
April 7, 1951

Sent by George Padmore

London - News of the arrest and indictment of the most famous Afro-American scholar of the twentieth century, Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, by the un-American Activities Committee of the United States Congress for acting as Chairman of the Peace Information Centre in New York, has come as a great shock to British intellectual circles where Dr. Du Bois is well known for his scholarly sociological and historical books.

British friends of Dr. Du Bois say that the "frame-up" charge is an attempt to suppress the struggle of the Negro people for citizenship rights and equality by silencing the voice of one of their greatest leaders.

25-15-42

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
May 15, 1951

DR. DU BOIS' ARREST PROTESTED

To the Editor of The Times: How can we call ourselves one of the free nations when we arrest, handcuff and fingerprint a great scholar like W.E.B. Du Bois? He is called an agent of a foreign power becuase he loves the beauty of peace, hates the insanity of war and dared to do something about it. Are the mothers of America agents of a foreign country because they want peace above all else, because their hearts bleed at the prospect of their sons being blown to bits by shrapnel on a foreign continent?

Dr. Du Bois, who has contributed so richly to the intellectual and spiritual progress of his race and all the races of the world, only voices the dearest hopes of millions of Americans. Our way of life has reached a sad state when we hush the voice of a man of his caliber and at the same time free Nazi criminals and join hands with the underworld to run the government.

If we do not raise our voices in protest against this ruthless, stubborn indictment, then we have no one to blame but ourselves when we reach complete Fascism.

Signed: Lillian Elder

WEST AFRICAN PILOT
5/4/51

That the arrest and handcuffing of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, great Aframerican leader and octogenarian, by the American government shock the consdience of humanity, was the view expressed by Irish-educated Japa Anucha Wachuku, Barrister-at-Law, yesterday, on his arrival here to attend the West African Court of Appeal.

Mr. Wachuku, who holds the given facilities for intellectual M.A. and LL.B degrees from development there. Trinity College, Dublin, said that he was influenced largely by the philosophy of Pan-Africanism enunciated by Dr. Du Bois in founding the New Africa Party of which he is leader.

FASCIST STATE

"America is gradually becoming transformed into a Fascist State," said Mr. Wachuku, "and by acting in this brutal manner against a world-renowned scholar, like Dr. Du Bois, America has derogated its honour."

WEST AFRICAN PILOT
April 5, 1951

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IN THE BALANCE

We must state categorically that we are alarmed at the insane and savage way world personalities like Paul Robeson and Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois are persecuted, simply because of their opinions. Whither America? Do the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers realise why the Huguenots fled from religious persecution and made the Mayflower Compact?

Must we expect anything constructive from American leadership, globally? As black peoples, we cannot but resent in unequivocal terms the victimization of our fellow black folk in America because they had dared to be original in their thingking.

25-15-41

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Cape Town
June 8, 1951

Dear Sirs:

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois enjoys a world wide reputation as one of America's most enlightened and civilized scholars. His work for peace is as distinct and renowned as his tireless striving for racial peace. His indictment with others by the Justice Department of the United States Governmnet is an indictment of the Government itself and is tantamount to declaring that peace is a crime.

Dr. Du Bois does not belong to America alone, he is a citizen of the world and those who revere and cherish liberty, peace and freedom will have no hesitation in responding to your request to protest against the vindictive action of the Department of Justice.

Yours Sincerely,

Sam Kahn

[1951?]

42-1E-16

AGENDA FOR SPONSORS MEETING, Chicago

To start not later than 2:45

I. THE FIGHT FOR PEACE (not longer than 1 hour in all)

a. Recent developments in the peace movement (5-7 min)
by Prof. Philip Morrison

b. Proposals for action by the Crusade (5-7 minutes)

by Mr. Thomas Richardson, new Co-Executive Director of the American Peace Crusade, former National Leg. Director of the United Public Workers

c. Discussion on the proposals.. approximately 40 minutes

II. The People's Congress and Peace Exposition

a. General Report on Mobilization and developmenrs by Abbott Simon, Co-Exec. Dir. (12 minutes)

Discussion follws on three main pojnts

1. Program and policy to come out of the Congress (not more than 40 min)
Sub-committee to be appid

2. Program and Agenda of the Congress and Mass Meeting
Report by David Alman, National Co-ordinator for the Congress .
Report to take about 7 minutes
Discussion on this report about 35-40 minutes
Sub-Committee to be appointed

3. Organizatinal Structure of the Crusade
Appoint ment of subcommittee to bring in proposals

III. FINANCES

~~4~~

Mr. Benjamin McAdoo, Negro architect who when a youngster of 9 introduced Dr. DuBois at a meeting in San Francisco (imagine that was about 1928 or so).

Platform guests will include: (Partial List)

Trade Union leaders - Miss Myrna Anderson of Office Workers Union (Ind.); Mrs. Winnie Thompson of Fishermen's Local of ILWU; Mr. Robert Cummings, Fishermen's Local, ILWU; Mr. William Gettings, International Representative of ILWU; Mr. Eddie Tangen, National Secretary of Marine Cooks and Stewards; Mr. Karly Larson, President, Northern District Council, International Woodworkers of America, CIO; Mr. Walter Belka, secretary, same union; Miss Laura Wilkins, National Negro Council secretary; Mr. Lindsey Shellman, National Negro Council and executive board member of NAACP; Mr. Earl George, former president, now board member of Warehousemen's Union (ILWU, #9); Mr. James McDaniels, Chairman, King County Council of Progressive Party, Chairman of Citizens Committee for Fair Employment; Mr. Vincent Davis, Journeymen Tailors' Union; Mr. Ed Carlson, executive board member, and Mr. Robert Stephens, Machinists Lodge #79, AFL; Ernesto Magaoang, ILWU.*

Clergy - Rev. Paul Roper, Alderwood Manor Community Church, Rev. Raymond Day, Grace Presbyterian

Community - Mrs. Florence Bean James, director of Seattle Repetory Playhouse and one of the "Seattle Six" - those who challenged the Canwell Committee (four of whom are just beginning jail sentences of 30-days for contempt of state legislature, (Mrs. James sentence suspended; her husband Burton among those about to be jailed).

Mr. Thomas C. Rabbitt, executive secretary, Progressive Party;

Mr. William Pennock, and Dr. C. H. Fisher, president and educational director respectively of the Washington Pension Union.

Note: If Mr. Charles S. Parker of Tacoma can get over, he will also sit on platform - Mr. Parker attended Fisk University with Dr. DuBois.

If Mr. Jesse Larkin is able to come, he will sit on the platform. He is Chief Yellow Lark, active in the Penecostal Mission and a real champion of peace.

Several ministers have evinced interest in Defense of Dr. DuBois but cannot attend meeting because of church commitments. Am trying to get them to reception.

Rev. F. Lee Standifer, A.M.E., works nights, but offered his support and if not working will be at reception. He was a student of Dr. DuBois'.

* Mr. Magaoang, one of early organizers of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union (Now Local 7-C of ILWU), was one of first victims of McCarran Law. Has spent more than two months in County Jail - now awaiting action on demand for new hearing before Immigration Board.

42-1E-21

Penick

Mrs. Fountain/[redacted] would like to have Dr. DuBois telephone her - PR 4131. (Prospect 4131) Mrs. Penick was a former secretary to Dr. DuBois. Her husband, who will read innvocation, is also a member of the Governor's Fair Employment Commission.

Check

~~International Fur & Leather Workers Union~~ ~~1/$ $1.000~~

~~National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards - Hugh Bryson~~

Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia & Vicinity

Teachers Union Local 555, UPW June 25, 1951

Indictment of W.E.B. Du Bois . . . . . a source of special concern to teachers:

The dissimination of information across national boundaries is necessary to the maintenance of intellectual freedom and to the international understanding which teachers have always regarded as their duty to foster. When such communication is related to the advocacy of peace, which teachers have likewise traditionally accepted as one of their functions, they are doubly alarmed. Moreover, that Dr. Du Bois, known to them for decades as a scholar and teacher of distinction and as a founder of the NAACP, should be regarded as other than devoted to the best interests of the United States is incomprehensible. . . . . We urge the dismissal of the indictments against Dr. DuBois and his colleagues.

University of Chicago Factulty-Graduate Committee for Peace . . .
H.G. Landau

Louisville, Kentucky - Committee for the Defense of Dr. Du Bois

League for Common Sesne - Salt Lake City - - P.O. Box 262
Betty N. Daniel

~~Henry Pratt Faichild on National Institute~~

Local 475 United Electric
" 430
Local 107 Paper Bag and Novalty Workers, AFL

District Councils 7, 8 and 11, United Electric - a campaign

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers -
taking defense up at convention - Graham Dolan, Nogales, Arizona

~~Lucille Sanderson, 2076 S. St. Paul Street, Denver 10, Colorado~~

Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America - District 65
Negro Affairs Committee
Pamphlet issued - giving information and urging letters and funds

World Events Committee - Scott Nearing -

~~Enclosed~~

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO VOLUNTEERED TO BECOME NUCLEUS OF "DR. DUBOIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE" IN

42-1E-18

TACOMA:

Mrs. Nettie J. Asberry
1219 South 13th Street
Tacoma, Wn.

Marian Backrach -

Mrs. Inga Wilson (The B'Hai leader
5504 111th SW
Tacoma, Wn.

Mrs. Betty Overland (The lovely young girl)
314 North G St.
Tacoma, Wn.

Louise Ray Turner (She was the young one of the hostesses, and I think will be under pressure not to get involved, but did say she was concerned. Am sure she will need help in understanding).
6039 So. Junett
Tacoma 9, Wn.

SEATTLE:

Mrs. Josephine Hughes
4820 49th South (4820)
Seattle 8

Mrs. Percy Clayton

Miss Eleanore Downing
6219 39th N.E.
Seattle 5

Mr., Mrs. John Caughlan
523 11th North
Seattle 2

Mr. Syd Abrams
1811 29th Street
Seattle 22

Mrs. Virginia Nelson
Kirkland, Wn.

Mr. Melvin Kidd

Mr. James McDaniel
2804 Yesler Way
Seattle 22

Mrs. Robert Thode
839 West 53rd
Seattle 8

Mr. Robert Huot
5718 29th N.E.
Seattle 5

"Acquittal of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois a victory for world peace forces."

At the Vienna meeting of the World Council of Peace in November, 1951, this affinity was clearly expressed by J. Nordman, the noted French attorney and Secretary of the International Federation of Democratic Lawyers, Speaking of the Du Bois case, he said that "this trial is directed against the emanicipation of the coloured peoples as well as against the Peace movement, in the same manner as the defence of Peace is linked in the world with the fight against racism and colonial oppression."

The appeal of Mr. Nordman in Vienna for the expression of mass support on behalf of Dr. Du Bois found a ready response among the council members and invited guests who were present. But already for months before that, a mass movement for the defence of Dr. Du Bois had developed in the four corners of the world.

In Belgium, a committee under the able direction of Mr. Demeulenaere, prominent barrister, rallied further support for this victim of war hysteria.

LAWYERS INTERESTED IN LEGAL ASPECTS

Many lawyers of different political viewpoints took an interest in the case because of its legal ramifications and the attempts of the U.S. Government to use the Foreign Agents Registration Act to stifle freedom of expression.

Telepress card

25-17-7

Hungary

The scientists and artists of Hungary are indignant to learn that dr. William E.B. Du Bois, the world-renowned American scientist and publicist, at the age of 83 years, is in danger of falling a victim of political persecutions hidden behind legal formulas.

Professor Du Bois has been a scientist for the last 57 years. During his long career as a professor and lecturer at different universities of the U.S.A. he did not only cultivate classical philology, economics, ans history, but he was also a bold fighter for the equality of the negro people. He has gained, in his country as well as abroad, a reputation and an estimation for having consistently struggled against racial discrimination between man and man.

The ideas for which professor Du Bois has devoted his life are those for which everyone who deserves the name of a scientist or artist, must be enthusiastic.

It is unimaginable that anybody who, for long decades and for the largest publicity, in prints and in words, has spread ideas like the equality, freedom and peace of mankind, ideas that have once been the foundation stones of the American constitution of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln - should be accused of being an "agent of foreign principals". Although these ideas may have been used by foreign States, namely by States fighting for the liberty, equality, and peace of humanity, it is a legal absurdity to consider anybody, for this coincidence of ideas, "an agent of foreign principals", and any such procedure is an open and official acknowledgement of the fact that the power acting in this way is the enemy of liberty, equality, and peace.

The hitlerite methods of political persecution of scientists, writers, and artists are still too closely remembered by freedom-loving intellectuals and they must think of them when seeing the persecution of dr. Du Bois.

The Hungarian representatives of science and art have formed a "Committee for the Defence of Dr. Du Bois", because no creative man can remain indifferent to the fact that the advocate of science

over

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and peace is made subject to political persecutions.

In the name of unbreakable confraternity that will always feel with the progressive writers who are being trampled on by the rude violence of political reaction and who cannot appeal to anybody for defence:

we raise our protesting voice, in the name of Hungarian scientists and artists, at the Justice Department of the U.S.A. and we demand that the illegal procedure hidden behind a legal mask carried on against Dr. Du Bois should be ceased.

"Dr. Du Bois Defence Committee".

Signed by seven professors, scientists + lawyers, who have won Kossuth prizes, a bishop and dean, the vice-president of the Academy of Sciences

and a librarian and

NOTES ON DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt, born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868.

Education: A. B. Fisk Univ. 1888, A.B. Harvard Univ. 1890; A.M. Harvard University 1891; Ph.D. Harvard University 1895; studied at the University of Berlin 1892-94; Honorary degrees: LL.D. Howard University 1930; LL. D. Atlanta University, 1938; Litt. D. Fisk University 1940; L.H.D. Wilberforce University 1940.

Professional Data

Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce University, 1894-1898.
Assistant Instructor, University of Pennsylvania, 1896-1897.
Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University, 1897-1910.
Director of Publications, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1910-1932.
Editor of the CRISIS, organ of the NAACP, 1910-1932.
~~xxiix~~ Director, Department of Special Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1944-1948.
Professor of Sociology and Head of Department, Atlanta University 1934-1944.

Miscellaneous Data

Fellow of the Society of American Historians
Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.
Founder of the Pan-African Congresses
Knight Commander of the Liberian Order of African Redemption.
Special Envoy to Liberia, U. S. Department of State, 1923.

World Travel:

He has made Thirteen Trips to Europe, has also visited China, Japan, Cuba Haiti and Hawaii.

Publications

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1896
THE PHILADELPHIA NEGRO, 1899
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY STUDIES, 1897-1911
THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK, 1903
JOHN BROWN, 1909
QUEST OF THE SILVER FLEECE, 1911
THE NEGRO, 1915
DARKWATER, 1920
DARK PRINCESS, 1928
THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK, 1924
BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, 1935
BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW, 1939

24-4/-32

NOTES ON W. E. B. DU BOIS

DUSK OF DAWN, 1940
COLOR AND DEMOCRACY, 1945
THE WORLD AND AFRICA, 1947
THE NEGRO PROBLEM (WITH BOOKER T. WASHINGTON), 1903
FROM SERVITUDE TO SERVICE, (WITH KELLY MILLER, et al), 1904
THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH (WITH BOOKER T. WASHINGTON), 1907
WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS (WITH RAYFORD L GUN, et al), 1944
THE NEGRO IN CITIES OF THE NORTH, 1905
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO, (EDITOR) 1933-1945, Preliminary volume , published in 1946.

Consultant to the San Francisco Conference, 1945, (formation of the United Nations) representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Editor of a petition, "A STATEMENT ON THE DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO MINORITIES IN THE CASE OF CITIZENS OF NEGRO DESCENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Which was presented to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, during the meeting of the international assembly, on October 23, 1947.

One of the original incorporators of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Only Negro elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

His Ph.D. thesis at Harvard was published as the first volume of The Harvard Historical Studies.

Home: 2417 North Pulaski Street, Baltimore 17, Maryland

Office: 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York

24-11-68

[1951?]

I never thought I would live to see the day that free speech and freedom of opinion would be so throttled in the United States as it is today. Today in this "free" country, no man can be sure of earning a living, of escaping slander and personal violence; or even of keeping out of jail unless publicly and repeatedly he proclaims:

-that he hates Russia.
-that he opposes Socialism and Communism
-that he supports wholeheartedly the war in Korea.
-that he is ready to spend any amount for further war, anywhere or at anytime.
-that he is ready to fight the Soviet Union, China and any other country, or all countries together.
-that he believes in the use of the atom bomb or any other weapon of mass destruction, and regards anyone opposed as a traitor.
-that he not only believes in and consents to all these things, but is willing to spy on his neighbors and denounce them if they do not believe as he does.

24-41-18

The mere statement of this creed shows its absolute insanity. What can be done to bring this nation to its senses? Most people answer: nothing. Just sit still; bend to the storm; if necessary, lie and join the witch-hunt; swear to God that never, never did you ever sympathize with the Russian peasants' fight to be free; that you never in your life belonged to a liberal organization, or had a friend who did; and if so, you were deceived, deluded and a damned fool.

-- From "Peace and Civil Rights." Speech by Dr.W.E.B.DuBois, Madison Square Garden, October 24, 1950

VOICES IN DEFENSE OF DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
VOICES RE-AFFIRMING OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
VOICES SAFEGUARDING OUR DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS

24-43-9

[1951]

The following excerpts are but a tiny sprinkling of the tremendous number of statements, comments, resolutions, editorials and testimonials which are being made in support of Dr. DuBois and the right to speak for peace. Each day, as the true meaning of the indictment of Dr. DuBois becomes better understood, more voices in his defense are heard. Prominent leaders and world figures; civic, social and professional organizations; trade unions; colleges and universities - all these are speaking out. Both here in the United States and abroad: in England, Switzerland, Cuba, British Columbia, Australia, Germany, Scotland, Rumania, South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Mexico, and many others. Eloquent support in newspapers, magazines, bulletins, news-letters and communications to our Government Officials have brought the case to millions.

WON'T YOU JOIN THESE GREAT VOICES IN DEFENSE OF DU BOIS & DEMOCRACY!
Study the facts! Study his life! Bring this case before your trade union, your club, lodge, association, neighborhood. Present resolutions in support! Help stimulate personal letter writing and telegrams to Pres. Truman and the Dept. of Justice!

WHEREVER YOU ARE - WHATEVER YOU ARE DOING: THIS CASE CONCERNS YOU!

10

The National Lawyers Guild: "Because the government in indicting this man has construed the statute so as to violate the Constitution, the Natl. Lawyers Guild is called upon to defend the fundamental rights thus threatened."

Fisk Alumni Assoc.: "...we reaffirm our faith and confidence in Dr. DuBois and in his integrity and loyalty...and again express our sincere appreciation for his courageous leadership in the struggle for the full emancipation of his people and the realization of total democracy for all men."

The National Convention of the Natl. Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People: " goes on record as unalterably opposed to such methods by any governmental instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes and reaffirms its determination to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans."

Bishop R.R.Wright (AME Church): "It distresses the Negro people all over the country that Dr. DuBois, at the age of 83, should be questioned as to his loyalty to the U.S....I know of no American, of any race or group, who has more continuously and persistently advocated, interpreted, fought for our Democracy than Dr. DuBois."

Judge Hubert T. Delaney: "If an outstanding American like Dr. DuBois... could be indicted because he was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace...then few of us are safe from attack."

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes: "This is the most outrageous case of deliberate persecution to date of which any agency of our Government has been guilty."

P.L.Prattis-Editor, Pittsburgh Courier: "I cannot forget or ignore what he has done for me, fighting for my rights and serving as an example of my possibilities in a world which spurned me as an inferior. They could not look at him and call me inferior....I do not believe he is or ever was traitorous to his country....I know he could not cease pursuing the great truths which lead him on simply because of a temporary hysteria....Truth won't stand pushing around like that, especially with a courageous man...."

Marjorie McKenzie-Columnist, Pitts. Courier: "The choice of Dr. DuBois as a defendant is neither random nor routine....It occurs at a time when no other American Negro of comparable stature has spoken so fearlessly and critically of U.S. policies....We have to take a stand here and now with Dr. DuBois...else it will be dangerous for a Negro to belong to anything but a church...."

The National Guardian: "The Truman Administration decided to celebrate Negro History Week with the indictment of Dr. DuBois, one of the men most responsible for the establishment of Negro History Week..."

The National Baptist Voice: "It is said that he was an agent of a Foreign Power and refused to register. On that basis then, every Preacher should be in jail because Christianity originated with foreigners."

Jennings Perry-Columnist, Daily Compass: "Dr. DuBois has better things to do - among them preaching peace - than to occupy these late years with personal defense; and our country has better things to do - among them merely being great - than pestering a compassionate scholar for working to do away with war."

J.Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, IBPOEW: "He is the race's greatest scholar and has been a champion of human rights for half a century and has always been in the forefront when the battle was hottest."

Larkin Marshall- Editor, Georgia: "The attack upon Dr. DuBois' constitutional liberties demonstrates to what length the warmongers of our land will go to stifle the cry for peace that will not down."

Prof. LouisePettibone Smith: "Readiness to equate disagreement with disloyalty is one of the greatest threats to freedom of thought and speech essential to democracy."

A distinction must be drawn between my international activities for Africa against colonialism and race prejudice and for peace, which took place before the Peace Information Center was established. I have been to Europe nine times during my life.

From 1892 to 1894, I was a student at the University of Berlin where I was especially interested in international studies, race problems and the problems of peace. In 1900, I attended the Paris Exhsition, where I received a gold medal for an exhibit on American Negroes. That same year I attended a Pan-African Conference in London with Bishop Colenzo, Bishop Waters of the United States and a number of distinguished Englishmen, where we talked of interracial conditions and programs.

During the First World War, I corresponded with President Wilson concerning the disposition of the German colonies in Africa. I went to France in December 1918, after the Armistice, where I consulted with Colonel House, the Representative of President Wilson, with Senator Lafontaine a Belgian, often called the "Father of the League of Nations;" and with the French Government. As a result I was allowed to call in 1919 a Pan-African Congress, which was held in Paris at the Grand Hotel with the participation of the French Department of Colonies.

In 1921, I organized Pan-African Congresses in London, Brussels and Paris. I had conferences with the head of the Mandates Commission and the head of the International Labor Organization. I attended the opening session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

During all this time as Editor of the CRISIS, since 1910, I was writing in the CRISIS of the problems of Peace and War and the problems of race, and using freely the information and the ideas which I had recived in travel.

In 1923, I held Pan-African Congresses in London and Lisbon, Portugal.

I visited West Africa and while there was appointed by President Coolidge, Minister Plentipotentiary to Liberia for the special purpose of representing the United States at the inauguration of President King.

In 1928, I made a trip to Germany, Russia, Turkey, Greece and Italy. Especially being interested in international relations and race problems. In 1936, as Fellow of the Oberlaender Trust, an American organization under the Carl Schultz Foundation, I went to Germany where I stayed five months. I then circled the world by way of Russia, China and Japan.

35-7-122

In 1949, I attended Peace Congresses in New York, Paris and Moscow and was scheduled to go to one in Mexico, but could not get that trip in my time limit. In 1949, I became Chairman of the Peace Information Center and in 1950 and 1951, I cooperated with the Congress for Peaceful Alternatives and the Peace Crusade.

Thus my activity for peace did not start with the Paris Congress although that Congress greatly inspired me and gave me new ideas. From the beginning of the 20th century, persons and organizations and governments in various parts of the world have corresponded with me. They wrote to me as one whom they knew was interested in international problems and not because I was representative of any particular organization or any particular group of persons. As my address was in the British "Who's Who" and the International and American, it was easy to reach me. Most of the correspondance which took place between me and advocates of peace in Europe, came from persons who had attended the Paris Conference and was directed to me personally and not to the Peace Information Center. Almost always information sent me was also published throughout the world: publications of the Partisans of Peace for general distribution were often sent me and others who had attended the Paris Congress.

25-1-23

I was asked by the Peace Information Center and by Peace groups in England, Mexico and Cuba to start a Peace movement in the United States and to forward it as much as possible. My main activity was the Peace Information Center.

I was a member of the Partisans of Peace World Committee and am now a member of the World Committee of the World Council of Peace. The office is almost purely honorary. There are no duties connected with it except to work for world peace.

The Paris office has sent me from time to time copies of its publications, statements and literature. Some of these I have given away to friends and visitors, but there has been no systematic distribution of literature from my office and the Peace Information Center has neither received nor distributed such information. It has published facts about the movement.

After the Paris Congress, I and others who had attended it have attended various meetings at which we told about the Congress and about its work. The Paris office urged us to have a branch organization in the United States. This, however, was never done because it was apparently against the law, which we did not propose to break; and because we thought that a better method would be to organize an American Peace Movement and that this could best be brought about by giving the people information concerning what was happening to forward peace in other countries. This was the reason for the formation of the Peace Information Bureau.

I was asked at various times to attend meetings of the Committee, especially those held in Stockholm, Rome and Prague. I did not go to any except the one held in Prague, for that I received a communication by telegraph and accepted.

I bought my own ticket to Paris and return and the Partisans of Peace paid my passage to Prague and return to Paris.

I did not attend the Stockholm or Rome meetings or the recent meeting in Berlin. I am still a member of the World Committee of the Partisans of Peace. All this activity however had nothing to do with the Peace Information Center, nor was the work of the Peace Information Center connected with that of the Partisans of Peace, except that both organizations were working for peace.

I never received any directives from the Partisans of Peace, nor did I consider myself as an agent or did they ask me for any activity, which could be called the activity of an agent, except for information concerning peace. I gave the Partisans of Peace no regular reports and only once did I proffer, on my own initiative, advice concerning persons in the United States who stood for peace and who should be on their World Committee. That had reference entirely to theCommittee in France and not to any organization in the United States.

35-7-24

[1951]

DECLARATION DE MONSIEUR W.E.B. DU BOIS :

Comme président du Centre d'Information de la Paix depuis le commencement, j'affirme catégoriquement qu'il n'y a aucune base aux allégations fantaisistes que le Centre représente une autorité étrangère. Le centre est entièrement américain. L'unique objectif de l'organisation est de défendre la paix, et de prévenir une troisième guerre mondiale.

L'absurdité de la plainte du Ministère de la Justice est démontrée par l'absence totale d'indication de l'autorité pour laquelle nous agissons. Dès lors qu'il n'apporte aucune preuve, il faut conclure que cette action soudaine après des mois de notre activité normale annonce une pression ultérieure du gouvernement pour réduire au silence les voix qui en Amérique réclament la paix. C'est la dernière d'une série d'attaques lancées d'abord par le Secrétaire Acheson contre l'Appel pour une paix mondiale et contre ceux qui veulent sauver le peuple américain des horreurs de la guerre atomique. Ces attaques ont pour but d'intimider ceux qui travaillent pour la paix soit qu'ils soutiennent l'appel de la Croix-Rouge ou qu'ils suivent les enseignements du Prince de la paix.

Le désir de la paix ne peut être déclaré une opinion "étrangère" quand les pères et mères des enfants américains lisent chaque jour que la dévastation atomique menace leurs cités. Calomnier les ouvriers de la paix comme des agents de l'étranger n'arrêtera pas la marée en faveur de la paix. L'Amérique n'arrêtera pas deux millions de signatures recueillies pour la paix. Je suis sûr que ces signataires et des millions sans nombre d'Américains qui haïssent la guerre défendront le droit de parler et de travailler en faveur de la paix.

Statements for the defense of Dr.DuBois and his associates.

Christine Mason, Pres., Congregational Service Club:
We cannot believe that Mr. DuBois, a man who has spent his entire life working for human liberties, has any communistic leanings. We would like to see him vindicated of such charges. Please do all within your power to have the indictment of him, his colleagues and the Peace Information Center dropped.
Thanking you very kindly for your favorable consideration of this request.

42/IE/2

Mrs. Pearl Bell, Pres. The Housewives League:
We officers and members of Loiusville Housewives League, an organization of close to two hundred housewives and mothers, request that the indictment against Dr.W.E.B.DuBois be dropped . For many years he has been an outstanding leader and citizen of international note. We respect his unquestioning integrity and feel that he should be exonerated.

Mrs. Lucille Elliott, Secretary, Women's Chapter, Farm Equipment Workers Local 236-U.E.: " We the members of F.E. Women's Chapter of the Farm Equipment Workers express our faith in the loyalty of Dr.W.E.G.DuBois to his Government."

Women's Society of Christian Services, R.E.Jones Temple:
The Women's Society of Christian Services urge you to drop the indictment against DR.W.E.G.DuBois and his associates as agents of a foreign power.

Mrs.Lillian Elder, Chairman, Louisville Committee for the Defense of Dr.DuBois: The members of the Louisville Peace Crusade urge you to drop the indictments against Dr.W.E.G.DuBois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center.
These indictments imply that striving for a peaceful settlement of world problems is a struggle which is undertaken by citizens of countries other than America. this is not true. the American people want peace, and they will not caitulate to those forces who profit by war.
Dr.DuBois and his associates have given important leadership to thier fellow Americans in the fight for peace. Thier indictment is persecution for that leadership. Thier fellow Americans will rise in protest against this outrageous persecution and will carry on the struggle for peace which they have so ably and gallantly led.
We will have peace, and we will not be inteimidated.

Mrs.Mahalie H.Dailey, Pres., The Domestic Servants Club:
We consider the persecution of Dr.DuBois and other officers of the former Peace Information Center an injustice to all Americans who believe in peace,goodwill and the brotherhood of men.

all of these statements are from Louisville clubs.

THE CASE OF DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES FOR PEACE

~~By V. Kirkorian~~

On April 3, 1950 forty-two Americans, concerned over the almost complete silence of the press in the United States on the movements for peace in this country and abroad, formed the Peace Information Bureau in New York to counteract that silence, and to let the world know that a peace movement was also growing in the United States. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, fighting Negro leader and one of the ~~xxxxx~~ most eminent, ~~Negro scientist and scholar~~ scholars in America today, served as chairman of this group. The Bureau printed and circulated the Stockholm Appeal against the atom bomb; distributed the Red Cross protest; publicized the Quaker statement on peace; sent Peace-Grams to thousands of people; and millions of people responded to these efforts by giving expression to their sympathies for peace.

24-39-123

Soon, however, the opposition of our government to the work of the Peace Information Center became evident. ~~This came~~ The opposition started in a roundabout way. First, the Secretary of State condemned the Stockholm Appeal as a conspiracy. Then came the attack by the Department of Justice. On August 11, four months after the Peace Information Center ~~was~~ had been organized, the Department demanded that its officers register as "publicity agents" of a "foreign principal," in accordance with the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The ostensible purpose of which Act is stated to be the identification of agents of foreign principals who might spread foreign propaganda within the borders of the United States.

The initial reaction to this on the part of the organization and its officers was that by no stretch of the imagination could they be considered to fall within the definition of "agent of a foreign principal," and that the request of the Department of Justice must be based on wrong informa-

concerning the aims and activities of
tion ~~about~~ the organization. They wrote that the Peace Information Center was conceived and formed by a group of American citizens, who were apprehensive "lest the growing tensions among the governments of the world burst into a terrible conflagration which might well snuff out civilization as we know it." They expressed the conviction that the overwhelming desire of the American people was for peace; that the avoidance of the mass destruction and human misery of a third world war was dependent, in a large measure, on the expression of the American people of their desire for peace; that the Peace Information Center would serve the American people by informing them of the issues of peace, by making available to them data concerning the great struggle being carried on for the maintenance of international peace, and by providing the means and forum for expressing their desire for peace.

24-39-124

In the brief of facts and the law submitted to the Justice Department by the attorney for the Peace Information Center, it was clearly set forth that no agency relationship existed at any time between the Center and any person who could be a foreign principal; that to attempt to apply the Foreign Agents Registration Act to the Peace Information Center would so warp and distort the Act as to interfere with and to burden the rights of the organization protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution to speak freely and to associate freely with any person, group or association of people; and that the inference which the Deaprtment made that the organization is an agent of a foreign principal was founded only on the fact that there are people throughout the world who may have, and may be expressing ideas and concepts similar to those expressed by the Peace Information Center.

These arguments were rejected by the Deaprtment of Justice.

Dr. DuBois, therefore, requested of Mr. William E. Foley, chief of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice, that he be given an opportunity to discuss the matter further. The request was never granted. Dr. DuBois, ~~therefore,~~ then appealed to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, ~~himself~~ protesting the "Department's arbitrary and capricious refusal" to confer with him, which, he said, compelled him to infer "that either the Department is unaware of the import of the statute which it seeks to enforce, or that it is unwise enough to deal cavalierly with the rights of American citizens." This appeal also went unanswered. Instead, without any prior notice, toward the end of January the Deaprtment empanelled a grand jury to investigate violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act by the Peace Information Center.

24-39-135

Meanwhile Dr. DuBois continued to seek to meet with officers of the Department, ~~of Justice,~~ His request was again denied, and on February 9 ~~the~~ indictments against five leaders of the Peace Information were returned. The other four were; [list, and describe each]

PT The arraignment of Dr. DuBois and the other officers followed on February 16. This is how the eighty-three year old Negro scientist described the arraignment:

"It was my first visit to a criminal court. Before we appeared at the deck, five other persons were arraigned, a white youth accused of manslaughter and another for not supporting his child, two white men accused of gambling, and one thin black girl of forgery. I was finger-printed, made to empty all my pockets, 'frisked' for concealed weapons and hand-cuffed."

The important thing for American citizens to take note of is the retaliatory character of the action of the Department of Justice against Dr. DuBois and the other four associated with him in the work of the Peace Information Center. Long before the indictment the Center had been bring-

ing to an end its temporary role, as various peace organizations and movements throughout the country, both on the local and national level, appeared. By October it had ended its activities altogether, outside of answering correspondence which continued to come, requesting information of the convening of new peace meetings. The office was completely closed in January.

In addition to the retaliatory character of the final action of the Department of Justice, there are two other circumstances of great relevance to the case -- the wholly American character of the organization, and the long record and sincerity of Dr, DuBois in the pursuit of peace. The Peace Information Center was a wholly American ortanization, operating at its own discretion for its own purposes and under the control of no person who could be deemed to be a foreign principal.

24-39-126

Dr. DuBois' interest in world affairs is of long standing. It goes back to two years of study, 1892 to 1894, at the University of Berlin, when he travelled extensively in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and France. In London in 1900, at the very threshold of the twentieth century, on his way from the Paris exhibition, he sat with a dozen persons under the leadership of a West Indian barrister and tried to plan a course of action which somehow turn the hundred years of European peace into a world peace for all nations and races. In 1911 he attended the World Races Congress in London, which he regards to be the first concerted attack of civilization upon the doctrine of the superiority of one race over another, a doctrine which was splitting the world into hating, competing, bitter fomenters of universal war. Here, led by the Ethical Societies of the World, he and Felix Adler served as the American secretaries of the Congress, which met with the intellectual leaders of the day -- Guiseppi Sergi, Franz

Here is the testimony of Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in regard to the unimpeachable character and loyalty of Dr. DuBois, which I extract from the Bishop's letter of April addressed to the President in Washington:

> It distresses the Negro people all over the country that Dr. DuBois, at the age of 83, should be questioned as to his loyalty to the United States of America and the great principles for which our country stands; equality, freedom and democracy.
>
> For more than fifty years Dr. DuBois has been the idol of American Negroes who have been seeking to be included in American Democracy. I know of no American, of any race or group, who has more continuously and persistently advocated, interpreted, fought for our Democracy than Dr. DuBois. To his writings, speeches and persistent advocacy of democratic principles during the past 50 years, is due much credit for the sentiment that supports the present generous attitude of yourself and your co-laborers in the matter of Civil Rights for Negroes.
>
> He has always been known to those who oppose Democracy for all, as radical, but much of what he has advocated is now seen to be conservative. I cannot, by the furtherest stretch of my imagination, consider him in any way opposed to our American democracy. I therefore trust that you, now the foremost leader in the cause of Civil Rights, will lend your support to this noble man, so that these last years of his truly great life shall not be marred by misrepresentations of its whole intent, by the courts of the land he so much loves.

It is a sad commentary on the present state of affairs, said

24-39-127

Cut

Boas, John Hobson, Sir Sidney Oliver, Israel Zangwill, Sir Harry Johnston, and Wu Ting Fang, with Felix von Luschen and Leon Bourgeois.

In 1919, 1921 and 1923 Dr. DuBois organized the Pan-African Congress which convened in Paris, London, Brussels and Lisbon. In 1919 and 1921 he was in consultation with the founders of the League of Nations. He attended the first meeting of the League Assembly in Geneva and met with the Directors of the Commission on Mandates and the International Labor Organization. In 1928 he had the honor of serving as Special Minister from the United States to Liberia. In 1936, as Fellow of the Carl Schurz Foundation, he spent five months in Germany, and then went to China, Japan, Manchuria and Russia. He was appointed special consultant and attended the founding conference in San Francisco of the United Nations. Later, in 1945 he attended the Pan-African Congress in London.

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Since the beginning of the second world war Dr. DuBois had been devoting a great deal of thought and energy to the question, wherever and whenever he found an opportunity. He was a sponsor and speaker at the cultural and scientific conference for world peace, which convened in New York in March 1949. He attended the Paris World Congress for Peace in April 1950, and the All-Russian Peace Congress in Moscow in August of the same year.

Here is a record which could leave no doubt in any honest mind that the personal concern and activities of Dr. DuBois for peace during the past few years are fully in consonance with his lifelong interest in the cause of promoting peace through understanding among the peoples of the world.

It is a sad commentary on the present state of affairs, said

Dr. DuBois himself, at the time of his arraignment, that he and his associates should enter a courtroom to plead "not guilty to something that cannot be a crime — advocating peace and friendship between the American people and the peoples of the world. The indictments against them are a shameful proclamation to the world that our Government considers peace alien, and its advocacy criminal." In a world which has barely emerged from the horrors of the second world war and which has reached the verge of atomic catastrophe, can it be criminal?

The Peace Information Center was an entirely American organization whose sole objective was to secure peace and prevent a third world war. To file a registration statement in accordance with the Foreign Agents Registration Act would have made it a "government informer" against the leaders of the peace movement in the United States and "would have subjected them to the possible prosecution and ppersecution that is vented against all people in the United States today whose thinking on the important/political issues of the day differ from that of the Administration in Power." The indictments against Dr. DuBois and his associates, in view of the vices which inhere in such registration, and in spite of the uncontestable fact that the Peace Information Center has done cannot bring it within the Act, point to the fact that they were "intended to enforce a regime of silence upon all those who in this country seek to speak for peace."

24-39 - 129

Call for action

ch X

INTRODUCTION FOR DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS

In this monstrous year of McCarran, we speak of a man who makes us still proud to be American;
Great-hearted citizen of his people, of all peoples
Giant link in the chain of peace and friendship, work and brotherhood
Scholar educator anthropologist poet novelist diplomat political candidate historian of the past and of the future unafraid of questions
Mark the milestones in his life; beacon-lights to lead us on our way...

1868: born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, eighty-three years ago. His father a soldier fighting for the Union, breaking the bonds of slavery.
Honor graduate of high school, the only Negro in his class.
Scholarship student at Fisk University, Harvard, the University of Berlin.
Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy.

1896: his first published book, "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade", breaking new ground in the field of writing on the Negro.
Teacher of Greek and Latin, sociology, economics, history at the Universities of Atlanta, Pennsylvania, Wilberforce and Fisk.

1900: London, Pan-African Conference
"The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the colour line, the question as to how far differences of race, which show themselves chiefly in the color of the skin and the texture of the hair, are going to be made, hereafter, the basis of denying to over half the world the right of sharing to their utmost ability the opportunities and privileges of modern civilization."
1905: Co-founder and executive secretary of the famed Niagra Movement for Negro Rights, later to become the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Director of Publications and Research for the N.A.A.C.P.

Editor of the Crisis Magazine for nearly a quarter of a century.

1919, 1921, 1923: organizer of the Pan-African Congresses in Paris, London, Brussels and Lisbon. Sending out a challenging call: "Come sit with us, all Colors and Races and Groups of Earth, and let us reason together as men of Peace and Good Will. This is a world of men whose likenesses far outweigh their differences; who mutually need each other in labor and thought and dream, but who can successfully have each other only on terms of equality, justice and mutual respect. They are the real and only peacemakers, who work sincerely and peacefully to this end."

24-39-55

1919, and again in 1921: Special consultant to the League of Nations in Geneva.

In 1919, his Editorial in the Crisis:

"We of America fight the great fight of Peace - we agitate, we petition, we expose, we plead, we argue. It is a long, slow, humiliating path, but for us War, Force, Revolution are impossible, unthinkable. For anybody the costs of bloody uprising are so vast and uncounted that they must bring pause to the wildest.....Only our hearts pray that Right may triumph and Justice and Pity over Brute Force and Organized Theft and Race Prejudice, from San Francisco to Calcutta and from Cairo to New York".

1928: Appointed by the President of the United States to be special ambassador with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia.

Lecturer, and author of internationally authoritative works, like "John Brown", "The Souls of Black Folk", "The Negro in the Making of America", "Black Reconstruction", "Color and Democracy", "The World of Africa", and the monumental work in progress, "The Encyclopedia of the Negro".

1945: Consultant at the United Nations.

1947: Editor of the stirring "Appeal To The World", on behalf of thirteen million colored Americans.

1949: Delegate to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, echoing the hope in millions of hearts -- "No More War!"

"This Culturual abd Scientific Conference for world peace has been a success. In a time of hysteria, suspicion and hate, we have succeeded in bringing face to face in friendly meetings, one of the largest gatherings of creative artists and thinkers the world has seen; and it would have been quite the largest if all who wished to come were here. Meeting together for three full days, we have found wide agreement and sympathy, we have established ideals and friendships belting the globe. We have not and are not now in complete agreement on all matters; but in one vital respect our agreement is complete; No More War!"

1950: Candidate for United States Senator of the American Labor Party from New York State.

Throughout the years, unwavering spokesman for peace, speaking out boldly: "Two world wars have already taken a terrible toll of our civilization. We have killed thrity million human beings and wounded fifty-five million others. Property loss has been a sum so great that it can hardly be comprehended. We have already wiped out the cream of two generations of the world's youth, with all their dreams and vigor and talent. How many Leonardos and Beethovens, Dunbars and Carvers, Lincolns and Garrisons have we murdered since 1914? If a third world war cost only as much as the second, there will be forty million more dead....Let us also remember how the cost of wars are met, who bears the burden. Our tax system exempts the rich, the business man and the gambler; crucifies the salaried man, the wage earner, the worker. There are no differences among men which cannot be discussed. The alternative to discussion is War -- disaster. The most sinister evil of this day is the widespread conviction that war is inevitable, that there is not time left for discussion! "

Throughout the years, unwavering spokesman for peace...His words and his presence never more needed than today, in 1951: Dr. William Edward Burghart Du Bois!

24-39-56

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON THE INDICTMENT
OF DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES
OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

24-39-57

BASIS OF THE INDICTMENT

The Foreign Agents Registration Act forms the basis for the indictment handed down against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and four other officers of the Peace Information Center. The ostensible purpose of the Foreign Agents Registration Act is stated to be the identification of agents of foreign principals who might spread foreign propaganda within the borders of the United States.

The act defines an "agent of a foreign principal" to be:

1) "Any person who acts or agrees to act, within the United States, as, or who holds himself out to be whether or not pursuant to a contractual relationship, a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information service, employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal;
2) "Any person who within the United States collects information for or reports information to a foreign principal; or who solicits or accepts compensation, contributions, or loans, directly or indirectly from a foreign principal, or solicits, disburses, dispenses, or collects such money for a foreign principal; or who acts at the order, request or under the direction of a foreign principal."

ANSWER TO THE CHARGES

The initial reaction to the Peace Information Center and its officers, on being informed on August 11, 1950, by the Justice Department that they were required to register pursuant to the terms of this Act was that by no stretch of the imagination could this organization be considered to fall within the definition of "agent of a foreign principal."

A brief of the facts and the law were submitted to the Justice Department by the attorney for the Peace Information Center stating that:

1) no agency relationship existed at any time between the Peace Information Center and any person who could be a foreign principal;
2) that to attempt to apply the Act to the Peace Information Center would so warp and distort the Act as to interfere with and burden the rights of this organization protected by the First Amendment to speak freely and associate freely with any person, group or association of people; and
3) that the inference which the Department of Justice makes that the organization is an agent of a foreign principal was founded only on the fact that there are people throughout the world who may have, and be expressing ideas and concepts similar to those expressed by the Peace Information Center.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

These arguments were rejected by the Justice Department, and Dr. Du Bois requested of both Mr. William E. Foley, chief of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice and Attorney General J. Howard

(more)

24-39-58

McGrath that he be given an opportunity to discuss further this matter. Dr. Du Bois was not honored with the courtesy of a reply to this request. Without any notice, toward the end of January, 1951, the Department of Justice empanelled a grand jury to investigate violation of the Act by the Peace Information Center. When this was called to the attention of Dr. Du Bois, he, secure in the knowledge that his organization had never violated or intended to violate the Act, still sought to meet with the Department of Justice. His request was again denied by Mr. Foley and on February 9 the indictments in question were returned. The arraignment of Dr. Du Bois and the other officers followed on February 16.

STATEMENT OF DR. DU BOIS AT TIME OF ARRAIGNMENT

At the time of his arraignment, Dr. Du Bois made the following statement:

"It is a curious thing that today I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want -- Peace. For 83 years I have worked and studied hoping that in some way I might help my people and my fellowmen to a better way of life, free of poverty and injustice.

"My interest in world affairs is long standing. For two years, from 1892 to 1894, I studied at the University of Berlin and travelled in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and France. I attended the World Races Congress in 1911 in London. I organized Pan-African Congresses in Paris, London, Brussels and Lisbon in 1919, 1921 and 1923. I was in consultation in 1919 and 1921 with the founders of the League of Nations. I attended the first meeting of the League Assembly in Geneva and met with the Directors of the Commission on Mandates and the International Labor Organization. In 1928 I had the honor of serving as Special Minister from the United States to Liberia. In 1936, as a Fellow of the Carl Schurz Foundation, I spent five months in Germany and then went on to China, Japan, Manchuria and Russia. I was appointed special consultant and attended the founding conference in San Francisco of the United Nations. Later, in 1945, I attended the Pan-African Congress in London. I cite these facts simply to indicate that my personal concern and activities for peace these last few years are fully consonant with my entire life interest in the cause of promoting peace through understanding among the peoples of the world.

"With me today are three of my co-workers in the Peace Information Center, persons of integrity and principle who share with me the deep moral conviction that differences between nations must not be allowed to bring about the destruction of the human race.

"It is a sad commentary that we must enter a courtroom today to plead Not Guilty to something that cannot be a crime -- advocating peace and friendship between the American people and the peoples of the world. These indictments are a shameful proclamation to the world that our Government considers peace alien, and its advocacy criminal. In a world which has barely emerged from the horrors of the Second World War and which trembles on the brink of atomic catastrophe, can it be criminal to hope and work for peace?

(more)

"We feel now as we have always felt that our activities for peace, and in particular, the outlawing of atomic warfare cannot conceivably fall within the purview of a statute such as the Foreign Agents Registration Act. As Chairman of the Peace Information Center during its existence, I can categorically state that we were an entirely American organization whose sole objective as Americans was to secure peace and prevent a third world war.

"It is revealing that the Justice Department can find no statute which provides protection for the Negro people from such outrages as the execution of the Martinsville Seven, yet it displays great ingenuity in distorting legislation to make it apply to advocates of peace.

"A great demand for peace is being voiced throughout the country. Men and women everywhere are questioning our tragic military adventure in Korea and the prospect of war with China. There is deep apprehension at the thought that an atomic war may be unleashed. In the light of this, the shabby trick of branding those who seek peace as 'aliens' and 'criminals' will not stem this tide. I am confident that every American who desires peace, Negro and white, Catholic, Jew and Protestant, the three million signers of the World Peace Appeal and the tens of millions more will join us in our fight to vindicate our right to speak for peace."

24-39-59

NEXT STEPS IN THE CASE

The attorneys representing Dr. Du Bois and his associates - Cobb, Howard and Hayes; Parker and Parker and Joseph Fanelli of Washington, D. C.; and Miss Gloria Agrin and Stanley Faulkner of New York City - will present their motions to dismiss the indictment, and answers to the charges at the beginning of April. The District Attorney's office may then file its reply to these motions. The trial, in event indictment is not dismissed, can come in May or later.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON CASE

"Dr. Du Bois is no criminal. He is no traitor to this country. Dr. Du Bois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for half a century....whatever forces he has sought to bring to bear on our social and economic ills have been for the benefit of his people and his country. Now a government which has found itself unable to protect the rights of an entire people against criminal intrusion of a prejudiced majority finds the means to HANDCUFF the man who has fought most insistently for those rights. The handcuffs on Du.Bois are meant to serve as a GAG on any Negro leadership that is disposed to 'shoot the works' for freedom."

P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier, March 3, 1951

"...Does the government seek to argue that Americans do not desire peace; that the hatred of war and all of its kindred evils are the exclusive privilege of aliens?

"We believe Dr. Du Bois tells the truth when he insists that....he was acting only as an American citizen whose 'sole object was to secure peace and prevent a third World War'....The vim and vigor with which Dr. Du Bois for more than half a century has attacked racial prejudice and segregation cannot be regarded of itself as evidence of collaboration or collusion with a foreign power...."

Afro-American, Editorial, February 24, 1951

dpowa

Memorandum of the Facts about the Indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his Associates in the Former Peace Information Center

The Peace Information Center, established in April, 1950, with Dr. W.E.B. DuBois as its chairman, was one of numerous American Peace organizations. It collected and distributed information about movements for peace in this country and abroad. Among the documents which it made available were:

> The statement of the International Committee of the Red Cross on Outlawing Atomic Weapons.
>
> The World Peace Appeal (Stockholm) Against the Employment of Atomic Warfare.
>
> The Petition of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.
>
> The Statement of 469 Protestant Clergymen initiated and published by The Witness.

The Center also drew attention to and publicized other American proposals for peace such as the statement of the 151st Annual Conference of the Methodist Church calling for "the immediate halt to the production of atomic bombs and the ceiling on present piles", the pamphlet, "The United States and the Soviet Union - Some Quaker Proposals for Peace", published by the Yale University Press, and Senator McMahon's call for a Peace Crusade on May 15, 1950.

24-39-82

In August, 1950, the Department of Justice notified Dr. DuBois and his associates that they were required to register as an agent of a "foreign principal" in accordance with the Foreign Agents' Registration Act.

DEFINITION OF AN "AGENT OF A FOREIGN PRINCIPAL"

The Foreign Agents Registration Act defines a "foreign agent" as follows:

> "1. Any person who acts or agrees to act, within the United States, as, or who holds himself out to be whether or not pursuant to a contractual relationship, a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information service, employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal;
>
> "2. Any person who within the United States collects information for or reports information to a foreign principal; or who solicits or accepts compensation, contributions, or loans directly or indirectly from a foreign principal, or solicits, disburses, dispenses, or collects such money for a foreign principal; or who acts at the order, request or under the direction of a foreign principal."

ANSWER OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

In reply the Peace Information Center submitted to the Department of Justice a legal brief stating that:

1. No agency relationship existed at any time between the Peace Information Center and any person who could be a foreign principal;

2. To attempt to apply the Act to the Peace Information Center would so warp and distort the Act as to interfere with and burden the rights of this organization protected by the First Amendment to speak freely and associate freely with any person, group or association of people; and

3. The inference which the Department of Justice makes that the organization is an agent of a foreign principal was founded only on the fact that there are people throughout the world who may have expressed or are expressing ideas and concepts similar to those expressed by the Peace Information Center.

24-39-83

These points were rejected by the Department of Justice. Requests by Dr. DuBois to Mr. William E. Foley, Chief of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath that he be given an opportunity to discuss the matter, were denied.

On February 8, 1951 a Federal Grand Jury, after hearing solely Government evidence, returned an indictment against the former Peace Information Center and its officers, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin, Abbott Simon and the secretary, Sylvia Soloff. The trial date was set for May 14.

(1) insert 36

No Caste - no deportation

MR. AMERICAN:

This is YOUR case

and not simply ours

The persecution of the five officials of the

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

IS NOT ONLY A VENGEFUL EFFORT

1. TO PUNISH A GRANDMOTHER FOR WHAT HER SON-IN-LAW IS ALLEGED TO HAVE DONE

2 TO PUNISH A NEGRO FOR BITTERLY FIGHTING COLOR CASTE IN THE UNITED STATES

3 TO PUNISH A VETERAN WHO FOUGHT UNDER MCARTHUR FOR DARING TO OPPOSE WAR

4 TO SCARE A TRADE UNION MEMBER FROM ~~DARING TO~~ working WITH PROGRESSIVE forces

5 TO WARN A BUSINESS MAN ~~FROM~~ who OPPOSING PROFIT ~~ON~~ from MURDER AND WAR

35-2-119

THIS CASE IS ALL THIS, BUT FAR MORE

THIS CASE IS A BLOW AT CIVILIZATION

By substituting thought control

BY SEEKING TO STOP THE CIRCULATION OF IDEAS

BY SEEKING TO SHUT OFF THE FREE FLOW OF CULTURE AROUND THE WORLD

BY MAKING IT A ~~SPECIABLE~~ CRIME TO THINK AS OTHERS THINK, IF YOUR THOUGHT IS AGAINST THE PREJUDICES OR GRAFT OR BARBARISM OF SOME BACKWOODS PARTISAN

IF OUR COURTS AGREE TO BRANDING~~XXXXXEX~~ ADVOCACY OF PEACE AS A CRIME

THEY CAN

stop the ~~international function~~ political activities of the Catholic church

stop International Rotary Clubs

~~stop International Postal Service, telegraph, telephone and Radio~~

stop international exchange of literature

stop an American scientist from writing to his grand mother in Germany

stop international conferences on Housing, Justice, Music and Art

stop * International Congresses on Poverty, Crime, Colonialism and Rights of Women

* Reduce the American Culture to the level of Moscow & Nevada

By making it treason to brand the hoary lie that War is the path to Peace

by crucifying fathers and mothers who do not want their sons raised to murder men,

women and children

35-7-120

government
They can ~~put into~~ absolute control of our thinking, feeling and culture
fanatics
any set of half-educated ~~boors~~ from Southern rotten boroughs or western
mining camps or Missouri gang politics in order
to curtail education in America and misdirect
to limit thought and twist ambition
~~to call War, Peace, and Greed, Philanthropy.~~ ← copy
to make saints of ~~liars~~, spies, informers and ~~skunks~~ professional liars
~~to call unsupported lying, patriotic propaganda~~
to make a ~~enslaved and~~ prisoned nation call ~~slavery,~~ Freedom That which
to change is slavery
and a police state a Democracy into

WAKE UP AMERICA
YOUR LIBERTIES ARE BEING STOLEN before your very eyes

WHAT WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON AND LINCOLN FOUGHT FOR
desperately
TRUMAN, ACHESON AND MCGRATH ARE STRIVING TO NULLIFY

WAKE UP AMERICANS AND DARE TO THINK AND SAY AND DO.
Dare to cry: NO MORE WAR
(End)

To send school-children hiding under desks instead of learning to read and write

~~Called Standards~~ Wars Parades
+ protect method of Peace

to pretend that War leads to peace and that greed is Philanthropy

To call patriotic propaganda that which is deliberate and unsupported ~~lying~~
misrepresentation of the truth
to massacre untried victims + condemn to poverty +
disgrace persons who do not know their accusers
nor the nature of the accusation + are given
no opportunity to defend themselves

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25-10-75

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

First Class Permit No. 61,596, Sec. 34.9, P.L.&R., New York, N. Y.

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center

16 West 29th Street

Room 1224

New York 1, N. Y.

412

Blessed are the Peacemakers...

WHEREAS Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and four associates are being brought to trial for advocating world peace, and

WHEREAS Dr. DuBois has given a lifetime of outstanding patriotic service as a writer, historian, co-founder and leader of the NAACP, champion of equal rights and fighter for peace, and

WHEREAS the NAACP annual convention has gone on record as "being unalterably opposed" to this attempt by the government "to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes" and

WHEREAS Marjorie McKenzie, columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier, has written: "The choice of Dr. DuBois as a defendant is neither random nor routine...We have to take a stand, here and now, with Dr. DuBois." and

WHEREAS scores of other organizations, newspapers and prominent individuals here and abroad have similarly protested against the indictment of Dr. DuBois, including the Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia, the Unitarian Fellowship of Social Justice in Los Angeles, the National Lawyers Guild, the Cleveland Call and Post, the Chicago Defender, the Afro-American, and many others,

THEREFORE, we wish to add our voice in proclaiming the democratic right of Dr. DuBois and his associates to speak for peace, and in urging the Justice Department accordingly to drop the indictments against them. We wish also to express our personal gratitude to Dr. DuBois for the lifetime of self-sacrificing leadership he has given in the fight for the full emancipation of his people and the betterment of all mankind.

NAME	CONTRIBUTION

Funds collected will be sent immediately to the
National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Associates
16-18 West 29th Street, New York 1, N.Y.

DPOWA:7

ch XIII

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER VINDICATED

The P.I.C. worked from April to October, 1950, holding meetings, publishing the Peacegram, distributing literature and collecting signatures for the Stockholm Appeal. It was attacked by the Secretary of State as a dupe of the Soviet Union and in February 1951, indicted by the Department of Justice as an Agent of a Foreign Principal. Its officials were searched, finger-printed and publicly hand-cuffed and released on bail.

November 20, Judge Matthew McGuire of the District Federal Court in Washington, after three weeks trial, declared that the Department of Justice had failed to sustain its charge and dismissed the five defendants.

This case cost the defendants nine months of work, worry and public obloquy; and entailed a total expense of $35,215, despite the fact that the Chief Counsel served without fee.

The expenses approximately were as follows:

Legal fees	18,400
Publicity	5,600
Office	5,250
Salaries	3,600
Travel	2,365

Toward this sum, the public, through trade unions, public meetings and small individual contributions has already given $30,115. This leaves a deficit of $5,100. Considering how great a victory this case is for Free Speech and World Peace, we are urging our friends to rush pledges and gifts to wipe out this debt so that we can close our office and make final report to the public by December 20.

NAT. COMM. TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOC. IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
Room 1222
16 W. 29 Street
New York 1, N. Y.

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

W. E. B. DU BOIS
23 WEST 26TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

VICE-CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

[1951?]

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER VINDICATED

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The expenses approximately were as follows:

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Publicity	5,600
Office	5,250
Salaries	2,200
Travel	2,365

Toward this sum, the public, through trade unions, public meetings and small individual contributions has already given $30,~~000~~ 115. This leaves a deficit of $5,100. ~~Xxixxadxxrtixxxanxxisxtxxurga Considering how great a victory this case is for Free Speech and World~~

96-8-95

National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
799 Broadway, Room 643, New York 3, N. Y.

JOINT TELEGRAM GREETS EUGENE DENNIS ON BIRTHDAY

Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Prof. Royal W. France, Judge Norval K. Harris, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. Scott Nearing, and 37 other prominent Americans joined in sending a telegram to Eugene Dennis, in Atlanta Penitentiary, greeting him on his 48th birthday, it was announced today by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

The National Amnesty Committee stated that, "Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, observed his 48th birthday on August 10th behind prison walls, where he has been held for the past 13 months - a political prisoner sentenced to five years in jail, together with his ten colleagues, under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act."

The telegram to Eugene Dennis and signers follows:

"GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES ON YOUR 48TH BIRTHDAY. MAY YOUR NEXT BIRTHDAY BE SPENT AS A FREE MAN, REUNITED WITH YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS."

Rev. Paul J. Allured, Lansing, Michigan
Dr. Jacob Auslander, New York City
Dr. Edward K. Barsky, New York City
John T. Bernard, Chicago, Illinois
Leon Beverly, Chicago, Illinois
Anita Blumenfeld, Cleveland, Ohio
Prof. Dorothy Brewster, New York City
Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin, Gresham, Oregon
Sarah Cleghorn, Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. Osrael A. Dabney, Chicago, Illinois
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York City
Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Chicago, Illinois
Howard Fast, New York City
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, New York City
Dr. Clemens J. France, Providence, Rhode Island
Prof. Royal W. France, New York City
Hugo Gellert, New York City
John T. Gojack, Fort Wayne, Indiana
Dr. Marcus I. Goldman, Alexandria, Virginia
Abner Green, New York City
Rev. Albert J. Hallington, Danbury, Conn.
Judge Norval K. Harris, Sullivan, Indiana
Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, New York City
Grace Hutchins, New York City
Alfonso Iannelli, Park Ridge, Illinois
William Jackson, Chicago, Illinois
Andy Johnson, Babbitt, Minnesota
Rockwell Kent, Au Sable Forks, New York
Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Chicago, Illinois
Albert Maltz, Mexico City, Mexico
Carl Marzani, New York City
William McKie, Detroit, Michigan
Halois Moorhead, New York City
Dr. Scott Nearing, Cape Rosier, Maine
W. H. Nienaber, Gully, Minnesota
Anton Refregier, Woodstock, New York
Dr. Bertha C. Reynolds, Stoughton, Mass.
Anna Rochester, New York City
Waldo Salt, Brooklyn, New York
Alexander Saxton, Sausalito, California
Arthur Schutzer, New York City
Thomas J. Slater, Chicago, Illinois
Susan Woodruff, New York City

25-16-63

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

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Max Weber

24-37-50

February 12, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As I put down the phone today, I recalled that a recent note from our friend, Bert Jahr in Madison, Wisconsin, had given me a task to perform which I had let go by.

Bert wanted me to express his very deep appreciation for your coming to the occasion of his farewell party at the Riverside Plaza toward the first of January. He felt very honored in your presence. He was just entering upon his new work in Madison, as he wrote, and was quite overwhelmed by it but said that very shortly he would write his own note to you.

We are all honored by your leadership in the important causes of our time. You may be sure we will spare no effort to support you in the face of the new attack. Which only serves to demonstrate how little men act when their position is unsound and precarious.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc
dpowa 65

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

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25-7-8

November 29, 1951

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

The enclosed telegram was received from our National Chairman, Dr. John A. Kingsbury. For your information his present address is:

Dr. John A. Kingsbury
c/o Hotel L'Eglon
Blvd. Raspail
Paris, France

Please accept our own congratulations on the outcome of the trial.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Bayer
Administrative Secretary

TB:bc
dpowa 65
enc.

S T A T E M E N T

On behalf of the Board of Directors
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
Approved in meeting December 13, 1951

The Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at its meeting on December 13, 1951, gave consideration to the increasing anti-Soviet propaganda and the growing incitements to war being spread through American newspapers, magazines, radio and television programs.

Condemning this whole trend as calculated to place new obstacles in the way of better American-Soviet relations and creating new dangers to peace, the Council made special note of the issue of COLLIER'S magazine of October 27th and declared it to be the most flagrant and vicious example of this war propaganda.

The title of COLLIER'S lead article "The Unwanted War" is completely belied by the whole content of the issue in which an aggressive "preventive" war is depicted, a war in which the United States emerges "victorious" after monstrous atomic destruction.

COLLIER'S editors boast openly of the collaboration of U. S. Government officials in the preparation of this issue, declaring: "Our over-all conception of this issue was confirmed in study and consultation with top political, military and economic thinkers - including high-level Washington officials and foreign-affairs experts here and abroad."

In the absence of official repudiation of such collaboration there is no reason to doubt that it took place. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship believes that the Government officials who participated in the preparation of this outrageous warmongering scheme of COLLIER'S should be identified and held to account and public condemnation.

COLLIER'S states further: "We also made contact with European underground leaders for their advice." Such contacts must have been facilitated by government and occupational authorities, who thus gave encouragement to the anti-Soviet conspiracy whose avowed aim is through diversion, sabotage and terror to undermine

the governments of the U.S.S.R. and of the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

That all this cannot be dismissed as sensational journalism but reflects actual government policies is confirmed by the Mutual Security Act of 1951, a clause of which appropriates $100,000,000 for sabotage and subversion in foreign lands. The sponsors of this clause in Congress openly state that its purpose was the subsidy of terrorism. Anthony Leviero in his article in the New York Times of December 12, 1951, entitled "Terror, a Weapon in U. S. Propaganda", describing U. S. propaganda methods, avers that "terror is serving the free world in a modest way."

As long as our Government is unable or unwilling to demand from COLLIER'S a retraction of its statement concerning the participation of government agencies in its war issue, our officials are guilty of wilfully violating our own government's pledge to the United Nations which by its resolution, supported by vote of the United States, declared on November 3, 1947 that the United Nations "condemns all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted, which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression."

The purpose of the $100,000,000 appropriation under the Mutual Security Act of 1951 stands in violation of the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement to abstain from activity and propaganda directed against the security of either of the two States. And the collaboration of our officials with COLLIER'S is a specific violation of this agreement.

The brazen admission of official sanction for COLLIER'S global version of "Operation Killer" and the revolting cynicism that pervades the issue is unfortunately a logical extension of the official policy of containment and the "situation of strength" thesis with its underlying threat of force as a substitute for negotiation. COLLIER'S preview of atomic war with its unspeakable devastation and the millions of victims is an enactment - a projection into life - of the intentions

behind the ring of steel and the belt of atomic bases that the North Atlantic Military Alliance, the Middle East Command, the American-Japanese Treaty hold as a threat over the U.S.S.R., the Peoples' Republic of China and the Eastern European Democracies.

25-7-28

The major purpose of COLLIER'S issue is, of course, to sell the war to the American people as a safe venture, costing America relatively little and taking no account of the moral issues involved in unleashing atomic devastation. Thus the famous prophet of doom for the Red Army in World War II, the New York Times military expert, Hanson Baldwin, easily predicts of the new war "in the meantime, as the Red Army fell apart in the West, Siberia and Red China - their communications with European Russia cut in a thousand places - descended into chaos." Fortunately for the American people his similar predictions in 1941 proved to be wrong. It is well to remember there are no easy victories possible in an atomic war.

However, in making this prediction, the military and other "experts" assembled in the COLLIER'S issue are knowingly perpetrating the ghastliest crime against the people of the United States, leading them into the deadly trap of atomic warfare.

It is necessary for the peace-minded people of the United States to proclaim their outrage at COLLIER'S and the group of writers and officials who participated in this shameful, immoral venture. It behooves us to demonstrate our rejection of the idea of the inevitability of war and to increase our efforts in the direction of securing the entirely necessary and possible peaceful co-existence of the U. S. and the U.S.S.R.

We note with satisfaction that on all sides and in all walks of life in America a greater awareness of the danger of war and a greater resolution to prevent it. We see an eagerness on the part of the American people to participate in the current world-wide campaign for a Five-Power Pact for peace. We greet this campaign and appeal for every possible support for it.

# # #

dpowa 65

January 16, 1951

Mr. Henry H. Noyes
Chicago Council of
American-Soviet Freindship
68 West Washington Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Mr. Noyes:

With regard to my possible lecture in Chicago, which you refer to in your letter of December 20, my only chance for coming to Chicago would be, February 16, or 19, 20 or 21. These dates at present are open but none others in February or March.

My expense of hotel and travel would be $125 and my fee $75, which would make a total of $200. If you cannot afford this you will of course not hesitate to say so.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

11-7-11

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

68 WEST WASHINGTON STREET ☆ CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS ☆ ANDOVER 3-1878

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360

55-4-14

Feb. 1951

January 22, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Noyes is out of the city for the week, but asked me to acknowledge your letter of January 16.

It is a disappointment to us both that your only free days come so quickly on the heels of our large Coliseum rally, that the plan to have you speak for us this spring seems quite impossible. It has been our hope for a long time that you could speak here under our auspices and we will continue to cherish that hope for the not too distant future.

With cordial greetings, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Bushnell Cole

DBC/gg

May 5, 1951

Dear Mr. Noyes:

We are communicating with you in the hope that activity can be organized around the defense of Dr. Du Bois and his associates.

We are enclosing some materials that you may find useful.

We would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Alice Citron, Sec'y.

Sent to ael.

[Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship]

Chicago Council, A.S.F.
Rm 50, 68 W. Washington
Chicago 2, Ill.

ANdover 3-1878

55-7-29

F O R I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

Chicago, October 24-- John Rossen, Executive Director of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, today released the following statement of the Council about the October 27 issue of Colliers' Magazine:

"In their blind irrational lust for circulation, the publishers of Colliers' have committed a terrible crime against ordinary decency against the best interests of the American people, against world peace and world understanding.

"In self-adulation for their "achievement", the editors of the magazine pompously declare the "historic" import of their nightmarish fantasy entitled 'Preview of the War We do Not Want (Russia's Defeat and Occupation 1952-60)'.

"Truly, the only possible 'historic import' of the Oct. 27 issue of Colliers' would be as the most elaborate piece of criminal insanity ever produced for mass consumption in the Unted States.

"The new Collier approach certainly makes pikers out of the publishers who fish for circulation in the cess-pools of sex and gangster murders."

"The net result of the Collier atrocity throughout the rest of the world can be only to win new contempt, new hatred for America and for Americans. What could the people of the world do but draw the obvious analogies between the Collier-madness and the madness of Hitler who also had his maps showing Russia occupied by Nazi armies "liberating" the Russians from the "horrors" of "bolshevism".

"As for the people of the Soviet Union, if ever there had been any schism betweem them and their leaders(as the pipe-dreamers pretend there is) this issue of Colliers' would have been all that was necessary to unite them solidly in contempt and hatred for those who dream the Collier opium-dream.

MORE MORE MORE

"Typical of the entire magazine is the section dealing with "revival of the seven arts" under "American opcupation". The lurid illustration shows half naked chorus girls cavorting on the stage of "what was" a Moscow theater which under Soviet 'Tyranny' featured the ballet, symphonic recitals, and the best classic plays of Russia and of the world, including Shakespeare.

"To substitute Minsky's burlesque as the cultural fare of the Russian people in place of Pushkin and Shakespeare....this is the noble end for which Colliers' opium dreamers invite the destruction of half the world, ruin and catastrophe for millions of Americans and millions of Russians!

"All other sections of the Colliers' articles are equally stupid, equally nauseating, and equally revealing of the mentality of their authors.

"To the people of America, the Collier articles are nothing less than a mad act of treason. No milder term could adequately describe the deliberate effort to 'sell' the people of America on the idea that World War III is inevitable, that the Soviet Union is weak internally, and that with moderate sacrifices the 'necessary" and 'inevitable' war against the Soviet Union can be won by the United States.

"But better authorities than Colliers' hired pipe-dreamers have told the world what World War III would mean: no victory for either side; untold death and destruction throughout the world; at least twenty million casualties in America. That is the sober warning of American generals, scientists and statesmen who can easily match Colliers' in anti-Soviet conviction.

"If the Collier articles do nothing else positive, they at least reveal more clearly than ever before the real aims of those who scream about the desirability of the 'inevitable' war against the Soviet Union: not "defense' against mythical Soviet 'aggression', but a 'crusade' (in the mad pattern of Hitler) to 'liberate' the Russian people from the 'horrors' of 'bolshevism'.

25-7-30

"But in spite of the opium-dreamers, the good common-sense of the American people will rule out any ill-fated Hitler-style 'crusades'. The American people want to live in peace; they want to live and let-live. As much as they would resent any effort on the part of Russians to dictate to Americans their form of government, so would they resent any effort to get America to meddle in the internal affairs of the people of the Soviet Union.

"If up to now many Americans have become the victims of anti-Russian hysteria, it has been only thru the use of the most dis-honest "alarums" and "crises" which today the entire American public recognizes as having been deliberately faked in order to put over an otherwise unpopular and unpalatable armament program.

"The destructiveness, the inconclusiveness and the utter insanity of modern war has been proved to the hilt in Korea. Must the world go through a gigantic new Korea, with tens of millions of Americans casualties, with dozens of our cities, and maybe half the world wiped out, before we again have to sit down and NEGOTIATE a TRUCE?

"If it is possible to sit down and negotiate with the North Koreans and Chinese AFTER 86,000 American boys arecasualties, and two thirds of Korea destroyed, why in the name of common sense can't we find the means for sitting down and negotiating with the USSR BEFORE we have twenty million casualties?

"Colliers' nightmare-fantasy points the road to disaster for America and for the world. But the road to peace is a Five Power Pact between the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, France and the New China. That is the road demanded by millions of Americans, as well as by the more than 550,000,000 people of every other country in the world who have signed the Five-Power Peace Pact Petition."

XXX

[H. Noyes]

Dr. DuBois

Copy of letter of Robert Morss Lovett which he requested me to forward to you.
(From H. Noyes)

November 20, 1951

To The Editor of the Sun-Times
Chicago Sun-Times
211 W. Wacker Dr.
Chicago, Illinois

Sir:

The most important item in your issue of Monday, November 19, was the statement of Senator Taft in regard to the war in Korea.

> "The President acts at his own peril if he chooses to usurp authority which the representatives of the people have asserted that he does not possess."

This statement follows others of similar import made recently by Senator Taft, but the question arises, why he delayed for more than a year to make it. It was noted in July, 1950, that in ordering troops to Korea, President Truman side-stepped the United Nations which did not dare to oppose him. It was noted that he took this action at Independence, Missouri, when he was out of personal contact with his advisors, one of whom, we learn, General Bradley, was opposed. Did he have the counsel of his own legal advisors in assuming the war powers of Congress? Granted that he regarded his intervention as a "police matter", he plunged the country into full scale war with China by invading North Korea. The minutes of the conversation of Truman and MacArthur on this matter, are a disgusting revelation of the kind of state-craft we are tolerating. There was apparently no question of the tragic ruin of Korea and the serious implications of international conflict--merely the gangster's question: "Can we get away with it?"

The appalling thing is, that Senator Taft, his associates in Congress, and the American people have remained apathetic, or applauding, for sixteen terrible months while we have suffered over a hundred thousand casualties of our own fellow citizens, inflicted a million on our opponents, and witnessed a loss of more than twice that number to the people of Korea. Nothing like this, in war-like bravado, has been known in modern history. We have to go back to Genghis Khan or Tamburlaine to find comparable slaughter. It would be exaggeration to compare Harry S. Truman with these gigantic murderers. Murder requires intent. Manslaughter perhaps? - but let us be content with

25-8-16

Editor of the Chicago Sun-Times - continued

Senator Taft's mild and belated warning:

"The President acts at his own peril.".

Robert Morss Lovett

Robert Morss Lovett

[Amer.-Soviet Friendship Council, Mass. Comm. of]

Aug. 11, 1951.

My dear Miss Citron,

Please arrange shipment of 500 booklets of -Agents of Peace- by Albert E. Kahn to Mass. committee of American Soviet Friendship Council in Boston.

Address:
P. O. Box 823
Boston 3, Mass.

Enclosed please find check for twenty-five dollars covering the cost.

You may acknowledge this order to Mr. Arthur Seal
1850 Commonwealth av.
Brighton, Mass.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
P. Chaimson

24-44-90

Reprint of Article by Professor Dirk J. Struik

Chairman, Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship

Member of the Board of Directors of the
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

(As it appeared in "Teachers Bulletin" November-December, 1951. A publication of the National Teachers' Division of the United Public Workers of America, Editor, Mr. Edwin S. Smith. Mr. Smith is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.)

55-7-24

PROF. STRUIK TELLS OWN STORY OF "ANARCHY ACT" INDICTMENT

[The indictment of Professor Dirk J. Struik, internationally-known mathematician under a 30 year old Massachusetts "anti-anarchy" statute, and his suspension from his duties at M.I.T., pending disposition of his case in the courts, have aroused wide interest because of Struik's scientific eminence. Many individuals, in and out of academic life, have come to Struik's support, denouncing the indictment as a violation of academic freedom. Dr. Kirtley Mather, Harvard University geologist, has recently announced that he had sent an appeal to a number of Protestant ministers in Massachusetts, asking them to invite Struik to community gatherings to discuss his case.

The Bulletin requested Professor Struik to write a special article about the case and he has kindly complied.]

by DIRK J. STRUIK

On September 13, 1951, the Middlesex County Grand Jury of Massachusetts issued three indictments. In one it is charged that on or about May 1, 1948, I advocated, advised, counseled, and incited the overthrow by force and violence of the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A second indictment charged that I, together with Mr. Harry E. Winner, on January 1, 1947 and later, conspired with Martha H. Fletcher and Margaret Gilbert to advocate etc. the overthrow by force and violence of this same Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The third indictment is identical with the second but "Commonwealth of Massachusetts" is changed to "United States of America." In all cases this advocacy of force and violence is supposed to have been accomplished "by speech, exhibition, distribution and promulgation of certain written and printed documents, papers and pictorial representations."

Law Dates from 1919

The indictments are under the 1919 so-called Anti-Anarchy Law, enacted in the period after the first World War and the November Revolution in Russia. Nobody has ever been indicted under this law before. In 1948 the statute was amended to provide that a person convicted under this law, even if no penalty is involved, is not allowed to teach in private or public schools of the Commonwealth.

Under the law the Commonwealth has, if the defendant so desires, to produce a Bill of Particulars, giving more detailed information on the evidence on which the indictment is based. In the second week of November the District Attorney of Middlesex County produced such a Bill, but it throws little light on the evidence. It states that "the said Dirk J. Struik planned to speak, to exhibit, distribute and promulgate printed and written documents, papers and pictorial rep-

resentations and to use other methods used by Communists and the Communist Party such as the organization of schools, societies, groups and classes of persons in which and to whom the principles of 'Marxism and Leninism' and the overthrow of the Government of the United States of America by force and violence were advocated and taught."

35-1-25

Informer Started It

This shows, at any rate, that the Commonwealth intends to bring in the Communist issue, while the terms "schools," "classes" for teaching "Marxism and Leninism" seem to suggest that the Samuel Adams School may be brought in. It was the testimony of the F.B.I. informer Philbrick which first started the publicity, and now the indictment. This Philbrick testified that I had taught Marxism at the Samuel Adams School and at a study group in Cambridge (at the home of the Mrs. Gilbert mentioned as co-conspirator).

The Samuel Adams School existed in Boston from 1944-48 and was an attempt, by public-minded citizens, at adult education for citizenship. It was supported by Communists and non-Communists, by religious and non-religious persons, and headed by Professor Harrison Harley, of the philosophy department of Simmons College. There were classes on a large variety of subjects, from painting and music to politics and philosophy. I gave classes at this School on scientific thinking, on the science of society and on the government of the Soviet Union. I did not teach a class on Marxism at the School, though my presentation of the material was, of course, influenced by my Marxist convictions.

At that study-group in Cambridge, somewhere around December, 1947, I gave one book review on Lenin's "State and Revolution." There were perhaps ten persons present, one of them apparently the police informer.

Never Advocated Violence

On no occasion have I ever advocated the violent overthrow of the United States or Massachusetts government. When ways and means were discussed to change our present form of society into a better functioning one, I have always recommended action under the Constitution, which allows ample and generous possibilities for social action. That is the reason why the attacks on civil liberties, typical of the Truman period, are all attempts to violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and notably of the Bill of Rights.

An "Emergency Defense Committee of Massachusetts" has been formed which issues material pertinent to the defense of Struik, Winner and Gilbert, and collects money for the defense. It consists of Professor Harrison L. Harley, 64 Sewall Avenue, Brookline, Mass., Rev. Mr. Kenneth deP. Hughes and Rev. Mr. George Abbe.

A special "Struik Defense Committee" is also in the making, set up for the specific purpose of meeting defense expenses in the Struik case.

* * *

dpowa/65

Jill

NATIONAL COUNCIL Of the ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS

49 West 44 St., New York 18, N.Y.

January 23, 1951

REPORT TO NATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS

Dear Board Member:

The last of these informational letters covered ASP developments around the country through October 1950. The purpose of this letter is to acquaint you with the activities since that date. But first two action matters for your special attention.

1. The National Chairman, Prof. John J. DeBoer, has called a meeting of the full National Board of ASP for Sunday, February 11th at 3 P.M. The meeting will be held at our new national headquarters (same address but larger space, on another floor). It will take place on the same day as the ASP mass meeting at Town Hall - a symposium on foreign policy called "The Great Debate." We hope that out-of-New York Board members will make a special effort to attend the two occasions.

2. You will find enclosed your membership card for the new year and a copy of the Policy and P rogram adopted at the last national convention. Ten thousand of these have been mailed by our various chapters as the first step of the 1951 membership campaign. May I please ask you to return your membership renewal cohtribution promptly? You will find the blank on the last page of the brochure and a return envelope enclosed.

Now for the news. And first about our PEACE activities.

As these lines are being written the world is reading that at Lake Success yesterday, our government's foreign policy was outvoted in the United Nations by a tally of 27 to 23 with 6 nations abstaining. True, the issue was only a technical one - a 48 hour delay in the debate on the U. S. resolution to declare China an aggressor, pending consultations on a new note from the Peiping government - but the vote was symptomatic of the world-wide concern to settle both the Korean crisis and other international issues by the method of negotiation and not arms.

The last occasion when a precipitate foreign policy action by our government led to a general public crisis was on November 29th, when the President announced that the United States had the use of the atom bomb in Korea "under consideration". This gave rise to an immediate national and world reaction against the use of the bomb. You will be proud to know how the ASP responded. Public meetings were held in Los Angeles on December 3rd, in Berkeley December 6th, in Chicago December 12th, in Philadelphia December 13th, in Cleveland and in New York on December 23rd, to rally intellectuals for peace. Mailings urging a letter-writing campaign, and

totaling almost 20,000 were issued by our various chapters. On December 15th a delegation of 250 artists, scientists and professionals went to Lake Success to file our appeal for peace. When we asked the Assistant Secretary General what further we could do, he told us, "Tell as many of your American colleagues as you can reach that compromise is not appeasement". On this particular issue then, we did our bit in moving American intellectuals to action for peace.

Space forbids telling you more details of our peace effort, but it should at least be mentioned that a number of chapters are turning more and more to good old American pamphleteering as a way to counteract an irresponsible press.

In our CIVIL RIGHTS program, these have also been crowded weeks - a public meeting in New York on November 20th against the blacklist in radio and television, a Los Angeles meeting on January 5th for the repeal of the McCarran Law at which Carey McWilliams spoke, a conference on December 17th by the Science and Health Division in New York to break down the undemocratic barriers against Negro participation in the professions, delegations to the Board of Parole in Washington on the Hollywood Ten and the Carl Marzani cases, and many other specific actions. Plans are now under way by all our chapters to celebrate Negro History Week in February with programs presenting the contributions of the Negro people to American culture.

25-16-77

Our CULTURAL programs have included musicales, film showings, dramatic presentations, forums and other activities in practically every chapter. We now have modest but permanent ASP Art Galleries in Berkeley, New York and Philadelphia - and one is about to open in Chicago. Three of our chapters publish regular monthly bulletins and we have specialized journals like Film Sense, Score (by the Music Division), and Trends in Social Welfare.

The ASP as an ORGANIZATION is growing. My December trip to the West Coast visiting chapters revealed that this trend is a reflection of the ever wider concern of liberal intellectuals with the deterioration in the quality of our nation's cultural output, with repeated incursions on our civil rights and with the issue of war or peace. Our present chapters are expanding in membership. While the Boston chapter has become inactive for the time being, we are gaining new chapters, in San Francisco, in Columbus, Ohio, in Nashville, Tennessee and elsewhere. Finances for organizations such as ours are always difficult, but on December 31, 1950, after a year with nearly one hundred thousand dollars in turnover, preliminary figures show that our income exceeded our outgo by $39.84. Can you do anything about this vast surplus.

Suggestions from National Board members are again invited. Will you be good enough to let me know by note whether or not you can make the February 11th National Board meeting?

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Joseph
National Director

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National Council of the

ARTS, SCIENCES *and* PROFESSIONS *inc.*

49 West 44th Street, New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

May 11th, 1951

25-12-1

The indictment of the distinguished Negro scholar, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, and his associates in the former Peace Information Center, commands the attention of all scholars, scientists and others in the professional fields who cherish our American heritage of freedoms. The enclosed memorandum will give you a brief summary of the facts.

Those of us who know Dr. DuBois or his work have a deep respect for his struggle for Negro rights, for his valuable contributions as a writer, historian and anthropologist and for his unimpeachable personal integrity.

Yet, in his 83rd year, this scholar and leader who has devoted a long and honorable life to racial and international understanding, has now been indicted on the charge of failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. At the time of his arraignment, he said:

> "We feel now as we have always felt that our activities for peace, and in particular, the outlawing of atomic warfare cannot conceivably fall within the purview of a statute such as the Foreign Agents Registration Act. As Chairman of the Peace Information Center during its existence, I can categorically state that we were an entirely American organization whose sole objective as Americans was to secure peace and prevent a third world war."

The action by the Federal authorities, if sustained, would give a precedent for branding all efforts for peace by any individual or organization as acts of a

"foreign agent". Such a violation of our American traditions cannot go unopposed.

I am, therefore, asking a group of writers, scientists and other professionals in the cultural field to join me in signing the enclosed "Statement to the American People". Knowing your consistent support of our basic American liberties, I am sure I can count upon you to join us. I shall appreciate it if you let me know your answer on the enclosed card as soon as possible. Looking forward to hearing from you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Robert Morss Lovett

Robert Morss Lovett

25-12-2

LATEST INFORMATION - MAY 15

Since the enclosed letter was prepared, there have been two important developments in the case of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates in the Peace Information Center:

1. At the direction of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia, the government attorneys provided a Bill of Particulars on the indictment. This document describes the material disseminated by the Peace Information Center as "information about peace, war, instruments of war, and the consequences of peace and of war, and other matters related thereto." This included "the 'Stockholm Peace Appeal', and related information pertaining primarily to prohibition of the use of atomic weapons as instruments of war".

   Thus the Bill of Particulars shows that the only concern of the former Peace Information Center was the issue of war and peace.

2. The court has postponed the trial from May 14 to October 2 to allow time for depositions to be taken from officials of the World Peace Council. This partial victory, coming after initial protests from many citizens and a forceful legal defense, indicates that this case can be won. Above all, the time gained makes it possible to marshall public opinion for the complete withdrawal of the government's prosecution of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates in the Peace Information Center. This would represent a victory for traditional and basic American rights.

   These latest developments underscore the importance of the enclosed "Statement to the American People". In addition to signing this statement, would you suggest other individuals to whom this statement should be sent, and would you make other suggestions as to further action.

Robert Morss Lovett

25-12-6

[illegible]

A STATEMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

When Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center were indicted upon the ground of failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, a profound question was posed to every man and woman of the arts, sciences and professions.

For more than sixty years, Dr. DuBois has devoted himself to the struggle for the equal rights of the Negro people and for racial and international understanding. As a leader of the Negro people and founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he has contributed greatly to the struggle for equal rights for Negroes and thus for the realization of freedom for all Americans. As writer, anthropologist, historian, member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the London World Races Congress, in consultation with leaders at the founding of the League of Nations in 1919, and consultant at the United Nations in 1945, organizer of the Pan-African Congress in the Twenties, Special Minister from the United States to Liberia, and author of a dozen books on the Negro and colonial peoples, the work of W.E.B. DuBois has been a contribution of lasting value to American and world culture.

Our country is justly proud of Dr. DuBois as it is of other outstanding American scholars, writers, artists, musicians and scientists. In a larger sense, however, the creative work of American and foreign cultural figures is the property of all mankind. But all scientists, writers and other professional workers are gravely concerned with the trend, in these tragic days of international tension, to build a tariff wall against the free international movement of ideas. They know that free interchange of ideas is essential for extending the frontiers of human knowledge. They know that peace is the soil in which a flourishing culture grows. For this reason, cultural workers in all countries throughout history have been traditionally devoted to peace, some at great cost to themselves.

The indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates is but one of numerous recent actions against individuals and organizations that advocate peaceful solutions to the world's crisis. In this time of hysteria, the attempted labeling of "foreign agent" on a distinguished scholar and leader of a peace movement can fairly be interpreted as an effort to intimidate and silence all advocates of peace.

If this indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates is not defeated by an aroused public opinion, no person or organization, whose views on the crucial issue of war and peace differ from the administration in power, will be safe from calumny and attack. As writers, scientists, artists and professionals, we uphold the constitutional right of all citizens to speak for peace. We call upon the Federal authorities to withdraw the prosecution of Dr. DuBois and his colleagues.

May, 1951

25-12-3

Memorandum of the Facts about the Indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his Associates in the Former Peace Information Center

The Peace Information Center, established in April, 1950, with Dr. W.E.B. DuBois as its chairman, was one of numerous American Peace organizations. It collected and distributed information about movements for peace in this country and abroad. Among the documents which it made available were:

> The statement of the International Committee of the Red Cross on Outlawing Atomic Weapons.
>
> The World Peace Appeal (Stockholm) Against the Employment of Atomic Warfare.
>
> The Petition of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.
>
> The Statement of 469 Protestant Clergymen initiated and published by The Witness.

The Center also drew attention to and publicized other American proposals for peace such as the statement of the 151st Annual Conference of the Methodist Church calling for "the immediate halt to the production of atomic bombs and the ceiling on present piles", the pamphlet, "The United States and the Soviet Union - Some Quaker Proposals for Peace", published by the Yale University Press, and Senator McMahon's call for a Peace Crusade on May 15, 1950.

In August, 1950, the Department of Justice notified Dr. DuBois and his associates that they were required to register as an agent of a "foreign principal" in accordance with the Foreign Agents' Registration Act.

25-12-4

DEFINITION OF AN "AGENT OF A FOREIGN PRINCIPAL"

The Foreign Agents Registration Act defines a "foreign agent" as follows:

> "1. Any person who acts or agrees to act, within the United States, as, or who holds himself out to be whether or not pursuant to a contractual relationship, a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information service, employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal;
>
> "2. Any person who within the United States collects information for or reports information to a foreign principal; or who solicits or accepts compensation, contributions, or loans directly or indirectly from a foreign principal, or solicits, disburses, dispenses, or collects such money for a foreign principal; or who acts at the order, request or under the direction of a foreign principal."

ANSWER OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

In reply the Peace Information Center submitted to the Department of Justice a legal brief stating that:

1. No agency relationship existed at any time between the Peace Information Center and any person who could be a foreign principal;

2. To attempt to apply the Act to the Peace Information Center would so warp and distort the Act as to interfere with and burden the rights of this organization protected by the First Amendment to speak freely and associate freely with any person, group or association of people; and

3. The inference which the Department of Justice makes that the organization is an agent of a foreign principal was founded only on the fact that there are people throughout the world who may have expressed or are expressing ideas and concepts similar to those expressed by the Peace Information Center.

25-12-5

These points were rejected by the Department of Justice. Requests by Dr. DuBois to Mr. William E. Foley, Chief of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath that he be given an opportunity to discuss the matter, were denied.

On February 8, 1951 a Federal Grand Jury, after hearing solely Government evidence, returned an indictment against the former Peace Information Center and its officers, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin, Abbott Simon and the secretary, Sylvia Soloff. The trial date was set for May 14.

JENNINGS PERRY

U. S. Has Better Things to Do Than Prosecute Dr. DuBois

* * *

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is gathering signatures to a statement about Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; the statement is rounded out with a petition to our government to withdraw its prosecution of the aged scholar on the charge of having refused to register as "an agent of a foreign principal." Dr. DuBois was chairman of the late Peace Information Center. I will sign the statement here. We ought to withdraw the prosecution.

Dr. DuBois is genuinely and, I hope, incorrigibly a peace-seeker. Wars disturb and disappoint him. In better than four score years, he has observed that wars beget wars and that peace is not, as our President puts it habitually, "won." So for a long time, he has worked for peace as 1) the logical alternative to war and 2) as the only human relationship that is completely logical. The organization of which he was chairman distributed peace tracts and petitions of all descriptions, including the Quaker Proposals, the Stockholm Appeal against atom bombs and Sen. McMahon's call for a Peace Crusade. He has averred that this organization was "an entirely American organization whose sole objective as Americans was to secure peace and prevent a third world war." I choose to believe him.

* * *

BE THAT AS IT MAY however —be it that it was an organization made up entirely of Brobdignagians, of Red Russians or Irish pixies—its business of making and publicizing peace appeals in a world at war certainly was not "foreign" propaganda, much less a threat to anything we hold dear. The very idea that peace has a nationality or is something that comes in on a visitor's visa is ridiculous. Some very excellent Americans who never signed anything have been in favor of peace all of their lives. The Judeo-Christian Bible, chief source book of our formulated ethics and of many of our basic laws, preaches peace eloquently—to the extent of soliciting us to love our neighbors and turn the other cheek. It is late now to discover that advocates of these teachings serve "a foreign principal" (or principle), even though the Scriptures did originate abroad.

We have no right to begrudge peace as many voices as it can find for the presentation of as many suggestions as hope to be helpful. That is not "bickering," that is not ignoring "the greatest crisis this country has ever faced." It is a war crisis—the result of the cold war and its consequences, the result of the triggered presence of tremendous weapons, the result of a familiar war spiral which heretofore has not yielded to pitted strength. Those who call for peace simply as the alternative to war are not, for that, either fools or traitors. They have seen all wars fail to "win" peace; they are for trying now to have and to hold peace by some other means—by universal disarmament, for example. And there is nothing even remotely un-American in their cause or in their reasoning.

* * *

I DO NOT suppose that Dr. DuBois is too old or too gentle or too distinguished to be indicted, but I cannot suppose that the act of conscience for which he is held could be an indictable offense in America. An intelligent man needs no prompting to be for peace, and the quaint conceit that a man who is outspokenly for having peace without war instead of going all around Kelly's fruitless barn to "win" peace by a war serves any other "principal" than his own gumption, his own sense of arithmetic and his own native kindliness is too fragile a prop for serious prosecution in the land of the free-thinking free.

Dr. DuBois has better things to do—among them preaching peace —than to have to occupy these late years with personal defense; and our great country has better things to do—among them merely being great — than pestering a compassionate scholar for working to do away with war.

Distributed by NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS
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49 West 44th Street, New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

May 28, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Knowing that you are going away on tour in a few days I am writing you this brief progress report on our first mailing.

A complete set of what we have sent out is enclosed. It was addressed to the members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, officers and professional associates in your fields, especially selected university lists, and to others. About 1500 have been sent out and we are still continuing.

25.12-1

I know that you will share our gratification to learn that in ten days more than 175 signatures on the "Statement to the American People" have come in. At least twenty-four universitites are represented on the list and the returns from the clergy, both Negro and white, are very good. We are in the process of doing a special mailing to Fisk people.

Among the early signers are: Frank Aydelotte, Derk Bodde, Rabbi Jonah Caplan, A. J. Carlson, Jerome Davis, Earl Dickerson, Olin Downes, L. C. Dunn, Rev. Spencer Kennard, Ronald Levy, E. F. Frazier, Robert Havighurst, Kirtley Mather, Alex. Meiklejohn, Bishop Arthur Moulton, Bliss Perry, Robert Redfield, P. A. Sorokin.

We are not yet ready to release since we are planning something special for that date.

Thank you for being so helpful to Miss Barrows. If you have further suggestions on names to be canvassed please send them on.

With best wishes to you and to Mrs. DuBois,

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Joseph
National Director

enclosures
jjj/j

[Encl]

Dear Dr. Lovett:

Please add my name to the signers of the "Statement to the American People", concerning the case of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his associates for public release.

Signed .....

Address.....

.....

25-12-2

[Encl]

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25-12-3

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24-39-21

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The indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates is but one of numerous recent actions against individuals and organizations that advocate peaceful solutions to the world's crisis. In this time of hysteria, the attempted labeling of "foreign agent" on a distinguished scholar and leader of a peace movement can fairly be interpreted as an effort to intimidate and silence all advocates of peace.

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May, 1951

24-39-22

SIGNERS OF "A Statement to the American People":

Bishop C. C. Alleyne
Rev. Paul J. Allured
Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Anita Alvarez
Rev. A. C. Anonye
Rev. Wade Crawford Barclay
Prof. Cyrus P. Barnum, Jr.
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Hon. Elmer Benson
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Edwin Bjorkman
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Peter Blume
Hans Blumenfeld
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Charlie Lucille Davis
Dr. Jerome Davis
Hon. Earl B. Dickerson
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Martha Dodd
Aaron Douglas
Olin Downes
Guy Pene DuBois
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Marcus I. Goldman
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Jan 27 n.d.

J.J. Joseph
ASP
35 W, 64
NY 23 NY

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May, 1951

In "A Statement to the American People" was released June 27, signed by 220 ~~today, more than 200 distinguished white and Negro~~ leaders of the arts, sciences, clergy and other professions in 33 states including 35 universities called for the withdrawal of the prosecution ~~of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois~~ and his colleagues of the former Peace Information Center.

The statement, initiated by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, ~~paid tribute to the contributions of the noted Negro scholar to world culture. It~~ described the indictment ~~of Dr. DuBois and his associates on the ground of failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act~~ as "but one of numerous recent actions against individuals and organizations that advocate peaceful solutions to the world's crisis. In this time of hysteria, the attempted labeling of 'foreign agent' on a distinguished scholar and leader of a peace movement can fairly be interpreted as an effort to intimidate and silence all advocates of peace."

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24-39-96

From: National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions
49 W. 44th St. New York, N.Y. MU 7 2161

June 27, 1951

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

220 NOTED PROFESSIONALS CALL FOR END OF DUBOIS PROSECUTION

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The statement continued: "If this indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates is not defeated by an aroused public opinion, no person or organization, whose views on the crucial issue of war and peace differ from the administration in power, will be safe from calumny and attack. As writers, scientists, artists and professionals, we uphold the constitutional right of all citizens to speak for peace."

Court trial of the case is scheduled for October.

The signers, who come from 33 states, represent particularly the fields of education (35 universities are represented) and clergy, but practically all the arts, sciences and professions are represented. They include: Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Rev. A. C. Anonye, Peter Blume, Dr. Allan M. Butler, Rabbi Jonah B. Caplan, Prof. A. J. Carlson, Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin, Dr. Jerome Davis, Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, Martha Dodd, Olin Downes, Prof. L. C. Dunn, Dr. J. M. Ellison, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Hon. Clemens F. France, Archbishop William H. Francis, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Dr. Michael Heidelberger, Dr. Corliss Lamont, Ray Lev, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Dr. Leo Mayer, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, Dr. Philip Morrison, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Dr. Linus Pauling, Dr. Bliss Perry, Jennings Perry, Bishop R. C. Ransom, Dr. Robert Redfield, Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Prof. P. A. Sorokin, Mary Van Kleeck, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Prof. F. W. Weymouth, Hon. James H. Wolfe, Prof. Thomas Woody, and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.

The full text of the "Statement to the American People" and the list of signers follows:

24-39-92

24-39-93

A STATEMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

When Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center were indicted upon the ground of failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, a profound question was posed to every man and woman of the arts, sciences and professions.

For more than sixty years, Dr. DuBois has devoted himself to the struggle for the equal rights of the Negro people and for racial and international understanding. As a leader of the Negro people and founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he has contributed greatly to the struggle for equal rights for Negroes and thus for the realization of freedom for all Americans. As writer, anthropologist, historian, member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the London World Races Congress, in consultation with leaders at the founding of the League of Nations in 1919, and consultant at the United Nations in 1945, organizer of the Pan-African Congress in the Twenties, Special Minister from the United States to Liberia, and author of a dozen books on the Negro and colonial peoples, the work of W.E.B. DuBois has been a contribution of lasting value to American and world culture.

Our country is justly proud of Dr. DuBois as it is of other outstanding American scholars, writers, artists, musicians and scientists. In a larger sense, however, the creative work of American and foreign cultural figures is the property of all mankind. But all scientists, writers and other professional workers are gravely concerned with the trend, in these tragic days of international tension, to build a tariff wall against the free international movement of ideas. They know that free interchange of ideas is essential for extending the frontiers of human knowledge. They know that peace is the soil in which a flourishing culture grows. For this reason, cultural workers in all countries throughout history have been traditionally devoted to peace, some at great cost to themselves.

The indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates is but one of numerous recent actions against individuals and organizations that advocate peaceful solutions to the world's crisis. In this time of hysteria, the attempted labeling of "foreign agent" on a distinguished scholar and leader of a peace movement can fairly be interpreted as an effort to intimidate and silence all advocates of peace.

If this indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates is not defeated by an aroused public opinion, no person or organization, whose views on the crucial issue of war and peace differ from the administration in power, will be safe from calumny and attack. As writers, scientists, artists and professionals, we uphold the constitutional right of all citizens to speak for peace. We call upon the Federal authorities to withdraw the prosecution of Dr. DuBois and his colleagues.

May, 1951

SIGNERS OF "A Statement to the American People":

Bishop C. C. Alleyne
Rev. Paul J. Allured
Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Anita Alvarez
Rev. A. C. Anonye
Rev. Wade Crawford Barclay
Prof. Cyrus P. Barnum, Jr.
Alice Prentice Barrows
Prof. Bernard Baum
Thomas Bell
Hon. Elmer Benson
Herbert Biberman
Dr. Irving Bieber
Edwin Bjorkman
Dr. James A. Blaisdell
Peter Blume
Hans Blumenfeld
Prof. Derk Bodde
Prof. G. Murray Branch
Millen Brand
Dr. Dorothy Brewster
Rev. Burns Brodhead
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Prof. Louise Fargo Brown
Dr. Scott Buchanan
David Burliuk, Sr.
J. Edward Bromberg
Dr. Allan M. Butler
Witter Bynner
Alexander Calder
Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan
Prof. A. J. Carlson
Lucy P. Carmer
Dr. Robert C. Challman
Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin

Serge Chermayeff
Rev. Albert Buckner Coe
Rabbi Henry Cohen
Rabbi Franklin Cohn
Rev. Robert M. Cook
Paul Corey
Frank M. Cross, Jr.
W. P. Dabney
Sadie E. Daniel
Charlie Lucille Davis
Dr. Jerome Davis
Hon. Earl B. Dickerson
Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach
Martha Dodd
Aaron Douglas
Olin Downes
Guy Pene DuBois
Prof. L. C. Dunn
Arnaud D'Usseau
Dr. Abraham Edel
Dr. J. M. Ellison
Prof. Thomas I. Emerson
Elspeth Eric
Rev. Joseph M. Evans
Philip Evergood
Albert E. Kahn
Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild
Fyke Farmer
Howard Fast
Stanley Faulkner
Arthur Huff Fauset
Rev. George A. Fisher
Irving H. Flamm
Rev. Joseph Fletcher
Hon. Clemens F. France

Archbishop Wm. H. Francis
Prof. E. Franklin Frazier
Dr. Stanley Friedman
Max Goberman
Doris B. Garey
Alma M. Goetsch
Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg
Marcus I. Goldman
Rev. Carlton B. Goodlett
Rev. George W. Goodman
Joy Gorney
Kuwar Goshal
Harry Gottlieb
Charles A. Graham
Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach
Albert Guerard
Robert Gunthmey
E. Haldeman-Julius
Dr. Alice Hamilton
Dashiell Hammett
Prof. Georgia Harkness
Jeanette Harris
Rev. Thomas S. Harten
Prof. Robert J. Havighurst
Dr. Michael Heidelberger
Rev. Charles A. Hill
Rev. Chester E. Hodgson
Mrs. Velmar Hopkins
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Leo Huberman
Dr. W. A. Hunton
Alfonso Iannelli
Blyden Jackson
Rev. Fleming James, Sr.
Prof. Mervin Jules

24-39-94

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Rockwell Kent
Dr. John A. Kingsbury
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Alfred Kreymborg
Dr. Corliss Lamont
Millard Lampell
S. Lev-Landau
Sidney Laufman
Dr. Paul H. Lavietes
John Howard Lawson
Ray Lev
Louis I. Levitt
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Bernhard J. Stern
F. W. Stover
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Henry Supak
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Caroline D. Taylor
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Dalton Trumbo
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Hilda Vaughn
Eda Lou Walton
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Theodore Ward
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Hon. James H. Wolfe
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Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.
Dr. Clyde R. Miller

24-39-95

HALT THE DEFAMERS WHO CALL PEACE UN-AMERICAN!

Honor: **DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, making his last public address before facing trial as a peace advocate**

Hear: **other distinguished speakers**

FOR THE RIGHT TO ADVOCATE PEACE

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49 West 44th Street, New York 18, N. Y. MUrryhill 7-2161

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Address .....

"We uphold the right of all citizens to speak for peace..."

From A STATEMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE in defense of Dr. DuBois signed by 250 noted artists, scientists and professionals, including:

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Peter Blume, Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Mark A. Chamberlin, Earl B. Dickerson, Olin Downes, Prof. L. C. Dunn, Dr. J. M. Ellison, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Hon. Clemens F. France, Archbishop William H. Francis, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Charles A. Graham, Alice Hamilton, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Dr. Leo Mayer, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, Dr. Linus Pauling, Dr. Bliss Perry, Bishop R. C. Ransom, Dr. Robert Redfield, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Prof. P. A. Sorokin, Hon. James H. Wolfe and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.

From: National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions
49 W. 44th St., New York 18, N. Y. MU 7-2161

September 28, 1951

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ADDRESS OF DR. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK, FORMER CURATOR OF THE SCHOMBURG COLLECTION OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, NOW DIRECTOR OF THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AT THE "RIGHT TO ADVOCATE PEACE" MEETING AT TOWN HALL, NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1951.

25-1-34

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have just come from a part of our country where the flag of the Confederacy is more popular than the flag of the U.S.A.; where Robert E. Lee is not only more of a hero than Ulysses S. Grant but also more than George Washington; and where the Governor threatens to close down the State's entire system of education if the courts should compel the public, tax-supported institutions that are presently maintained for whites only to admit a single Negro student.

In such a land, the struggle for life and liberty is real and the issues raised by the case of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois are clear. In the Deep South and anywhere else in our country and the world where the contest for freedom and equality takes place on a more or less primitive level, what happens to the little brown-skinned man who is the object of our interest and affection this evening, is not an academic question; not a proposition to be argued lightly over cocktails, nor a mere, after-dinner conversation piece.

For the hundreds of thousands of youngsters and their big sisters and brothers who are striving for an education; for the thousands of dirt farmers and day laborers who defy the hooded sheet and the flaming cross and march to the ballot box; for all of those who in one way or another must face the enemy each day, and indeed do so without bowing or scraping, standing their ground manfully and whenever it is strategic, slugging it out—to all of these benighted fellow citizens, the fate of DuBois is almost a personal crisis.

"Do you think that they'll do anything to the Old Man?" is a frequent question. Also, I have heard them say, "He's no spy; they're just trying to shut him up." (The term "foreign agent" in the public mind means "spy.")

The deep concern of the Negro people in this case is nation-wide. It ranges from the highest professional circles to the man in the street who may have heard about it. The Negro press has given wide coverage to the events and strong editorial support to Dr. DuBois. Feature writers and columnists such as P. L. Prattis, G. W. Jackson, Miss Marjorie McKenzie, as well as bishops and college presidents have rallied to the defense. Organizations such as the NAACP, Fisk University Alumni Association, the national conventions of several religious orders and various labor unions have passed resolutions in his behalf. Numerous individuals have written letters to editors and public officials.

Why all this commotion? Why do so many people feel the way they do about Dr. DuBois? We do not have to look far for the answer.

For more than a half century, Dr. DuBois has been a hero to the Negro people (and to many others, too). A slightly unusual type hero, to be sure; not a famous athlete or soldier or musician this time, but an <u>intellectual</u> hero -- a champion of the spoken and written word; one who had the brains to know and the "guts" to say what he knew to be true.

The symbol is significant and appealing. Here was a black man who had excelled at the best universities in America and Europe. He earned a Ph.D. when a Ph.D. meant something; when this now familiar label was a mark of distinction. In a sense DuBois was lucky: not only was he a scholar but it just so happened that he looked like a scholar and sounded like a scholar.

And yet whenever justice was at stake, he would wade into the thick of the fight, giving no quarter. His pen, always deft, could be eloquent or bitter; his scorn devastating. For decades, whenever some new, anti-Negro protagonist appeared on the horizon, the general feeling, even among Negro intellectuals, was "just wait until DuBois gets hold of him!"

Bold white-supremacist writers like Lothrop Stoddard (the Rising Tide of Color man) were crushed. Subtle, pseudo-social scientists like C. C. Brigham (who "proved" by the Army I.Q. tests of World War I that Negroes were less intelligent than whites) were exposed and the simulated hypocrisy of lackeys and "friends" was branded for what it was.

DuBois challenged and fought it out with Booker T. Washington when the sage of Tuskegee was at the height of his power and influence.

Let me speak personally for a moment. I do so in order that the proposition may be thus put directly and I am sure that many others have had experiences similar to mine.

I remember, as a boy, in High School, how I used to wait each month for the mail man to bring the Crisis magazine that DuBois was then editing. I waited excitedly for I knew that its facts would be accurate, its analyses acute and its editorials straight-forward. I knew, too, that all of this would be written in impeccable English. Some times I could not make up my own mind on topics of the day until I had read the latest edition of the Crisis.

Later, when I chose a college, one of my reasons for choosing Fisk was that DuBois had been a Fisk man. I did not follow him to Harvard, for I felt in my day that the graduate school at the University of Chicago was better - and still is, I'll say (Harvard men, please note!)

While in college, I read everything DuBois wrote — the historical and sociological investigations, the novels, the plays, even the poetry. (Yes, DuBois, too, had his poetry period — and I believe that he made one or two anthologies!) Whenever he spoke anywhere near my location, I made it a point to hear him. He was a little hard to bag personally, but I talked with him whenever I had the chance. More recently, I have had him in as a lecturer for my forums and classes here in New York City. Two years ago when Nnamdi Azikiwi, "the Nehru of West Africa", was brought to this country, Dr. DuBois was my choice as the critic for the occasion. He delivered a grand critique of a grand speech. It was a marvel

to that overflowing audience in the nation's capital that a man in his 80's could think and speak so clearly.

In a word, I do not believe that any thinker in America has stimulated and influenced my own intellectual growth more than Dr.DuBois. And for that I shall always be grateful.

Had there been no so-called Negro question, the chances are that Dr. DuBois would have remained a "pure" scholar, serving out his days on the faculty of one of our great universities. But for his color, an academic career would have been a "natural" for him.

His work for the Ph.D. at Harvard was excellent. In fact, so brilliant that he was among the chosen few who were selected for additional study in the seminars of the German universities. This was, at the turn of the century, the final finish that every American scholar coveted. When DuBois returned from abroad, his doctor's dissertation was published by Harvard as the first volume in its famous historical studies. DuBois thus began the series. And yet Harvard did not invite him to its faculty. DuBois' teaching took place at Wilberforce and Atlanta. These are Negro colleges.

Before going South, for a while DuBois was attached to the University of Pennsylvania, not as an instructor, but as a researcher working on a survey of the Negro community in Philadelphia. When this project was completed and printed under the title The Philadelphia Negro, it was praised far and wide as a model community study. It is still a classic in its field. And yet the University of Pennsylvania did not invite this black man to teach its white students.

And so Professor DuBois came finally to Atlanta University. Here he initiated and sustained the first scientific sociological study done by anyone in the South. This was about the same time that the University of Chicago was assembling what it hoped would become the most important Department of Sociology in the world. And, again, Dr. DuBois was not invited to the faculty, though Robert E. Park, who

happened to be white and who had been a collaborator of Booker T. Washington, was.

What is a man to do under such circumstances? How much snubbing, shunning and by-passing is a human being supposed to take? Had he caved-in or cracked-up, it would be understandable. Had he turned to violence, that, too, would have been all too clear to any psychiatrist or any man of common sense, for that matter.

But DuBois held on. He kept the faith. He poured much of the suffering and the pity of it all (but never self-pity) into that beautiful book, Souls of Black Folk and into his autobiography.

America should appreciate the patience of a man like that.

Really, America should be quite proud of DuBois. He has contributed his life to the ideals of our Declaration of Independence. His achievements in scholarship and literature are proof positive that all men are created equal and deserve an equal chance. Over the years, his energy has been consumed by the great American struggle to realize, for all men, their inalienable rights. DuBois is thus a personification of the truth of the American Dream and at the same time a reminder that we must work and fight if that dream is ever to be fulfilled on this earth.

Rightly, America should acclaim DuBois as one of her great, native sons. We should seek, even at this late date, to make up to him for past neglect. He should not have to wonder at all about his last days. His sunset years ought to be filled with honors and with security. While he is still with us and can himself see and enjoy them, his head should be reproduced in bronze and set up in public places; his portrait should be painted by our best artists. This would show to ourselves and to the world the value that we place on courage and scholarship.

It is shameful that a man who has done so much for his country should be handcuffed and jailed like a common criminal! It would be even more disgraceful if the American people -- the Negro people in particular -- should stand idly by and permit this man to be further mistreated.

Please do not misunderstand me. When I say that Dr. DuBois should receive

the highest honors that the American government and people can give, I am not saying that we agree with everything DuBois has done or said through the years. Not at all. With the benefit of magnificent hindsight, we can all say now that his patriotism misled him in the first world war when he wrote his famous "Close Ranks" editorial assuring the Negro people that the war "to make the world safe for democracy" included democracy for patriotic Negro Americans. Again, some of us could not go along with Dr. DuBois in the 1930's when he thought, at that time, that it was futile to continue the frontal assault on racial segregation, rather that all effort should be concentrated on wiping out discrimination. And now, with his present specific proposals for peace, there are those who disagree, though theoretically everyone is for peace. But after all has been said and done and we have judged DuBois correct or incorrect on this or that concrete item, we know and we have always known that in him we have a creative mind, wrestling with the great problems that perplex our society, searching for some answer to those hideous plagues of hunger, exploitation and war.

And what do we do here in the land of the free when we disagree with a man? We debate him. We argue with him. We try to show him that he is wrong, then we listen to him try to show us that he is right. We do not slap a pair of handcuffs on him. That is not the American way!

Let us face it. Why was Dr. DuBois handcuffed? Was it fear that he would overpower the guards or would run away -- an 82 year old man? Or was it to humiliate him; to reduce him to the level of a pickpocket or murderer? Was not this a figurative brandishing of the nightstick as a warning to any and all who might advocate opinions that are not presently acceptable in certain quarters?

I say to you that when Dr. DuBois is humiliated, the whole Negro people are humiliated. He has been our leader, our champion. We may disagree with him but we do not repudiate him. He will not be disowned.

I say further that when Dr. DuBois is humiliated, the whole American people are humiliated. We go down in the eyes of the world and in our own honest eyes, too.

When Dr. DuBois is humiliated every one everywhere who respects the dignity of man is humiliated.

Friends, we must not let this happen. There is yet time. President Truman and fellow-citizens, let us free and honor, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

25-1-48

RSP

[Nat'l Council of Arts, Sciences + Professions]

PROGRAM SEQUENCE - TOWN HALL SEPTEMBER 28th, 1951

MINUTES		
3		Star Spangled Banner (Off Stage Introduction)
		Off-Stage Introduction of Chairman, Professor Henry Pratt Fairchild
6		Chairman's Opening Remarks
2		Chairman introduces - for bow - associates of Dr. DuBois
		Mrs. Elizabeth Moos Mr. Kyrle Elkin Miss Sylvia Soloff Mr. Abbott Simon
1		Chairman introduces Miss Shirley Graham
8		Miss Shirley Graham
1		Chairman introduces Mr. L. Howard Bennett
15		Mr. L. Howard Bennett
1		Chairman introduces Dr. Corliss Lamont
10		Dr. Corliss Lamont
1		Chairman introduces Dr. Lawrence Reddick
15		Dr. Reddick
1		Chairman introduces Mr. Frank Kleinholz
25		Mr. Frank Kleinholz - Collection
1		Chairman introduces Bishop R.R. Wright, Jr.
10		Bishop R.R. Wright, Jr.
1		Chairman introduces Mr. J. J. Joseph
5		Mr. J. J. Joseph
1		HOUSE LIGHTS DOWN - MIKE AND ACTORS TO PLACES
7		Dramatic Sketch
1		Dr. DuBois enters
12		Dr. DuBois
2		Chairman's closing remarks

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24-39-97

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National Council of the
ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS inc.
49 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

October 4, 1951

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Gracie Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

Although he did not get there, I thought you might like to see the card received from William Pickens and sentiments expressed therein, so am forwarding same to you.

Also, I was asked to give you regards from Rev. William Hayes of New Jersey (whose telephone number is MItchell 2-3489). He regreted he could not attend the reception but said he would try to get to the meeting. Also Mrs. Ruth Martin, 260 Convent Avenue, inquired your new address and telephone number. I did not give it to her, however, so passing information on to you that you might do so if you desire.

25-4-10

You might be interested in the exchange of correspondence between Arthur Spingarn and this office, copies of which are enclosed. I, personally, got a chuckle out of this because I wrote the second paragraph which was specifically designed to draw him out (smiles). Well, I tried.

Enclosed are copies of speeches delivered at Town Hall last Friday night.

Sincerely yours,

Lilyan Jiggetts

Lilyan Jiggetts
Secretary to J. J. Joseph

enclosures

A CALL
TO A CONFERENCE
FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES
IN THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

The laws of our land, expressed in the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, demand the full extension of equality to the entire Negro people.

The violation of these laws -- in letter and spirit -- in the whole field of the arts, sciences and professions has motivated this call to a conference on equal rights for Negroes.

In the arts and the mass-communication media, Negroes are denied equal opportunity for employment, forced into molds of ancient stereotypes, and prevented from full expression of the culture of the Negro people. While the lot of the Negro artist is characterized by chronic unemployment, the distinguishing hallmark of the representation of the Negro in most art forms today is caricature in which a whole people is portrayed as something other than it is.

In the sciences and professions, the majority of Negroes are deprived of equal educational opportunities by segregation and quota systems, denied employment in the professions, restricted to the most menial occupations, confined to ghetto areas for their private practice, and thus prevented from making a full contribution to the welfare of the nation.

While the effects of this denial of equal rights are registered with greatest impact upon Negroes, the consequences are borne by white artists, scientists and professionals as well.

Blacklisting, character assassination, political inquisitions and other forms of censorship against white artists, scientists and professionals cannot be ended -- so long as discrimination against Negroes and other minority-group members is maintained. For those who violate the Constitution and foster a policy of discrimination against Negroes are the very same persons who are responsible for censorship, blacklisting and the debasement of our science and culture. It is they who tolerate and promote the campaigns of violence and brutality against the Negro people, as exhibited in Cicero, in the bombing of the home of a world-renowned Negro chemist, in the refusal of platforms to the most outstanding American Negro artists, in the "legal lynchings" of many young men guilty of nothing more than being Negroes. American culture cannot live in the face of such terror against a large segment of our people. Standards of truth and humanism cannot be maintained in our cultural media so long as the truth of the Negro people's lives is denied expression. Nor can there be decent standards for white professionals in many fields so long as a reservoir of Negro unemployed is used to depress salaries and rates.

The status of the white artist, scientist and professional can only rise with each victory for equal rights. It can only deteriorate so long as discrimination against his Negro colleague continues.

In recent court decisions gains for equal rights have been won, but most of them have yet to be implemented in practice. Some outstanding but isolated victories against discrimination in some professional fields have been won by Negro and white working together. Generally speaking, in art, music, theatre, radio, TV, health, law, architecture, advertising, journalism, science, social welfare and other fields, a great deal more remains to be accomplished.

For these reasons, we believe the time has come for all artists, scientists and professionals -- of all parties and of no party -- to launch a determined campaign for the rights of Negroes to a career in their chosen professions and against the debasement of the Negro in all media of communication.

We call, therefore, on all artists, scientists and professionals in New York -- Negro and white -- men and women -- professional and student -- to attend the Conference for Equal Rights for Negro Artists, Scientists and Professionals and to unite upon a program of action to establish full democracy in the arts, sciences and professions.

October, 1951

New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions 49 W.44th St. NYC MU 7 2161

25-4-28

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National Council of the
ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS inc.
49 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

A YEAR-END REPORT TO NATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS

December 31, 1951

Dear Board Member:

As I write to send you ASP's greetings for the New Year, the traditional stock-taking seems in order.

We are proud that ASP contributed in no small way to those developments of the past 12 months that were hopeful for professionals and artists and indeed for all citizens.

Take freedom of expression- a basic concern for people in our fields. ASP is the organization that made the long fight against character assassination whether by self-seeking publicists or congressional committees. This was the year that marked the beginning of the swelling counter tide against McCarthyism. Leading men and women throughout America participated, including the President, a Senate grouping, national organizations and outstanding journals of opinion. This was also the year in which Dr. DuBois and his associates were vindicated in their right to advocate peace - a campaign in which the ASP mobilized thousands of intellectuals and in which we participated, both in the Washington Court and in the court of public opinion.

On June 5th of this year, the day following the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, ASP began a national campaign to bring the Black and Douglas dissenting opinions to the people everywhere. National ads reproducing the Black opinion, endorsed by many scholars in and out of the ASP, seven rallies in major cities, many smaller meetings, and the publication of an outstanding pamphlet by Prof. Fowler Harper of Yale Law School, marked our summer activities. Before the year was out, many other organizations including the American Civil Liberties Union, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the National CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action and others, had announced their own campaigns to repeal the Smith Act in 1952.

During the year we upheld the right of legal counsel to defend unpopular political minorities. It was with satisfaction that we read of the President's letter to the American Bar Association expressing the same view, and of the Supreme Court decision to review the contempt conviction of the six attorneys who defended the Communist leaders.

Though the Levering Act and many similar State loyalty laws remain as blots on our democracy, this was the year in which the University of California loyalty oath was defeated.

Throughout the year concern over freedom of thought, the efforts to restrict science and other straitjackets on education and culture, were protested by leading professional bodies. Just as the year ended, the AAAS protested the operations of the McCarran Act.

It's true that in 1951 witchhunts continued; the blacklist was widened; academic freedom violations continued; Communists were indicted under the Smith Act for conspiracy to advocate ideas only; under the McCarran Act, the freedom to travel abroad was denied to hundreds of Americans, while many distinguished foreign scientists were denied visas to visit here; and there were many other violations. We may call them defeats, but we also call them the unfinished tasks.

The 1951 score on civil liberties is hardly a victory for the Bill of Rights. But the courageous protests and holding actions of the real defenders of the Constitution - among them ASP - have set the stage for 1952 when the scale can and must again be tipped towards freedom.

In our efforts to secure equal rights for the Negro people, it was a year of tragedies and struggle - Cicero, the executions of Willie McGee and the Martinsville 7, the recent open terror against the Negro people in Florida. In all these cases the ASP added its stern protest to those of the NAACP and others. Discrimination, segregation and violence against the Negro people and all minorities must be erased from the American scene.

In our own professional fields we have seen the favorable Supreme Court decisions against discrimination in education. The New York ASP Council conducted a notable conference on Equal Rights for the Negro Artist, Scientist and Professional. Already one concrete result of the work on this important issue for American democracy is the beginning of successful job referrals of Negro professionals by ASP. You will be hearing more from the Chairman of the New York Council about this Conference.

Some of our very best work this year has been in a field where, in times of less pressure from reaction, we could devote far more attention - artistic creation. In Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Newark, Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere, ASP Councils have held dozens of concerts of artists, chamber music, children's and film programs. ASP has functioning art galleries in five cities. ASP has sponsored innumerable educational lectures and forums on a variety of subjects. In several cities we campaigned for improved health and child welfare facilities. Some of our concils have published regular journals of cultural and professional content, and we plan far more of this activity in the coming year.

But the most important issue facing all of us as citizens and professionals is war and peace. What strikes one above all is that after another year of repeated alarms, this world is not yet engulfed in war. Along with many organizations and millions of people, we have had something to say about that. A year ago the crisis in Korea threatened seriously to expand to a global conflict. Today the perspective is not only for the localization of that conflict, but for a truce.

The Gallup Poll of a fortnight ago shows that 70% of the American people favor a meeting between Truman, Churchill and Stalin. At the current U.N. Assembly session in Paris statesmen of nations, large and small, have also called for negotiations between the major powers. ASP has repeatedly urged negotiation to settle the differences between the major powers - in dozens of meetings, in forums addressed by celebrated intellectuals, in art competitions around the theme of peace, in delegations and petitions to our government. We have insisted that war is not only wrong but futile in settling the real problems of and between the nations of the world. The enclosed peace appeal which is being distributed all over the nation is the latest of these efforts. You know there is far more peace sentiment than peace expression. In our cultural fields ASP aims to give voice to that sentiment.

As an organization ASP grew in 1951. New councils were affiliated in San Francisco, Sausalito, Calif., and Fairfield County, Conn. and others are in the process of formation. Our paid membership increased substantially in 1951 over 1950. The next National Convention of the ASP is tentatively scheduled for April, 1952 in Philadelphia.

During the year the nation suffered tragic loss in the death of two of our National Board members - Artur Schnabel and Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch. I am reminded of Mr. Schnabel's letter to Robert Morss Lovett last April in which he said that "the program and policy of your organization represents in my opinion the combine of idealism and common sense which unfortunately both seem to be missing more often than not in the conduct of the affairs in which all of us are involved." We are pledged to carry on.

On behalf of ASP, then, may I enlist your support on three matters:

1. Your signature on the enclosed APPEAL FOR PEACE.

2. As generous a financial contribution for our next year's work as you can manage.

3. Your ideas and suggestions for our program and activities to be referred to the National Executive Committee.

Upholding the finest in the American tradition, we look forward confidently to the year ahead.

I extend to you my best personal wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

J. J. Joseph
National Director

24-51-97

Left Hand

[Nat'l Council of the Arts... NYC]

HOWARD FAST
43 WEST 94TH STREET
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

February 13, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. DuBoise
23 West 26 Street
New York, N.Y.

25-4-11

Dear Dr. DuBoise:

On the 28th of February the New York City Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, in connection with the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, is holding a meeting at the Riverside Plaza. The subject of the meeting in an overall sense will be Negro History Week, but in particular we desire to direct its attention to the current measures being taken against the Negro people and against the peace movement in America. We will put particular emphasis on the case of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee, but most specifically we would like you yourself to be the central factor in the meeting, and we would very earnestly like for you to be the main speaker.

I know how pressed you are and how carefully you must choose where and when to speak, so I would want you to feel very free to accept or decline this request. However, we are able to bring to our meetings a rather unique grouping of middle class intellectuals, people who ordinarily are not too exposed to the nature of events today, and therefore it has a certain special importance.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and again with my very best of wishes for a good future for all of us,

Sincerely

Howard

Howard Fast

Sorry unable to attend

A.S.P.

NY ASP

WRITING AND PUBLISHING DIVISION
47 West 44 Street
New York, N.Y.

April 2, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

At a recent membership you were nominated to serve as Honorary Chairman of the Writing and Publishing Division of the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions for 1951. In the past few years you have honored us by accepting this position, and we again hope that you will accept.

If you agree to this nomination, your name will appear on the ballot which will be mailed to all members of the Division. Will you please let us know, before April 10, whether or not you accept this nomination?

25-16-9

Very truly yours,

Beverly Daniel

Nominations Committee
Writing & Publishing-ASP

ans - yes

April 10, 1951

Miss Beverly Daniel
Writing and Publishing Division
National Council, Arts, Scien es & Professions
47 West 44th Street

Dear Miss Daniel:

Dr. Du Bois has asked to tell you that he will be glad to serve as Honarary Chairman of the Writing and Publishing Division of the New York Council of the Arts, Sciencea and Professions for 1951.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

25-16-75

A
C
T
I
O
N FLASH!

DEFEND THE RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR PEACE!

Last week the Department of Justice indicted five members of the disbanded Peace Information Center for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The group is headed by the 83 year old Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a leader of the Negro people in America and one of the nation's outstanding scholars and educators. The others indicted are Kyrle Elkin, Elizabeth Moos, Abbott Simon and Sylvia Soloff.

This action by the government is an attempt to intimidate all advocates of peace. They have also singled out the leading peace spokesman of the Negro people, for whom another war would only aggravate the already disgraceful conditions of discrimination and unequal justice.

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions has said:

25-11

"If this action is not defeated by an aroused public opinion no person or organization whose views on the crucial issue of war and peace differ even in the slightest from the policies of the administration will be safe from imprisonment.
We oppose this indictment and will make every effort to secure its dismissal. We insist that the Department of Justice stop the prosecution. We call upon all artists, scientists and professionals to join with us in protesting against the action taken by the Federal Government in order to safeguard the right to speak for peace."

P E A C E I S N O T A L I E N !

Write or wire your protest to ATTORNEY GENERAL HOWARD MCGRATH, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Send funds for the campaign to:

New York Council of the Arts, Sciences &Professions
49 West 44th St. NYC MU 7 2161

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL OF THE
ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

1415 LOCUST STREET • PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

March 20, 1951

Dear Citizen:

The recent indictment of Dr. W.E.B.DuBois by the U.S.Department of Justice has had a moving effect upon thousands of Americans who are active in the various professional and cultural fields. It is not necessary for one to endorse the Peace Information Center, of which Dr. DuBois was chairman, to realize the far-reaching implications of such an indictment. If this action remains unchallenged, the freedom to speak for peace of all Americans, Negro and White, particularly of those in cultural and professional work, will have been damaged severely. Herein lies a grave danger.

42-18-136

The past record of Dr. Dubois attests to his great interest in causes contributing to world peace and human dignity. A prominent figure in the founding of the NAACP, the Pan-African Congress and other great causes, he was also consulted in the founding of the League of Nations and the United Nations, the two world-wide peace organizations of the last half century. In addition, he has written many volumes of inestimable value to cultural and scientific progress in America and the world. Probably his most important contribution has been the role he has played as the leading and most consistent spokesman for the American Negro and the darker peoples of the world.

Many leaders, Negro and white, have recognized the dangerous precedent being set by Dr. Dubois' indictment. Mr. P.L.Prattis, noted columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier wrote "If Dubois is found guilty ....he will only stand convicted of a technical violation of one of the malicious laws of our times .... I know he could not (can not) cease pursuing the great truths which lead him on simply because of a temporary hysteria which spreads fear and creates a group to hate. Truth won't stand pushing around like that, especially with a courageous man." A recent editorial of the Afro-American stated "it is indeed a shameful period in American history when the Government feels it necessary to imprison a patriotic and loyal citizen like Dr. Dubois."

Our organization is circulating the enclosed statement among hundreds of intellectuals and professionals in Philadelphia for endorsement before forwarding it to the Dept. of Justice. It has become evident that if so esteemed a figure as Dr. Dubois can be treated as a common criminal for exercising the dictates of his conscience in regard to peace, the right to speak for peace is seriously threatened. If you too are concerned, fill out the enclosed form indicating your endorsement and forward it to our office immediately. The issue of world peace is too important for us to remain silent while Dr. Dubois awaits our help. Won't you act at once?

Sincerely Yours,

William R Meek

William R. Meek, Executive Director

Honorary Chairman Robert Morss Lovett; *Chairman* John J. DeBoer; *Chairman of Art* Stefan Hoym; *Chairman of Science* Linus Pauling; *Chairman of Professions* Colston E. Warne; *Secretary* Henry Pratt Fairchild; *Treasurer* Stanley Faulkner; *Vice Chairmen* Allan M. Butler, A. J. Carlson, Olin Downes, W. E. B. DuBois, E. Franklin Frazier, Lillian Hellman, Robert W. Kenny, Howard Koch, John Howard Lawson, O. John Rogge, Frederick L. Schuman, Harlow Shapley. *Philadelphia Chapter-Chairman* John Cassidy; *Vice Chairmen* Barrows Dunham, Philip R. White; *Secretary* Rose Bloom; *Treasurer* Benedict B. Kimmelman; *Executive Director* William R. Meek.

[Enc.]

STATEMENT ON THE DUBOIS INDICTMENT

We, the undersigned, members of the various cultural and professional fields, consider that the indictment of the eminent scholar Dr. W.E.B. Dubois and his associates of the Peace Information Center upon the ground of alleged violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, amounts to political censorship which is intended to intimidate all advocates of peace. If this action is not defeated by an aroused public opinion no person or organization whose views on the crucial issue of war and peace differ even in the slightest from the policies of the administration will be safe from imprisonment.

42-18-137

We oppose this indictment and will make every effort to secure its dismissal. We insist that the Dept. of Justice stop the prosecution. We call upon all artists, scientists and professionals to join with us in protesting the action taken by our Federal Government in order to safeguard the right to speak for peace.

. . . . . .

I am glad to endorse the above statement:

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____ Phone _____

I will lend my name as a sponsor of the April 29th banquet in honor of Dr. Dubois
Yes____ No____

I am contributing $_____ to further aid in the defense of Dr. Dubois

I give you permission to publicize my endorsement: Yes____ No____

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

7320 COLGATE
St. Louis 5, Mo.

I inclose herewith a few signatures from members of our chapter, and $6.00 donated to help in the defense of Dr. Du Bois.

Mary E. Ferguson

Mary E. Ferguson
Chapter Secretary

25-1-9

25-1-3

[Enc]

Fill out and mail to

ST. LOUIS A.S.P. BOX 3008 UNIVERSITY CITY 5, MO.

To The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions:

I JOIN IN THE PROTEST OF THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Name Doris Baumaw

Address 4475 Lindell Blvd

City St Louis 8 State Mo.

Please put on your mailing list.

Philip J. Murray
4303 Lindell Blvd
St Louis, 8, Mo

25-1-8

[Enc.]

Fill out and mail to

ST. LOUIS A.S.P. BOX 3008 UNIVERSITY CITY 5, MO.

To The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions:

I JOIN IN THE PROTEST OF THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Name Clinton Ferguson

Address 1225 Goodfellow

City St Louis 12 State Mo.

25-1-4

[Enc.]

Fill out and mail to

ST. LOUIS A.S.P. BOX 3008 UNIVERSITY CITY 5, MO.

To The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions:

I JOIN IN THE PROTEST OF THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Name Mary E. Ferguson

Address 1225 Goodfellow

City St. Louis State Missouri

25-1-1 [Enc.]

Fill out and mail to

ST. LOUIS A.S.P. BOX 3008 UNIVERSITY CITY 5, MO.

To The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions:

I JOIN IN THE PROTEST OF THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Name George G. Gorak

Address 230 Clare Avenue

City Webster Groves 19 State Missouri

25-1-2 [Encl]

Fill out and mail to

ST. LOUIS A.S.P. BOX 3008 UNIVERSITY CITY 5, MO.

To The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions:

I JOIN IN THE PROTEST OF THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Name Mrs. Olga Lagemann

Address 1120a Tamm, ave

City St. Louis 10, State Mo

25-1-7 [Enc.]

Fill out and mail to

ST. LOUIS A.S.P. BOX 3008 UNIVERSITY CITY 5, MO.

To The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions:

I JOIN IN THE PROTEST OF THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Name M Scully

Address 807½ Market St

City St Louis State Mo.

25-1-5 [Enc.]

Fill out and mail to

ST. LOUIS A.S.P. BOX 3008 UNIVERSITY CITY 5, MO.

To The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions:

I JOIN IN THE PROTEST OF THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Name Lloyd E. Thomas

Address 1620 University Ave.

City Columbia State Missouri

Associate Professor of Biochemistry
University of Missouri

25-1-6 [Encl.]

Fill out and mail to

ST. LOUIS A.S.P. BOX 3008 UNIVERSITY CITY 5, MO.

To The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions:

I JOIN IN THE PROTEST OF THE INDICTMENT OF DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Name Clayton J. Williams

Address 7723 Carondelet Avenue

City Clayton 5, State Mo.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

7320 COLGATE
St. Louis 5, Mo.

W.E.B. DU BOIS TESTIMONIAL SPONSORING COMMITTEE
7 West 125th Street
New York 27 NY
Gentlemen:

Excuse us if we are a bit late but we hope this reaches you in time for a great man's birthday. We had a small gathering here in St Louis to commemorate Negro History week at which we made a collection part of which we are enclosing. Please let Dr Du Bois know that we will do our part to fight the evil indictment against him. It must be a great satisfaction to know that it is only evil men who can indict great and heroic and yet down to earth ideals. Enclosed is a letter printed in several St Louis papers that helped to bring to the attention of the people here that the fight for peace will not be stopped by the slanderous "foreign agent" propaganda. Cordial greetings.

Saul Kittower

Saul Kittower

Treasurer St Louis Chapter
National Council A.S.P
PO Box 3008
U. City 5 Mo

24-37-33

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

March 7, 1951

American Peace Crusade
1186 Broadway
New York City

Dear Friends:

In response to the appeal we carried in our February 21 issue, we received $2 that belongs to you. It was sent along with renewal, new sub, etc., from:

Maurice Ray
c/o R.M.Denize
3264 Post St.
Los Angeles, Calif.

25-13-34

and is intended for the Defense Fund for Dr. DuBois.

Herewith is the $2 and I'm sending a "thank you" letter to Mr. Ray and telling him that the money is being forwarded to you (giving him your address for future use).

Best to all of you. Sorry I couldn't Help out last Saturday. Hope I'll be able to next time. Please don't give up trying. (me) You know I will whenever I can.

Fraternally,

Leona

Leona Saron

LS
ANG#3

Before I had a chance to mail this, more money came in direct to us:

$2 from Leta G. Jackson, Cascadian 333, Everett, Wash.
$5 from Mrs. Annette Weisbord,657 Ogilvy Ave., Montreal,PG

So $9 is enclosed herewith.

58 25-13-29 3/14 1951

Received from Leon Saroff

Nine Dollars

Nat'l Secretary, NYC

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
1186 BROADWAY ROOM 310
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

$ 9— [redacted] 18

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

April 5, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

At the request of one of our readers, I am enclosing a letter for your attention.

We have been watching (and trying in our small way to help) your fight with admiration. More power to you!

Sincerely yours,

James Aronson
Executive Editor

JA:lr
ang #3

25-15-20

[Enc.]

To the National Guardian: W. E. B. Du Bois

THE MAIL BAG : You quote from Truman's speech about the Chinese as Inheritors of Ghengis Kahn , Tamerlans etc . The most of our statesmen and Labor Leaders are abysmally ignorent of history and geography . Those Mongols ,Tatars and Turks wer all barbarous Mngolian Tribes ? The barbarous Mongols conquered civilized Chins . They subjugated India ,Persia and nearly all of Asia , north Afrios and half of Europe and ruled those countries for two or three centuries

This war against communism is the Age Old Conflict that was waged by the Patricians against the Plebs to keep the Peasants and Workers in slavery. In nearly every generation the Streets of Rome ran red with blood . Horors Was it the blood of the few aristocrats being murdered and assassinated by the many ,the masses ? No . Never . Always the aristocrats had the Caesars and the steel clad Legions on their side . That conflict went on thru the Dark Ages and on to the present time . Aways the army is on the side of the opressors of the poor .Read Rienzi's Address to the Romans . The slauter of the Workers in the Paris commune was worse far worse than the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew s Day

The N A M is in a frenzy becaws Marxian socialism is liberatibg the peasents and workers . That is why they ar clinching down on us here .That is the reason for concentration camps and political prisoners in America and the abrogation of the constitution. There is a conspiracy of Big Bizness to reduce us to slavery and if labor organizations do not wake up and cease to be Divided ,a la Hitler ,we will be deprived of our liberties . When I was a ~~yeu~~ young man and the Czar was imprisoning and sending to Siberia all lovers of freedom , little did I think that I would live to see political prisoners in America .

Sincerely A .M . Nesbit Hardenville , Mo

Personal to the editor . I am a writer ,hav writen thirty books. Hav read eight thousand books ,most of them good books . When I was a yung man I had hundreds of poems , leters and essays in papers thruout this country and Canada. Then

I was the first writer to be Blacklisted by Big Bizness .I was in Winnipeg ,Can. and my lecture : What is Socialism was publisht in the Voice of that city , labor organ . That was in 1898 ,several years ~~ggg~~ ere Big Bizness blacklisted Jack London and Upton Sinclair ,two of the world's greatest authors They wer invited to that famous banquet and there Big Bizness laid down the Law No mor propaganda (Every book of theirs had an argument for socialism) That kild london , took the life out of him and he ~~ggg~~ threw his life away. Sinclair publisht his books at his awn expense in cheap paper covers ,for a number of years Now his books ar publisht in ~~ggg~~ fourty seven leading languages and in som countries he is regardes as greater than Shakespear .

when I was blacklisted as a writer ,labor organizers wer being blacklisted thruout Americs , fired from their jobs ,and the blacklist folowed them wherever they went and they wer obli ged to becom hoboes. I becam a Hobo as Jack London was - but I was luckier than London and was never arrested . I am a poet , philosopher , scientist and historian . I hav made the greatest discovery of th ages , mor important to humanity than Relativity or gravitation , that Atomic energy is the only creator ,it creates everything. I hav been trying to get this thesis publisht for five years . Among all the thousands of scientists who hav been studying atomic energy ,I was the only one to envision this doctrine that atoms and atomic energy are the only creator

Perhaps yu will be good enuf to hand this to Dr Du Bois

Yours sincerely

A. M. Nesbit Hardenville , Mo

25-15-19

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

April 12, 1951

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Early spring cleaning in the Guardian office revealed that we had enough back issues to make up bound files of our Vol.II period for a few of our very good friends.

I think you'll agree that this is not only a heart-warming symbol of the degree of permanence the National Guardian has achieved, but also a unique record of a most critical time in history.

As an expression of our gratitude for your support, the Guardian staff wants you to have this Volume for your bookshelf. (Some day we hope to send you an index of its contents.)

Sincerely,

Cedric Belfrage

25-15-50

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive weekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

April 19, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of a new book about South Africa entitled "White Man Boss" by Adamastor which we hope you will review for the Guardian. It has been too long since your name has appeared over an article in the Guardian and this review might give you a chance to make a few comments on the situation in Africa.

We would like about 500 words and we have no firm deadline for the copy.

If you find that you will be unable to do the review, will you be good enough to return the book.

24-39-81

Cordially,

James Aronson
Executive Editor

JA:lr
ang #3

[National Guardian]

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

October 9, 1951

Mr. James Arnson
International Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Arnson:

Way back in April you sent me Adamastor's "White Man Boss" for review. I had forgotten all about it until I discovered it on my desk recently. If you still want a review, I can send it to you this week.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:MJ

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-39-106

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

✓

December 12, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

24-41-56

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for agreeing to review Herbert Aptheker's book. I would suggest a review of about 750 words to reach the Guardian office by December 24.

Please feel free not to confine yourself to the strictures of a classic review; we would much rather that it took more of an essay form.

I read with pleasure this week your review of Dr. Turner's book on Frederick Douglass, in SCIENCE & SOCIETY.

Sincerely yours,

James Aronson

James Aronson
Executive Editor

JA:V

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

December 14, 1951

Council on African Affairs
23 West 26 St.
New York City

Dear sir:

25-3-4

I assume you have been asked questions like that on the enclosed card before this, and have a standard answer prepared on Dr. DuBois' publishers, or where his books can be secured. I'd appreciate it if you could add to my information, and pass it on to our subscriber. If you have any sort of prepared answer, list or source, would you please send me a copy for future use?

Thanks.

Ione Kramer,
for National Guardian

Feb. 1951

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

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Yale University

24-39-63

Yale Student Chapter
2586 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

January 6, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are looking forward to seeing and hearing you this Tuhursday evening at our meeting on "The Impact of the Henderson, Sweatt and McLaurin Decisions."

May I suggest that you take the 6pm train out of Grand Central Station, which arrives in New Haven at 7:29pm? There will be someone to meet you at thestation, and to escort you to the meeting, which begins at 8pm.

Overnight facilities will be available in one of the Law School guest suites, and we are looking forward to having breakfast with you on Friday morning.

Once again: thank you very much, and we will see you Thursday.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin M. Karpatkin

Marvin M. Karpatkin
Secretary

feb. 1951

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25-4-35

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Jan. 8, 1951

Mr. Martin Karpatkin
2586 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

PLEASE WIRE ME TOTAL VOTE LAST NOVEMBER IN CONGRESSIONAL

DISTRICT WHICH INCLUDES NEW HAVEN AND VOTE RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE.

W. E. B. Du Bois

NEW YORK GUILD LAWYER

Vol. 9—No. 2 Published Monthly by The New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild February 1951

Guild to Hold National Civil Liberties Conference

A National Conference on Civil Liberties, sponsored by the Guild, was proposed to the Executive Board meeting in Detroit, January 27, by the Committee on Civil Liberties. The proposal received the unanimous approval of the. National Board, and the conference is being projected for Friday evening, April 6 and Saturday, April 7, in New York City.

It is contemplated that the session Friday evening be devoted to a survey of the present status of civil liberties, including an analysis of the decisions in the area of equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment; Saturday morning to be given to an analysis of the major decisions in the field of the First Amendment, including consideration of the expanding concept of "clear and present danger" and the Supreme Court's denial of writs of certiorari in cases involving important constitutional issues; the afternoon session to be devoted to a discussion of the impact of Congressional and Executive actions on civil liberties, with particular emphasis on the Internal Security Act and legislation now pending in Congress.

The Committee has the responsibility of preparing a report for the Conference, containing recommendation of definite action to be taken to restore the democratic processes to be presented to the Conference.

Participants at the meeting made the following suggestions with a view of securing a successful conference:

1—Lawyers handling cases under local laws and engaged in opposition to local restrictive legislation should be encouraged to present their experiences in the panel on Friday evening;

2—This session should be especially designed to interest laymen as well as lawyers and should have the character of a large public meeting;

3—The Conference might feature a tribute to the late Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy;

4—The Conference should endeavor to project the possibility of significant achievement in the present period despite the difficult conditions that prevail;

5—Lawyers in small communities should be encouraged to take a more active part in the defense of civil liberties;

6—The lawyer's right and duty of advocacy should be stressed;

7—The significant civil liberties aspects of labor cases should find their expression in the Conference program.

CITY SALES AND BUSINESS TAXES DISCUSSED BY I. DONNER AT JANUARY MEMBERSHIP MEETING

FEBRUARY MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Wednesday, February 21, 1951

8 P. M.

Willkie Memorial Building

(Assembly Room)

20 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

SUBJECT:

POINTERS ON CRIMINAL, NEGLIGENCE AND MATRIMONIAL PRACTICE

SPEAKERS:

JAMES D. C. MURRAY, Esq.

EMILE Z. BERMAN, Esq.

and

CHARLES ROTHENBERG, Esq.

Panel of experts who will present highlights relating to their specialties and answer questions.

REPORTS:

1. **Progress, made to date in supplying H.I.P. and Blue Cross service to Guild members, to be reported by Morris A. Wainger, Esq.**
2. **Meeting of Guild National Executive Board to be reported by Harold M. Phillips, Esq.**
3. **Plan for Civil Rights Conference in New York City, to be reported by O. John Rogge**

President Paul O'Dwyer will preside

Invite your associate to attend this meeting with you

Members of the Bar cordially invited

Resolution Opposing Special Oaths for Lawyers Passed Unanimously

On January 17, 1951, the New York City Chapter held its first meeting of 1951 at the Willkie Memorial Building. In addition to the business reports, those present heard a report of considerable interest to all members of the Bar, followed by a discussion led by Isaac C. Donner, Esq., former Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York in charge of Excise Tax Division, on "The Enforcement and Review Provisions of City Sales and Business Taxes."

After a report on the current status of the Chapter's offer to provide the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) combined with the Hospitalization Plan of the Associated Hospital Service (Blue Cross), there was a discussion of the recent action taken by the Brooklyn Bar Association and a resolution was unanimously passed reaffirming the position taken by the National Guild opposing special loyalty oaths for lawyers.

Tax Validity May Be Issue

Mr. Donner, the featured speaker, addressed himself to an examination of the City Sales and Business taxes with emphasis on enforcement and review. He pointed out that since the City's authority to impose taxes arose from special enabling acts, the validity of a tax can be questioned not only by constitutional arguments but by raising the issue of whether the specific tax comes within the framework of the enabling act.

Since both the Sales and Business Tax are "self-assessing taxes", the taxpayer himself determines liability by filing a return, quarterly, under the Sales Tax and, yearly, under the Business Tax. After the return is made, the statute re-

(Continued on page 7)

New York Guild Lawyer

Published monthly by the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, to report GUILD activities and matters of interest to the Bar.

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Please address inquiries and manuscripts to the Editor at the Guild Office.

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THE BAR STANDS UP!

The action of the New York State Bar Association on January 26, 1951, may be said to have brought to a close, for the time being, a most grave and significant struggle within the Bar.

On the whole this struggle has ended creditably to the profession and this should, because of the Bar's great influence, have favorable effect everywhere. The action of the New York State Bar in disapproving special loyalty and political tests for lawyers culminates a sharp and critical struggle against this jingoistic effort on the part of some to create a new brand of loyalty in place of the historic test which has served the American Bar throughout the whole life of our country.

On December 17, 1950, a group of lawyers, including C. C. Burlingham, John W. Davis, Owen J. Roberts and Grenville Clark noted what every lawyer must realize, that this witch-hunt constituted implication of a "widespread disloyalty and illegal acts on the part of lawyers generally".

The American Bar Association, when it proposed such special tests for the profession in the closing hours of its Convention on September 21, 1950, insisted that lawyers need special tests of loyalty because their duty to support the Constitution is greater than that of other citizens and because world conditions required anti-Communist oaths. Both premises are false and inevitably lead to erroneous conclusions. The premise upon which our profession should determine its responsibility must be not our greater duty to support the Constitution but rather our greater duty to see that the Constitutional rights of citizens are upheld and not violated. It is that responsibility which world conditions make greater than ever before. Loyalty to the Constitution calls not for an anti-Communist oath but for constant vigilance on the part of the Bar to "support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York".

It is the upholding of that oath to which the American Bar Association—and the National Lawyers Guild as well—should ever address itself. Were the bar to concentrate its attention there, it would give the only proof of loyalty that has any meaning. For then, in its everlasting efforts to defend the rights of citizens against unconstitutional violations it would be proving its loyalty in deed, and not by foolish, futile, self-slandering oaths.

As far back as its 1950 convention in May, the National Lawyers Guild expressed its opposition to "political tests for lawyers and for admission to the Bar as an interference with the fundamental rights of lawyers as of all citizens to belong to any political or to hold any political, social or economic views". Had the American Bar Association given this problem the same earnest consideration that it gives to issues of far lesser importance, perhaps it too would have contributed to the much needed defense of our Constitution in the present period. Instead, it adopted an ill-considered resolution on this serious question with little, if any, debate in the hectic closing periods of its annual convention.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Association of the Bar in the City of New York deemed it necessary to disapprove special loyalty tests for lawyers with the comment that they "would lessen the freedom of the bar to accept the responsibility of representing unpopular causes", and that the New York State Bar Association should do likewise. It is not to the credit of the Brooklyn Bar Association that at a meeting on January 17, 1951, the majority of the members present took an opposite course. We do not believe that Brooklyn lawyers are of a different breed than the rest of us and do not consider that action representative of the Brooklyn Bar.

The struggle has ended favorably up to the present time, although that is no assurance that it will not be reopened again.

We in the National Lawyers Guild, at least, can prophesy that our Association will defend the fundamental American principle of rejecting penalties for opinions and uphold the independence and integrity of the profession in our country.

RESOLUTION OPPOSING SPECIAL OATHS FOR LAWYERS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY CHAPTER

(Resolution adopted unanimously by the Membership Meeting held January 17, 1951, regarding proposed loyalty tests for the legal profession.)

The National Lawyers Guild at its convention in May, 1950, RESOLVED, that it opposes "political tests for lawyers and for admission to the bar as an interference with the fundamental rights of lawyers as of all citizens to belong to any political or to hold any political, social or economic views."

It has always considered that loyalty to our Constitution and our country is to be tested in the spirit of the Constitutional oath of office which every lawyer in this state is required to take: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of office of * * * according to the best of my ability." The fulfillment of the lawyer's obligation does not call for special loyalty tests which impugn the Bar and imply a lower degree and capacity of loyalty than prevails generally in our country. The lawyer's obligations are rather met by the faithful discharge of the duties of his office to uphold the rights of his clients and of all citizens under the Constitution and to defend them against all attempts to violate those rights.

Special loyalty tests can only have the effect of intimidating the lawyer into refusing to give his professional services in behalf of persons solely because of their political views or membership. Special political tests would discourage the lawyers from expressing views on controversial questions and against contact with individuals and groups who may be involved in such questions. This can only lead to a sterile Bar and a sham administration of justice and would, in the words of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York "lessen the freedom of the bar to accept the responsibility of representing unpopular causes."

Special loyalty tests would, in the language of former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, and his 25 colleagues, including John W. Davis, C. C. Burlingham, John L. O'Brien, Grenville Clark and others be "an implication of widespread disloyalty and illegal acts" on the part of lawyers generally when the reverse is true.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, being regularly assembled at a meeting of its membership on January 17, 1951, at the Willkie Memorial Building in the City of New York, does hereby reaffirm its opposition to special loyalty tests of any kind for members or prospective members of our profession as a condition to the practice of law, and urges its fellow Bar Associations in this city and elsewhere to reject such oaths as unwise, unnecessary and unconstitutional.

SENATE HEARS DEFENSE OF NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD BY SEN. LANGER AGAINST UNFOUNDED ATTACK BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES *

Mr. President, a few days ago the Farmers Union was attacked on this floor. We also saw in the newspapers a statement to the effect that a proposal had been made to outlaw the National Lawyers Guild. That Guild has a membership of 3,800 lawyers. In my opinion, with perhaps three or four exceptions, the same kind of lawyers will be found in the American Bar Association. In my opinion, the lawyers in the National Lawyers Guild are just as loyal as is any Senator upon this floor. The statement to which I refer appeared in the newspapers.

On last Saturday, without prior notice to the group affected and without according them any opportunity to answer the charges, the House Committee on Un-American Activities issued a report attacking the National Lawyers Guild. It called this association of thousands of attorneys sworn to uphold our Constitution the "legal bulwark of the Communist Party". It asked the Attorney General to list this bar association as "subversive".

32-19-41

Committee Abused Its Power

Now I have read this extraordinary document. I was shocked and amazed to see how a committee of this Congress has abused its power in this case. The sensational and often unsupported charges and name calling of this committee, and its unusual methods, have frequently brought down upon it sharp criticism from distinguished Americans, even including Presidents of the United States. This kind of performance has led to the introduction of bills, some of which are now pending, to reform and regulate congressional investigating committees. This report suggests that such measures are deserving of serious consideration.

What is the basis of the committee's charge that the National Lawyers Guild is the legal bulwark of the Communist Party? The answer is that the Guild, acting as a friend of the court, has filed legal briefs in some cases involving actual or alleged Communists, to argue constitutional questions which it believes are raised by these cases. It is said that few Guild members, as individuals, have represented alleged or actual Communists—that in two cases a total of seven Guild members out of thousands handling many thousands of cases allegedly behaved improperly toward the court—and that the Guild has opposed legislation like the Mundt-Ferguson Bill, and investigating committees like the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Preamble to the Constitution
of the
NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
Adopted February 22nd, 1937

Recent and developing social and economic changes are profoundly disturbing our nation and make new legal attitudes imperative. The legal profession must necessarily play an important role in shaping our changing legal structure. Having in mind these conditions and responsibilities, the National Lawyers Guild aims to unite the lawyers of America in a professional organization which shall function as an effective social force in the service of the people to the end that human rights shall be regarded as more sacred than property rights. This organization aims to bring together all lawyers who regard adjustments to new conditions as more important than the veneration of precedent, who recognize the importance of safeguarding and extending the rights of workers and farmers upon whom the welfare of the entire nation depends, of maintaining our civil rights and liberties and our democratic institutions, and who look upon the law as a living and flexible instrument which must be adapted to the needs of the people.

Right to Effective Counsel

Since when has it been subversive for any lawyer to represent any client? The Supreme Court has recognized that the right to effective counsel is a constitutional prerogative in criminal cases (*Powell* v. *Alabama*, 287 U. S. 45, 1932). And under the canons of legal ethics it is a lawyer's duty never to reject the cause of the defenseless, or delay any man's cause, for considerations personal to himself. The ideal of our law is that every man is entitled to exact justice, regardless of his race, color, religion, or political belief.

At a time like this, when concern over communism is causing many people to lose their heads and to forget the great American tradition of civil liberties, our country is fortunate that there are lawyers with courage enough to defend those traditions —to help assure that all Americans, including the Communists, have the protection against unjust punishment which the law provides.

In the past the lawyers who defended unpopular causes and individuals were pilloried with their clients and their causes, just as is being attempted now. But in time they were the lawyers most honored by the American people. Darrow, Altgeld, and more recently, Wendell Willkie, who defended the Communist leader Schneiderman, served this tradition and helped create it.

What I have said about lawyers defending clients applies even more strongly to a bar association which is active in the defense of what it believes are constitutional liberties. The traditional concepts of individual freedom and of the limitations of governmental power are challenged in this period as never before in our history.

Deserve Honor, Not Abuse

A bar association which undertakes to participate, as friend of the court, in the cases involving the decision of these issues, and in the discussion of legislation, like the Wood-McCarran Bill, deserves to be honored, not abused. It renders a valuable public service, whether one agrees with its views or not. It recognizes a responsibility to be vigilant in defense of constitutional principles which is the responsibility of us all, and especially of the bar.

It may be true that it has acted in many cases where the accused persons were Communists or alleged Communists, and that in those cases it has argued in support of the constitutional right claimed by them. But that appears to be a reflection of whose rights are under sharpest attack. The great issue of our time is whether Communists shall continue to be allowed the rights of other citizens—whether constitutional protections for all citizens are to be undermined in order to curb the Communists. As I understand it, the Guild has stood for the principle that liberty is indivisible, that mere speech and association cannot constitutionally, and should not, be punished directly or indirectly; that our democratic system depends on limiting punishment to unlawful overt acts. We have nothing to fear from ideas; we have everything to fear from their suppression. These, I believe, are sound American principles. Their defense is loyal and patriotic, not subversive.

It is said that there are Communists in the Guild. In fact, the committee names four members of the Guild whom it believes are or were members of the Communist Party, one of them deceased. It also says the Guild has 3,891 members. None of these four is claimed to be now or to ever have been an officer of the Guild. That is a percentage of about one-tenth of 1 percent. I would be surprised if many churches do not have a higher percentage.

I believe that is true of the churches in Michigan and in Alabama and in South Dakota and in many other States, including Louisiana.

(Continued on page 6)

Tax Opportunities On Incorporation of Going Business *

By Paul Haber

In organizing a new corporation for the purpose of taking over income-producing property or a going business, the attorney can render the incorporators a substantial tax benefit by arranging the transfer of the property to the corporation in such a way as to produce a taxable or tax-free exchange, depending upon which of the two is of greater advantage.

Let us first take the case where the incorporation is to be effected by one person who, except for qualifying shares, will own all of the capital stock. This person also has a large income from business operations, dividends, etc., which is in the high tax brackets. His object of incorporating some real estate is to reduce his taxable income in order to lower his tax bracket. The depreciated cost of the real estate is $40,000, but its market value at time of incorporation is $100,000.

If the corporation issues stock alone, or stock and bonds, the transfer will be treated as a nontaxable exchange and the basis of the property in the hands of the transferor. Suppose, however, that the incorporator (transferor) already has an established capital loss which he cannot use because he has no offsetting capital gain. If the transfer to his controlled corporation could be arranged as a taxable exchange, a $60,000 capital gain would be established which could be used as an offset against the established capital loss, and the corporation would then take the property with a basis $100,000 instead of $40,000, thus increasing its annual allowance for depreciation and reducing its potential taxable profit upon subsequent sale.

Short Term Notes for Profit

To produce this result, the corporation should issue short-term notes for the amount of profit which the corporator desires to establish. A short-term note with a maturity of five years or less is treated for tax purposes as "money or other property", while a long-term note is treated as a "security". Thus, all or part of the profit can be established for tax purposes through short-term notes. The corporation acquires the property with a stepped-up basis, and the earnings from the property can be used by the corporation to discharge its obligation represented by the short-term notes.

While the precise point at which a corporate indebtedness loses its characteristics as a "security" is far from settled, the courts are generally agreed that a note with a maturity of five years or less is considered as "money or other property" and not a "security". *Sisto Financial Corporation*, 47 BTA 425, aff'd 139 F. (2d) 253; *Neville Coke & Chemical Co.*, 3 TC 113, aff'd 148 F (d) 500; *Seiberling Rubber Co.*, 8 TC 467.

No Taxable Loss

It should be noted that while short-term notes will produce a taxable profit on a transfer to a controlled corporation, they will not produce a taxable loss. In other words, if the market value of the real estate were below its depreciated cost, the transferor could not establish a recognized loss by using short-term notes.

Where there are two or more incorporators, it is very easy to establish gain as well as loss for tax purposes by simply not complying with the wording of the statute which provides that for the transfer to be non-taxable the capital stock received by each transferor must be "substantially in proportion" to the assets transferred by them. To illustrate: A and B organize a corporation to take over certain of their assets. The assets which A transfers are worth $60,000 while those of which B transfers are worth $120,000. If A receives ⅓ of the capital stock and B receives ⅔, their respective interests in the corporation are in the same proportion as their interests had been in the assets they transferred to the corporation, and the transaction will be treated as a nontaxable exchange. Suppose, however, that A receives 40% of the capital stock, while B receives 60%, so that their respective interests in the corporation are not exactly in the same proportion as their interests in the assets transferred—would such a transfer still be considered nontaxable? The answer depends on the meaning of the phrase "substantially in proportion", as illustrated in the table below.

Stock "Substantially in Proportion"

The variances in the percentages are used by the courts as a guide in deciding whether the stock received was "substantially in proportion" to the assets transferred. In the table these variances range from plus 20%, i.e., one transferor has had a decrease in value of 20% while another has had an increase of 20%. Such variances are too large to meet the requirements of the statute and the transfer would accordingly be treated as a taxable exchange. In general, variances below 10% have been accepted as being of "substantially in proportion".

The flexibility in the phrase "substantially in proportion" permits the incorporators to effect a taxable or non-taxable transfer depending upon which of the two is to their greater advantage. If the assets are worth less than depreciated cost, they may prefer to produce a taxable transfer in order to establish the loss; on the other hand, if the assets are worth more than depreciated cost, the realization of the profit may be postponed by creating a nontaxable exchange. Sometimes, even where the assets are worth more than cost, the incorporators may prefer to produce a taxable exchange and pay the tax on the profit in order that the corporation may obtain a stepped-up basis for depreciation and subsequent sale.

Where the requirement of "substantially in proportion" has been complied with, a taxable exchange may nevertheless be effected if immediately after the incorporators "control" less than 80% of the corporation's total outstanding voting stock. On this point the law is very specific, so that ownership of even 79.9% would produce a taxable exchange. In order for the transferors to own less than 80% of the voting stock there would have to be minority interests controlling more than 20% of the voting stock, which means that the assets would have to be transferred to an existing corporation for less than 80% of its voting stock. This again presents very interesting tax possibilities.

Transferors	*Value of Assets Transferred*	*Value of Stock and Securities Received*	*Increase or Decrease in Value*	*Percentage of Increase or Decrease*
A	$10,000	$12,000	$2,000	20%
B	15,000	17,000	2,000	13.33%
C	20,000	16,000	4,000	20%

* Reprinted from The Guild Lawyer of California.

1951 Convention October 12 In Chicago or Washington

The National Executive Board meeting held in Detroit on January 27, decided that the 1951 Convention should be held beginning Friday, October 12, through Sunday the 14th, in Chicago, providing the chapter there is able and willing to be host. Otherwise the Convention will be held in Washington, D. C.

National President Thomas I. Emerson soon will appoint a Convention Committee which will prepare a proposed program for the Convention.

Suggestions pertaining to the convention should be sent as soon as possible to Professor Emerson or the National Executive Secretary, Robert J. Silberstein.

Guild Committees Step Up Activity

The Committee on Calendar Congestion, under the chairmanship of Robert Boehm, has been preparing a series of proposals designed to mitigate the serious problem of calendar congestion in our courts, particularly as it involves tort jury cases. Among the proposals to be made by the Committee will be the assignment of upstate judges to local courts, the assignment of inferior court judges to the Supreme Court, an increase in the jurisdictional limits of the Municipal Court to $5,000 and of the City Court to $10,000, and the utilization of pretrial procedures to assist in the prompt disposition of cases by settlement. The Committee views with disfavor the practice of solving the calendar congestion problem by the exertion of judicial pressure on plaintiff's attorneys to transfer causes to inferior courts.

The Committee on International Law, of which Joseph H. Crown is secretary, is presently engaged in a number of studies and projects dealing with juridical problems engendered by various situations within the United Nations. Prominent among these studies is an examination of the problem posed by the existence of different claimants to a given seat within the United Nations.

The Committee on Professional Economics, led by its chairman, Isaac Donner, is engaged in preparing its recommendations directed toward the provision of adequate legal services for those unable to afford them. The Committee, in its preliminary examination of the problem, has ascertained that the "legally indigent" includes a much broader area of our social structure than the so-called "lower-income" brackets. The Committee also invites members to join the special sub-committee which has undertaken to revise the Guild's schedule of approved minimum fees.

The Committee on Taxation, of which Basil Bass is chairman, is formulating a comprehensive series of recommendations for a well-rounded tax program with special attention to the inclusion of an adequate and equitable excess profits feature.

The Committee on Membership, chaired by Charles Rothenberg, scheduled a meeting for February 13, 1951, at 4:30 P. M. in the office of its chairman at 25 Broad Street, New York 4. Guild members are invited to attend and participate in the vital activity of this committee.

The Constitutional Liberties Committee, under the chairmanship of Murray Gordon, will meet at his office, 401 Broadway, on Monday, February 19th, at 8 P. M.

GUILD BUILDER

This month's Guild Builder, HOWARD N. MEYER, became a member of the Bar at 22 and for the fourteen years since has had a varied and outstanding career as government lawyer and private litigation specialist—and a parallel record as Guild Builder, starting with Charter membership.

"The keenest satisfaction that a lawyer can have," says Howie, "is to be able, simultaneously, to do his utmost for a client and also to serve an inspiring social objective. Where his circumstances are such that his clients' interests are of indifferent social consequences, no lawyer with moral fibre can do less than commit his energy and talents to the objectives of a bar association such as the National Lawyers Guild. One's personal notion of the 'good life' and what is good in life may vary from lawyer to lawyer, but there is room, and a need, in the Guild for every lawyer whose personal ethics—whether or not shaped by a formal religion—includes a sense of responsibility for the dignity and conditions of life of his fellow-man."

Howard's first government post was with the New York State Attorney General's office, exploring some of the ramifications of crime in Brooklyn when District Attorney Geoghan was superseded in the notorious Drukman investigation. For several years he was staff counsel with the Trustee in Reorganization of the Associated Gas & Electric utility holding company and the Schenley Distillers Corporation. From 1942 to 1948, Howard was Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the United States Department of Justice, working in the litigation of the claims cases assigned to the United States after recognition of the Soviet Union. As Special Attorney in charge of the New York office of the Claims Division, in the process of concluding work on one of the cases, Howard received and forwarded to Washington a check for $3,600,000 in the Guaranty Trust Co. litigation, one of the largest settlements of its kind on record.

In 1948, Guild Builder Meyer returned to private practice and has his office at 10 East 40th Street, giving a part of his time to assisting counsel in civil litigation problems.

His Guild work has been on the Lawyers Guild Review and the International Law, Judiciary, and Constitutional Liberties Committees. Howard was an honor graduate of Columbia Law School, where he was an editor of the law review.

Three boys, Andrew (7½), Franklin (5½), and Jonathan (3½), constitute a career in themselves for Howard and his lovely artist wife Sylvette. Being a perilous commuter from Rockville Center, Howie has been active lately in the Citizens Railroad Committee there.

Yale Guild Chapter Hears Dr. DuBois on *Henderson, Sweatt* Cases

Yale Law School's largest lecture room was filled to capacity on Wednesday, December 20, when over 150 law students and New Haven citizens heard Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent Negro historian and sociologist, and District of Columbia chapter-member Belford V. Lawson, Jr., Esq., who successfully argued the *Henderson* case before the Supreme Court, present their views on "The Impact of the Henderson, Sweatt and McLaurin Decisions". Chairing the meeting sponsored by the Yale Student Chapter, was Prof. John P. Frank who wrote the brief amicus presented by the Committee of Law Teachers against Segregation in Legal Education in the *Sweatt* case.

Dr. DuBois, 83-year-old dean of American Negro scholarship, delivered the main address in which he paid his respects to the decisions, but went on to stress with great vigor the "drop in the bucket" character of the "victories". Dr. DuBois pointed out that there was indeed very far to go before real equality could be achieved for American Negroes, and warned against any illusions or overconfidence as a result of these decisions. He emphasized the limited scope of whatever impact the decisions might have by pointing out that nine out of every ten American Negroes did not have the means ever in their lives to eat in a raliroad diner or receive post-graduate education.

Veteran Guild-member Belford Lawson dwelt largely on the *Henderson* case. He discussed the legal problems that were involved in building up Negro rights cases in general, and indicated the actual impact of this decision on the Southern and other railroads. Mr. Lawson also spoke briefly about the Lawyers Guild, describing it as "the most patriotic organization I know", and paid tribute to Yale Law Faculty and its achievements, especially Thomas I. Emerson.

The Chairman, Prof. Frank, gave the background of the two education cases, outlined in detail all the indignities to which McLaurin was subjected and described the origin of the "separate but equal" doctrine in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson,* the stirring dissent (8-1) of Mr. Justice Harlan, and the history of the doctrine since then.

SENATOR LANGER ON GUILD

(Continued from page 3)

ATTACK SIMILARITY THEORY

So much for the "legal bulwark" charge. What else do they charge this bar association with? They say that on some questions the Guild's position of policy is similar to that of the Communist Party. From this, the committee concludes that the Guild follows the party line. But this similarity is true of countless loyal American organizations. Let us take some examples from this report. The Guild opposed the Taft-Hartley Act, including the anti-Communist oath. So did most of the labor movement, including Philip Murray and John L. Lewis. The Guild opposed universal military training in peacetime. So did a great many labor and church organizations. The Guild called for non-intervention in the internal affairs of China in 1946 and, more recently, for recognition of the Communist government in China. So do the anti-Communist governments of India and England. The Guild called for severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Franco Spain. So did the General Assembly of the United Nations, and so forth.

To infer dictation from similarity of views on some questions is a most dangerous practice. The report is an excellent illustration of these dangers and of the injustices that can result from it. The Guild has condemned communism and the Soviet invasion of Finland, as the report itself shows. One week before the report was issued, the Guild condemned the North Korean invasion of South Korea, and gave its support to the United Nations action directed against that aggression. But these sharp disagreements with the committee's preconceived prejudice made no impression.

The National Lawyers Guild, according to the report, has been most critical of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and of many things strongly supported by members of the committee. It is such opposition which the report evidently seeks to stifle.

I say dissent is the lifeblood of democracy. When we begin to silence dissent, we are injuring the vitality of the democratic process.

I sincerely hope the Attorney General will not be misled by this unfortunate and unfair report into yielding to the request of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to list this good and useful organization.

* Remarks of Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota on the House Un-American Activities Committee Report on the National Lawyers Guild (Congressional Record, September 20, 1950, p. 15492).

Shelley v. *Kraemer* Test Sought by Tenants in Stuyvesant Injunction

One of the by-products of the fight against racial discrimination in Stuyvesant Town leasing practices has been the series of apparently retaliatory evictions commenced by the landlord, the Stuyvesant Town Corporation, controlled by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, against the organized tenants who had been actively engaged in the campaign to end discrimination in the project. By an order to show cause, signed by Justice Bernard Botein of the Supreme Court, New York County, on January 5, 1951, these evictions were stayed pending the determination of the tenants' application for a temporary injunction to restrain the prosecution of summary proceedings commenced by the landlord. At the time of writing, the application, *Davis et al.* v. *Stuyvesant Town*, was pending before Justice Steuer in Special Term, Part III of that court and still undecided.

ESTABLISHED PUBLIC POLICY

The ultimate relief sought by the aggrieved tenants takes the form of an action for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from committing any act which deprives them, the petitioners-tenants, of their rights under the United States and New York State Constitutions, the Federal law, and the established public policy of the State of New York.

The contention advanced by the tenants is that, because of their exercise of Constitutional liberties, they are being deprived of their right to living quarters and are thereby entitled to injunctive relief. In essence, it is claimed that a private landlord is here employing the judicial apparatus of the State to effect a clearly discriminatory purpose, a utilization of State action prohibited in *Shelley* v. *Kraemer*, 334 U. S. 1. It is stressed that the imminent evictions are sought to punish the tenants who, by actively opposing racial discrimination in rental practices, exercised constitutionally guaranteed liberties.

INFRINGEMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

It is the petitioners' position that by the *Shelley* case, read in the light of *Marsh* v. *Alabama*, 326 U. S. 507, the United States Supreme Court has established the principle that a state may not, through its process, enforce private rights where to do so would result in the infringement of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

On the procedural aspects, petitioners show that they are entitled to injunctive relief by virtue of the equitable defense available to them and which cannot be asserted in the Municipal Court, the forum of the summary proceedings, since it has no equitable jurisdiction. Finally, the petitioners urge that the Supreme Court has the power and authority to grant the relief sought since the nature of a summary proceeding does not differ from an action in ejectment which, under proper circumstances, any court or judge may stay or suspend (*Section* 1446, *Civil Practice Act*).

On the brief for the tenants are Paul O'Dwyer, President of the New York City Chapter, Oscar Bernstein, Moss K. Schenck, Wilbur Freifeld, and Sidney Fox.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We respectfully refer you to the reply entitled "The National Lawyers Guild: Legal Bulwark of Democracy" appearing in the Fall 1950 issue of the Lawyers Guild Review. Preprints of the Reply may be had by calling the Guild office.

"Out of Area" Protection For Guild H.I.P. Members

The brochure on H.I.P. which reached the Guild members some time ago failed to list H.I.P. benefits accruing to members who reside outside the City's five boroughs and Nassau County.

"Out-of-area" service is given on a cash payment basis, i.e., claims are made directly to H.I.P. for home and office visits of general physician and also for surgical procedures performed in a hospital. The home and office visits are indemnified at $4 and $2.50 respectively, while surgical expenses are covered up to a maximum of $300.00.

This should be an inducement to those Guild members who reside outside the New York City and Nassau County area.

Premiums for "out-of-area" members are not based on variations of income. There is one basic charge of $103.68 per family for the year.

If further information is required about this type of coverage, the Guild will provide you with a special brochure covering this aspect of H.I.P. service.

A special Guild committee is presently engaged in a telephone canvass to obtain the balance of the necessary percentage of members to satisfy H.I.P.'s underwriting requirements.

Those members who have not yet replied to the Guild's offer of H.I.P. and Blue Cross services should do so now. For information we refer you to the articles on the subject in the December 1950 and January 1951 *New York Guild Lawyer*, as well as to the brochures mailed to you in December.

CITY SALES TAXES

(Continued from page 1)

quires payment, and this payment may be demanded by the comptroller. If the taxpayer feels that he is not liable, he has two alternatives:

1) to file and pay "under protest", or

2) fail to file and wait for the comptroller to seek him out and make the assessment against him. The taxpayer has thirty days in which to request a hearing before the comptroller if he is dissatisfied with the assessment. After the hearing and after having exhausted the administrative remedy, the taxpayer has thirty days in which to seek certiorari review under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Act. As a condition to review, however, he must deposit the full amount of the assessment and interest and file a bond to cover costs. If the taxpayer has paid, he has one year in which to file a request for a refund, then he goes through the same review procedure. It is not necessary to pay "under protest" in order to request a refund, except under the Business Tax Law (protest payments on all other taxes were made unnecessary in 1949).

Hearing Within 30 Days

Before the auditor's final report is filed, the taxpayer has a right to request an interview with the audit section. After the report, and after the "deficiency assessment" is issued, a hearing can be requested within 30 days. (During this time the taxpayer has an opportunity to discuss the situation with the accounting section (an opportunity to settle the claim).) This is a formal hearing, in which a record is taken and the rules of evidence are closely adhered to, unlike the procedure before the State Tax Commission. Mr. Donner stressed as a most important point in this hearing the fact that there is a *presumption that all the taxpayer's receipts are taxable* and that the burden is on the taxpayer to show that his return was correct and that any exemptions which were taken were justified.

The "Final Determination" which results from the hearing is generally unfavorable to the taxpayer (an initial determination is rarely modified) since any doubts are generally resolved in favor of taxability. The taxpayer has 30 days in which to petition for review under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Act, and a surety company bond may be posted in lieu of cash, except under the Business Tax Law.

Remedies Not Exclusive

Although the City has taken the position that the above remedies are exclusive, and despite the express provisions of the statute providing for exclusive remedies, it has been sustained that a non-statutory review proceeding can be instituted (e.g., declaratory judgment actions; actions for money had and received). The speaker suggested several advantages of the non-statutory remedies:

1) a "hearing officer" is controlled by the prior determination,

2) no bond is necessary,

3) the City is at a disadvantage in the courts where it is merely another litigant,

4) a trial will give the litigant an advantage as the standards set by Article 78 make the position of the taxpayer difficult—all Article 78 reviews are heard in the Appellate Division in the first instance.

As the final point in his discussion, Mr. Donner referred to the Bulk Sales Provision which provides that a *purchaser must* —10 days before the transfer is effectuated, send a notice by registered mail to the Comptroller, advising him of the terms and conditions of the proposed sale. If the comptroller then advises the purchaser that there is a *possible* claim against the seller, then the purchaser can be held personally liable for this liability of the seller. The Bulk Sales Unit will work out the possible liability (it takes about 10 days). There is no definition in the statute as to the extent of this liability. (The purchaser can conceivably be held liable for more than the entire purchase price.) An interesting query, as yet unanswered, is, what happens if the purchaser then sells, is the new purchaser responsible for any liability of the original seller? The Statute of Limitations on this Bulk Sales Provision is three years from the date of filing a return. A lively question period followed the lecture, with most of the questions directed at this Bulk Sales Provision.

Leonard Yoswein.

Wife Induced by Fraud to Accept Property Settlement May Not Sue for Damages

The plaintiff wife alleged that in order to induce her to accept a proposed property settlement, defendant husband had fraudulently misrepresented his net worth and demanded judgment for damages resulting from the misrepresentation. Held: *Complaint dismissed. The wife's remedy is to attack the validity of the agreement and to have it rescinded. Weintraub* v. *Weintraub*, 276 A. D. 355.

Carl Jack R.

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Highlights of Recent Decisions

By Harry I. Harris

Service of Process on Non-Residents

Service of a summons effected upon defendant pursuant to Section 52 of the V. & T. L. in an action in which the complaint alleges that plaintiff pedestrian was injured when she was struck by a sheet of cardboard, which defendant was unloading from its truck is set aside since such service is permissible only where the accident arises from the operation of a motor vehicle. (*Mulligan* v. *Jersey Truck Renters*, 196 M. 828.)

Proceeding to Remove "Oliver Twist"

In a proceeding under *Article* 78, of the *Civil Practice Act*, the petitioner charged that the two books are objectionable because they tend to engender hatred of the Jew as a person and as a race.

Held: Petition dismissed. Di Giovanna, Justice.

"Except where a book has been maliciously written for the apparent purpose of promoting and fomenting a bigoted and intolerant hatred against a particular racial or religious group, public interest in a free and democratic society does not warrant or encourage the suppression of any book at the whim of any unduly sensitive person or group of persons, merely because a character described in such a book as belonging to a particular race or religion is portrayed in a derogatory offensive manner. The necessity for the suppression of such a book must clearly depend upon the intent and motive which has actuated the author in making such a portrayal." Rosenberg v. *Board of Education of N. Y.*, 92 N. Y. S. 2d 344.

* * *

Alimony Judgment Creditor May Attach Proceeds of Insurance Policy

A former wife obtained a judgment against her former husband for arrears of alimony. The Court granted her application under C. P. A. Sec. 794, and directed the insurance company to pay over to her as judgment creditor the cash surrender value of insurance policies on the life of the husband. The provisions of sec. 166 of the Insurance Law exempting the proceeds of the policy from the claims of insured's creditors are not applicable to an alimony judgment creditor. *Smith* v. *Smith*, 198 M. 400.

BOOK REVIEW

Unions Before the Bar

By Elias Lieberman

Harper & Bros. (1950). $5.00.

Elias Lieberman is one of the elder statesmen of the labor bar. Unlike most of his practicing colleagues he has shown both interest and facility in non-technical discussion of labor law. The title of his first book, "The Collective Labor Agreement: How to Negotiate and Draft the Contract", sufficiently describes its contents; it was a first venture in a new field. It is surprising that no one has sought to supplement it in the manner required by the legislation and decisions of the last decade.

In "Unions Before the Bar" Mr. Lieberman has again broken new ground to the advantage of trade unionist and labor lawyer. It consists principally of twenty-five chapters, each devoted to one or more leading judicial decisions in the field of labor law. The selection is an excellent one, beginning with the Philadelphia Cordwainers case of 1806 and concluding with the 1949 Supreme Court decisions upholding state restrictions upon the closed shop. It includes such cases as *Adair, Duplex* and *Loewe* v. *Lawlor,* which confronted New Deal courts and legislatures; three of the leading cases under the National Labor Relations Act: *Jones & Laughlin, Wallace* and *Fansteel;* three leading recent labor anti-trust cases—and of course *U. S.* v. *Lewis.* There is also a keen analysis of the Taft-Hartley Law.

What is there that distinguishes this book from any casebook on labor law? Why should not the lawyer, at least, read the cases instead of the author's discussion of them? The answers are suggested by a glance at Mr. Lieberman's chapter bibliography; they are proved by the reading of a single chapter. Mr. Lieberman gives you the following which are usually absent from or inadequately portrayed in the decisions: the economic background to the litigation, the strategy of counsel, the proceedings in the trial court where relevant, the arguments of btoh sides, legal analysis of the decision and its effect upon the labor movement.

For example, *Loewe* v. *Lawlor,* the Danbury Hatters case, is known to lawyers for its application of the Sherman Act to labor; the layman recalls dimly that it involved the foreclosure of workers' homes. Mr. Lieberman first discusses the effects of nitrate of mercury upon the health of hat workers and then subsequent unionization; then the union and employer preparations for war in the industry. We then study the trial and appellate proceedings on the union's demurrer, the defendant's arguments and the meaning of the Supreme Court's decision applying the Sherman Act to the case. Again we make the round of courts: two trials, two circuit court decisions and the Supreme Court action. Then Mr. Lieberman gives us the critical analyses of the decision by such experts as Edward Berman and Louis B. Boudin and himself on the basis of legislative history and the court's own "Rule of Reason". Finally, the effect of the decision upon the workers involved, the labor movement and Mr. Loewe, whose grandson several decades later became a member of the hatters' union.

Mr. Lieberman has achieved his aim "to make the book informative without being technical". The court cases were "humanized" without however sacrificing legal accuracy. The general practitioner who must be concerned with so great a social, economic and political force as the labor movement will do well to read the book. The many new problems that confront us today increase rather than negative the value of the book. From it we can see the critical importance of protecting the rights of self-organization; we can recognize the germs of much of the current legislative and judicial action. The study of history always teaches.

LEONARD B. BOUDIN

PICTURES AND SCULPTURES AT REBATES THROUGH GUILD

The City Chapter has made arrangements with the A. C. A. Gallery, located on 57th Street, to obtain oil paintings, water colors, prints, and sculptures for Guild members and their friends at a saving to the purchaser. Such artists as Philip Evergood, Aaron Goodelman, Lena Gurr, Robert Gwathmey, Mervin Jules, Charles White, Gregorio Prtsopino, Anton Refregier, Moses Soyer, A. Tromka, Anthony Toney, Herb Kruckman and others have given the Gallery permission to reduce the prices of their work so that the Guild may benefit thereby. You are invited to the Gallery and when you make your selection, please tell Mr. Baron, the manager, that you are a Guild member.

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In Appreciation of Our Printer

The Editorial Board expresses the grateful appreciation of the members of the New York Chapter of the Guild to Mr. Samuel Shookhoff of THE HECLA PRESS for printing the New York Guild Lawyer without cost to the Guild. The Editorial Board asks the members of the Guild to show their appreciation to Mr. Shookhoff by giving their law printing to THE HECLA PRESS and thus make the continued and uninterrupted publication of the New York Guild Lawyer possible. THE HECLA PRESS is located at 225 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y. Phone WAtkins 4-1360.

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NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
902 - 20th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

April 15, 1951.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ON

THE CASE OF UNITED STATES vs. DUBOIS, et al.

Five men and women have been indicted as officers of an association known as the Peace Information Center, for failing to register themselves as foreign agents. The defendants are citizens of repute, among them the world renowned Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, the outstanding scholar of Negro culture and history in our country. When requested to register as a foreign agent the Center refused to do so, asserting that the Centre acted in no way for a foreign principal, but only to advance a program which it believed was in the interest of peace.

In our view, the indictment in this case is based solely on the thesis that it is a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act for American citizens who acting together in private, non-governmental association for the purpose of propogating and advocating their ideas on peace, to have a common interest with similar private non-governmental, peace associations in other countries. We believe that it was never the intent of Congress, in adopting a Foreign Agents Registration Act, that it be so applied by the executive branch of government. It is clear that the Act, when so applied, violates the rights of speech, press and assembly protected by the First Amendment precisely against such government interference.

25-10-18

The members and officers of the Peace Information Center had good reason to believe that to register as foreign agents would -- apart from the factual misstatement involved -- tend to discredit the aims and activities of this association; that it would furnish unfair weapons of opposition to its adversaries, and that it would prevent the true consideration by the people of the merits of the ideas and proposals advocated through the Peace Information Center should they be held out as representing not their voluntary, independent opinion but a foreign commodity marketed by hired domestic agents. It is apparent that the indictment was intended mainly to interfere with efforts for peace. A second intent, revealed particularly by the indictment of Dr. DuBois, a man of 83 years, and one of the foremost leaders of the Negro people in the fight for full civil rights, is to warn other militant Negro leaders to refrain from activity with which the present policy of the government is in disagreement or act at their peril.

It should be remembered that the greatest vice of any law which encroaches upon the area of the First Amendment rights is that it interferes, not only with the right of persons to utter opinions, but also with the right of the people to hear and adjudge them without governmental interference or pressure.

Because the government, in indicting these men and women, has construed the statute so as to violate the Constitution, the National Lawyers Guild is called upon to defend the fundamental rights thus threatened. It authorizes its Committee on Constitutional Liberties to apply for leave to intervene as amicus curiae and to take such other action as may be appropriate. It authorizes its officers to communicate this statement to the Attorney General of the United States and urge that the indictment be withdrawn.

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Are American citizens who come together in private, non-governmental associations for the purpose of propagating and advocating their ideas on peace, to be subjected to government control and registration as foreign agents because of their common interest with similar private, non-governmental, peace associations in other countries? We believe that it was never the intent of Congress, in adopting a Foreign Agents Registration Act, that it be so applied by the executive branch of government It is clear that the Act, when so applied, violates the rights of speech, press and assembly protected by the First Amendment precisely against such government interference.

The members and officers of the Peace Information Centre had good reason to believe that to register as foreign agents would - apart from the factual misstatement involved - tend to discredit the aims and activities of this association; that it would furnish unfair weapons of opposition to its adversaries, and that it would prevent the true consideration by the people of the merits of the ideas and proposals advocated through the Peace Information Centre should they be held out as representing not their voluntary, independent opinion but a foreign commodity marketed by ~~hired~~ domestic agents. ~~Since the organization had ceased to function months before it was indicted,~~ It ~~seems~~ apparent that the indictment was intended mainly to ~~prejudice its effort~~. The misuse of governmental authority thus to interfere with the free interchange of ideas is apparent.

It should be remembered that the greatest vice of any law which encroaches upon the area of First Amendment rights is that it interferes, not only with the right of persons to utter opinions, but also with the right of the people to hear and adjudge them without governmental interference or pressure.

Because the government, in indicting these men and women, has construed the statute so as to violate the Constitution, the National Lawyers Guild is called upon to defend the fundamental rights thus threatened. It authorizes its Committee on Constitutional Liberties to apply for leave to intervene as amicus curiae, and to take such other action as may be appropriate.

Request McGrath to drop ~~indictment~~ prosecution

[Nat'l Union of Marine Cooks + Stewards]

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55-9-42

Mr. Leon Straus, Executive Secretary
Fur Dressers & Dyers Union, Joint Board
245 Seventh
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Straus:

We have received the March 29th communication of the Committee to Defend the Advocates of Peace, including the Fact Sheet and the sample resolution.

We request that identical communications be sent to all our Branch offices, as listed on the attached sheet.

We will ask our Branches to go into action immediately on request number one.

In regard to request number two, and the contribution of funds toward the defense of Dr. DuBois and his associates, it will be necessary for us to take this matter up with our General Council at its next meeting on April 23. I am certain I can assure you that our General Council will take action to contribute funds toward this most important struggle, the fight for peace.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Eddie Tangen

EDDIE TANGEN
Secretary-Treasurer

ET/kt
uopwa 34

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In February of this year, Dr.W.E.B.DuBois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center were indicted and arraigned for alleged violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The indictments cannot be separated from the national background of deliberately engendered war hysteria and unremitting assault upon the historic rights and privileges of the citizens of this country. In particular the indictments must be viewed as an assault upon the right to speak on the most critical issue of our time -- peace!

The indictment of Dr.DuBois must be judged in the list of his fifty years of service to humanity as scholar,educator and militant fighter for peace and freedom.

The attack upon Dr.DuBois is an attack upon the struggle of the Negro people for equal rights.

The attempt to silence Dr.DuBois is an attempt to mute the powerful voice of millions of colonial people.

The threat to imprison Dr.DuBois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center is an open threat to jail all those who would speak out for peace.

THEREFORE, we the members of the New York Branch of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards oppose the indictment of Dr.DuBois and his associated.

We call upon the U.S.Attorney General and the Department of Justice to stop the persecution; also on President Truman to use his good office to the end that the indictments be dropped.

NATIONAL UNION OF MARINE COOKS
AND STEWARDS

NEW YORK BRANCH

Concurred in and adopted
Regular membership meeting
of April 5,1951

NATIONAL UNION of MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS

86 COMMERCIAL ST., SAN FRANCISCO 11 , CALIFORNIA SUTTER 1-8657

New York Branch
148 Liberty Street
New York 6, New York
REctor 2-8655

April 9,1951

35-4-23

Committee to Defend the
Advocates of Peace,
16-18 West 29th Street,
Room #311,
New York, 1, N.Y.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

New York Branch of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards at regular membership meeting of April 5th went on record to adopt the enclosed resolution; and it was sent to the various places indicated thereon.

Fraternally and sincerely,

IRV DVORIN, Agent
New York Branch.

ID:FG
dpowa #16

65-9-41

April 10, 1951

Eddie Tangen, Sec'y.-Treas.
National Union of Marine Cooks
and Stewards
86 Commercial Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Brother Tangen:

Thank you for your communication of April 2nd.

Communications will be sent out to your branch offices as you requested and I am certain that with your efforts and those of Brother Bryson, your General Council will do as much as it can in connection with Dr. DuBois.

Fraternally yours,

Leon Straus
Executive Secretary

65/dpowa

cc: Committee to Defend
the Advocates of Peace

NATIONAL UNION of MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS

86 COMMERCIAL ST., SAN FRANCISCO 11 , CALIFORNIA SUTTER 1-8657

New York Branch
148 Liberty Street
New York 6, New York
REctor 2-8655

April 21,1951

25-9-12

Mr.Leon Strauss,
Committee to Defend the
Advocates of Peace,
16-18 West 29th Street,
Room #311,
New York, 1, N.Y.

Dear Bro. Strauss:

Replying to your letter of April 13th, please be advised that we have already sent out the resolutions and protests on the Dr. DuBois case.

Financial contribution will be taken up at our General Council meeting, which will be in session by the time you receive this letter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

IRV DVORIN, Agent
New York Branch.

ID:FG
dpowa #16

NATIONAL UNION of MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS
86 COMMERCIAL ST., SAN FRANCISCO 11 , CALIFORNIA SUTTER 1-8657

May 9, 1951

Alice Citron, Secretary
National Committee to Defend
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Room 311, 16-18 W. 29th Street
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Sister Citron:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 1st, 1951.

Brother Robeson is still here, and we will discuss the matter with him.

We hope that we can take the initiative on the Coast, and along with the ILWU, carry on the campaign in support of this great fighter.

Until later, then, and with best wishes, most

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

HUGH BRYSON
President

HB/kt
uopwa 34

NATIONAL UNION of MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS
86 COMMERCIAL ST., SAN FRANCISCO 11 , CALIFORNIA SUTTER 1-8657

December 7, 1951

Alice Citron
National Committee to Defend Dr.
W.E.B. DuBois
16 W. 29th Street, Room 1224
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Sister Citron:

Thanks very much for your note of December 5, 1951. We appreciate your stating that our prestige and support we gave assisted greatly in getting justice in this case, for this great leader Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates.

We note there are still some finances needed to give support to the attorneys who have done an outstanding job, and our Union, of course, will take this matter up.

Unfortunately, our General Council won't be meeting for some time, and the request must be taken up there before any donation can be made. If the money is still needed by the time the General Council meets, we will certainly do what we can to assist in eliminating the debt we owe the attorneys.

Thanking you for writing, we remain, most

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

HUGH BRYSON
President

HB/kt
uopwa 34

24-45-45

25-12-55

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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MA120 DEA091 DE LLE055 NL PD=DETROIT MICH 20= 1951 NOV 21 AM 5 06

DR W E B DUBOIS=

:CARE ALICE CITRIN NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND

DR DUBOIS AND ASSOC ~~16 WEST 29 ST ROOM 1222~~ NYK=

:WE REJOICE AT THE VICTORY OF DECENCY OVER THE WAR PLOTTERS

THIS IS AN INSPIRATION TO ALL PEACE LOVERS TO CONTINUE

THEIR BATTLE FOR PEACE=

NATIONAL WOMENS APPEAL FOR PROTECTION OF THE

FOREIGN BORN MICHIGAN CHAPTER=

43

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

E

NATIONAL WORKERS FEDERATION
OF LEATHER AND PELT AND AFFILIATES

Paris, November 8, 1951

Dr. W. B. DuBois

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The leather and pelt workers of France have learned with indignation about the proceedings directed against you by your government.

The workers of our industry evaluate highly your efforts, as well as those of thousands of your countrymen, that you are expending in behalf of peace despite all the risks that they involve in your country.

25-19-34

By starting proceedings against men of your merit for the sole reason of their advocacy of peace, your government while unmasking its aggressive designs, reveals its increasing fright of the peace movement which is gaining everyday in power and effectiveness throughout the world including the United States.

Dear Dr. DuBois, we send you the expression of our warmest regards and gratitude for your valuable contribution to the fight against war, for your defense of man's most precious goods which is peace.

We take the firm resolve to do everything possible to force back those who have the pretention to drag you to court, to strengthen more among the workers of our industry, the movement which will stop the warmongers in the United States and elsewhere and to save peace.

Please receive, dear Dr. DuBois, our most fraternal regards.

FOR THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
LEATHER AND PELT

R. HABERT
Secretary

A

25-9-56

NATIONAL WORKERS FEDERATION OF LEATHER AND
PELT AND AFFILIATES

"Dr. DuBois:

"We take the firm resolve to do everything possible to force back those who have the pretention to drag you to court, to strengthen more among the workers of our industry, the movement which will stop the warmongers in the United States and elsewhere and to save peace.

R HABERT SECRETARY"

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19 NORTH CLARK ST. NEAR MADISON

CHICAGO 2

6/30/1951.

Dear Dr. DuBois,-

Congratulations on the masterful summary which you presented to the Conference last Evening. It was a fine piece of work.

good cheer Scott Nearing.

24-38-3

SCOTT NEARING

JAMAICA,
VERMONT

"WORLD EVENTS"
125 FIFTH STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

Aug. 21, 1951

Dear Alice Citron:

Yours of yesterday just received. We can do much better than merely to send a protest to the federal officials concerned.

If you can supply us with the material, we can distribute 100 to 150 sets of your literature but unfortunately we are not in a position to purchase it, as the funds entrusted to us are earmarked for the dissemination of Scott Nearing's writings. And our personal resources - of those of us who have not been forced out of our government jobs - are being continually drained by the many deserving appeals.

Could you send us 150 or so of Albert Kahn's booklet, together with an equal quantity of whatever else you would like to have distributed, including by all means your letterhead or something with your splendid list of sponsors?

We can guarantee prime individual distribution for all material you send us along this line. Not a piece will be wasted. If you want to check on this, just ask Belfrage or John MacManus of National Guardian or Donald Schoolman, of New World Review - or others we could mention.

If you wish to take advantage of this offer, please send the material AT ONCE, as we have right now and unusual opportunity.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Frederick A. Olsson

Chairman of the
World Events Committee

24-47-97

You are invited to subscribe to

World Events

a 24-page non-partisan, scientific analysis of international affairs by Scott Nearing, issued quarterly as a non-profit, educational undertaking.

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Shall we send you extra copies for distribution? Peace

"PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES"

By Scott Nearing

MORE than thirty years have passed since July 1914. During those years "responsible statesmen" have been making decisions and giving directives that have involved the happiness, liberty and lives of hundreds of millions. It has been my job to read those decisions and directives—thousands of them. As I pass them in review, I am struck by the frequency with which the statesmen used the words "peace" and "prosperity" in a period that was characterized by war and depression.

24-42-6

Here is a recent example. Some years ago, Secretary Cordell Hull made a series of speeches in which he declared peace to be "normal" and war "abnormal." It was no concern of his that Block, in his *Future of War*, had shown that, in the past 2,500 years, the world has enjoyed peace one year in 12 and war the other 11 years. It made no difference to him that, since 1878, there have been four "peace" years and that the last of these years was 1910. He was unconcerned when military scientists referred to peace as "the interval between wars" and social scientists like N. J. Spykman wrote that "war is unpleasant, but it is an inherent part of state systems composed of sovereign independent units" (*America's Strategy in World Politics*, p. 25). Mr. Hull had found a phrase that sounded well and went over with the public and, without examining its validity, he repeated it again and again.

The latest edition of the phrase is "peace-

loving peoples." American delegates to the Moscow Conference, headed by Secretary Hull, were evidently responsible for getting the phrase into the Moscow Declaration. When Secretary Hull opened the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, he used the phrase seven times in a twenty-minute talk. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Acting Secretary of State, in reviewing the D. O. Conference, opined that "the peace-loving peoples of the world will be heartened and encouraged by what we have accomplished." At the same time, Secretary Hull spoke of "the cruel and barbarous enemy" and contrasted them with "the peace-loving peoples." President Roosevelt used the phrase four times in his speech of Oct. 21, 1944.

Who are the peace-loving peoples? Of course, all peoples describe themselves as peace-loving. There is not a people on earth that would voluntarily line up under the banners of war. That is why all modern wars are "defensive."

This, however, is not a question of assertion or of sentiment, but of fact. Look over the record. Who has fought the recent wars?

Prof. Quincy Wright (University of Chicago), with a number of associates, recently completed a two-volume *Study of War*, covering the years 1480-1941. Here is a part of Prof. Wright's list of the number of wars in which various nations have taken part:

Great Britain	78 wars	Italy	25 wars
France	71 wars	Holland	23 wars
Spain	64 wars	Germany	23 wars
Russia	61 wars	Denmark	20 wars
Austria	52 wars	China	11 wars
Turkey	43 wars	Japan	9 wars
Sweden	26 wars		

Prof. Wright credits the U.S.A. with 13 wars in 150 years, but the War Department records show 110 wars fought against the Indians alone.

Of the 278 wars listed by Prof. Wright, 178, or two-thirds, were fought mainly in Europe.

That is the record. Among the chief nations during the past 461 years, Britain and France head the list of war-makers, while Germany and Japan stand at the bottom of the column.

The "peace-loving peoples" phrase is only one example of the verbal irresponsibility of present-day statesmen. Prime Minister Chamberlain's "Peace in our time," Prime Minister Churchill's "I have every hope that a wise and harmonious settlement will be made in confidence and amity between the Great Powers" (speech to Commons, Oct. 28, 1944), President Roosevelt's "The vast majority of the people of Argentina have remained steadfast in their faith in their own free, democratic traditions" (press release, Sept. 29, 1944), are all examples of utterances unrelated to the facts.

There are two possible explanations for these irresponsible official utterances. The first is that the statesmen do not know what they are talking about. This ignorance alibi is charitable, if not creditable, to those involved.

The more probable explanation is that the statesmen are serving a class interest in a class-divided community. And, serving this interest, they must (1) fool their class rivals and (2) keep the factory-cannon-fodder loyal to the class interests for which they speak.

Reprinted from "World Events," a periodical analysis and interpretation of international affairs by Scott Nearing.

(OVER)

[Nejedly]

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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=HEALTH AND NEW SUCCESSES IN YOU FUTURE ACTIVITY AND FIGHT FOR PEACE YOURSX SINCERELY=

=PROFESOR DR Z NEJEDLY MINISTR OD EDUCATION PRAGUE=

25-18-78

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

531 Visitacion ave
Brisbane Calif.
Dec. 3, 1951.

Dear Sir:

How I wish I could do more to help our cause. Since I am a widow it makes it hard for me. This rotten form of government does not want piece at any cost. As long as this rotten bunch of militorists and the two old parties have any thing to say we will keep right on the way things are going. The stuped young people are so dumb.

I sincerely hope this small contribution will be the means of establishing piece forever.

Sincerely.

Mrs. Veda Nelson.

1-44-42

[Walter M. Nelson]

2/6/51

W. E. B. DU BOIS TESTIMONIAL SPONSORING COMMITTEE

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I enclose $ ..... for ..... reservations at $7.50 each for the Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Dinner at the Essex House Hotel, 160 Central Park South, Friday, February 23, 1951, at 7:00 P.M.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Please make checks payable to Dr. Walter M. Beekman, Treasurer

(Please list your guests on the reverse side)

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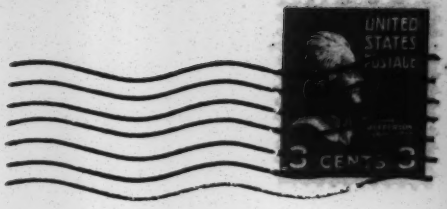
35-15-32



W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee

7 West 125th Street

New York 27, N. Y.

412

12-31-52

Walter M. Nelson
Attorney and Counsellor
1438 Dime Building
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

WOODWARD 2-8351

May 17th, 1951

Hon. Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The dangerous depth to which the McCarthy-Taft Combination has apparently forced judicial action in this country has a poignant measure in the prosecution of Dr. William E. B. DuBois.

Your intervention to put a stop to the shameful prosecution of him would be a wholesome exercise of presidential power in a situation glaringly in need of wholesomeness.

Very truly yours,

Copy

Walter M. Nelson

WMN:lk

cc to: National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
and Associates in the Peace Information Center
16-18 West 29th Street
New York 1, New York

COPY

24-42-43

25-18-58

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DR WEB DUBOIS 23 WEST 26 STREET

NEWYORK

JE VOUS SOUHAITE UNE LONGUE VIE AU SERVICE DU PROGRES ET DE LA PAIX

PIETRO NENNI

1 Member of Parliament

1951 FEB 23 AM 10:26

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April 10, 1951

Mr. A. M. Nesbit
Hardenville
Missouri

Dear Mr. Nesbit:

I have a copy of your letter to the NATIONAL GUARDINA, and thank you for letting me read it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-15-21

Camp Speeches

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

January 18,1951

George Murphy
Freedom Associates
53 West 125th Street
New York 27,N.Y.

Dear George:

We are still considering publication of Dr.Du Bois' 1950 election campaign speeches, and I am most anxious to have some of my associates read them so that we can arrive at a collective decision on this matter. As you know, one of the big difficulties is that we are in the main pamphlet publishers, not book publishers, and most of our titles are 2¢,3¢,5¢, and 10¢ pamphlets designed for mass circulation.

However, without waiting for a final decision on the question of putting out Dr.Du Bois' book of speeches, I would like to raise with you for immediate action something more along our own line of publishing activity.

2-4-41-17

Attached is a brief extract from the very first speech of Dr.Du Bois. It is, in our opinion, a brilliant and devastating attack on the current anti-Red hysteria, and its very simplicity, incisiveness, lucidity add enormously to the total impact of its force. Would it be possible for Dr.DuBois to takes this "thesis" as a starting point, as an opener,for a brief 2200-word pamphlet, what we call a "pocket-size" pamphlet? Enclosed are a few of our recent pocket-size pamphlets, all 2-cents in price, and all of mass distribution character. The one by Dr.Herbert Aptheker receive a circulation of over a quarter million copies, the others ranging up to 400,000. The point is that these pamphlets reach workers, they reach an audience, the great majority of whom most probably never read the books by Dr.Du Bois, but who may want to read his books when they have made his acquaintance through one of these little pocket pamphlets which can be read in 7-8 minutes. It seems to me more important than anything else today to "reach the millions" and help set them in motion in the fight for peace and freedom.

While we as a practice usually pay no more than $25 to any of our authors for a manuscript, we would try to do more in the case of a pamphlet by Dr.DuBois because we know that it would be so extremely important to develop this new -- for Dr.Du Bois -- medium of circulating his ideas and opinions. In conveying to him our suggestion, please bear in mind that we function on the principle of publishing our pamphlets at the lowest possible price in order to make our literature available to the maximum number of workers, even those to whom payment of 2-3¢ is something of a hardship.

Clearly, the pocket-size pamphlet does not allow for the rounded-out development of ideas; it does not permit thorough documentation or the marshalling of data and statistics. Its very limitations constitutes a challenge. But the skilfull pamphleteer can effectively use the weapon of reason, anger, indignation.

We hope you find the opportunity soon to talk this over with Dr.Du Bois, and let us know his reaction. We could go ahead fast if he agrees.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Fields

jf/f

"I Take My Stand For Peace"

HEAR

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS

One of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Consultant, UNO, 1945; Former Editor, "The Crisis", 1910-1934; Author, "Souls of Black Folk", "World and Africa" and other books.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1951

8:00 P.M.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH

23rd and Ogden St.

AUSPICES: Denver Branch, Nat'l. Ass'n. for Advancement of Colored People

W. F. Turner, Pres. Mrs. Mildred Stephenson, Sec'y. A. S. Fisher, Treas.

NEW TIMES AND ETHIOPIA NEWS
FOR LIBERTY, INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND DEMOCRACY

Founder and Editor
E. SYLVIA PANKHURST

London, September 15, 1951
2d. Weekly No. 800
Founded 1936

PRINCESS TSAHAI
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

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H.I.H. Princess Tenagne Work Haile Sellassie of Ethiopia.

CHAIRMAN:
Lord Winster.

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Hon. Chartered Accountants,
88, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
Please make cheques, etc., payable to Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital Fund.

To Name a Cradle in Princess Tsahai Hospital

Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland Proceedings of Synod

Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital—Church's Name Above Crib.—The Clerk read a letter from Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst, Hon. Secretary of the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, acknowledging the Synod's gift of £50 to the hospital, and making the suggestion that as £50 is "the sum set down for the naming of a cradle in the hospital," the Synod might agree to have the name of the F.P. Church placed above a cradle or crib in the hospital. The Synod fell in with this suggestion, and Rev. Wm. Maclean moved: "That the suggestion that a plaque with the name of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland be placed above a crib in the Princess Tsahai Hospital, Ethiopia, be adopted," which Mr. D. G. Mackenzie seconded, and this was approved.

MORE DISCUSSIONS IN ERITREA

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER IN ERITREA PRESS RELEASE

August 25, 1951

Co-operation Essential

Co-operation is an essential prerequisite to the successful implementation of Federation. This was the theme of the United Nations Commissioner's advice to the people of Eritrea as he toured the Western Province and held consultations with the inhabitants regarding the Eritrean constitution.

Renewed assurance by the Commissioner that the traditions, religions and languages of the inhabitants would be given adequate protection inspired a revival of confidence in the work of implementing the United Nations resolution and delegates at the different meetings reiterated their determination to co-operate in bringing about a Federation in keeping with the terms laid down in the decision reached by the General Assembly.

Necessity of Unity and Brotherhood

The Commissioner emphasised the necessity of unity and brotherhood among Eritreans, as well as friendship for and close co-operation with Ethiopia, and proper respect for the authority of the Emperor, who would be head of the Federation. The Constitution would be the legal basis for Eritrean self-government and while it was essential that the integrity of Eritrean territory be preserved, it was also of paramount importance that there be continued unity among the population, and that understanding and co-operation be exercised in all relations with the Federation.

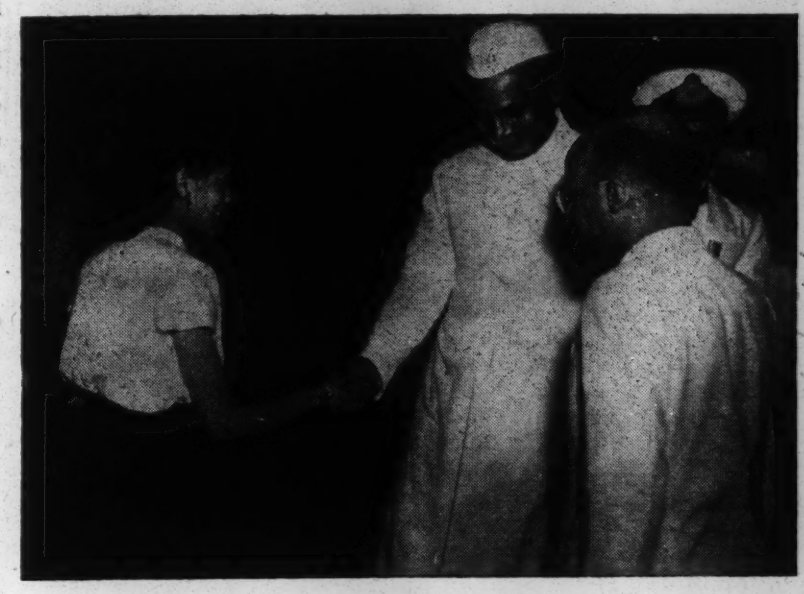
The Future Federal Constitution

Mr. Anze Matienzo explained that his specific duty was to draft a constitution for Eritrea, and he pointed out that the United Nations resolution provided for a plan of Federation, whereby an autonomous Eritrea would become federated with Ethiopia under the crown of the Emperor. During the course of the earlier visits he had made throughout the territory he had been gratified to know that Federation was accepted unanimously! this second tour of the territory was for the purpose of obtaining opinions which would serve as a guide in enabling him to properly understand the current trend of thought and give tangible expression to the wishes of the inhabitants when he drafted the Constitution.

An Adequate Administration

The Commissioner noted that four questions, which he had introduced merely as examples in

(continued on page 3, col. 1)



At the Reception by the Ethiopian Minister to India, H.E. Ato Emmanuel Abraham, on May 5. Left to Right: Mrs. Emmanuel Abraham, the President of India, the Hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, H. E. Ato Emmanuel Abraham.

Finance in Ethiopia

From the "Continental Daily Mail."

SURVEY OF THE ETHIOPIAN EMPIRE

Of the direct taxes the tax on land is the most important. It includes tithe tax, land tax, and education tax, and as a source of revenue it is second only to the Customs duty. The collection of this tax takes place through the provincial treasuries and their sub-treasuries.

The basis for the tax is the area and there are categories of land, according to fertility, with varying rates. In later years determined efforts have been made to register and classify all land, which is in process of realisation.

Taxation on land has undergone two important reforms since 1941:

1. **Tithe Tax** was originally paid in kind, but due to the difficulties experienced in collecting the tax on this basis the system was changed in 1944 and a fixed rate per gasha of land (40 hectares) has now to be paid in money. The rate varies according to the classification of the land.

2. **Education Tax** was introduced in 1947 and is now collected together with tithe and land tax based on fixed rates per unit according to classification. Whereas the tithe and land tax are at the free disposal of the Central Government the education tax collected is earmarked exclusively for educational purposes within the province where it is collected. To ensure this a local education board has been introduced in each province composed of members chosen from the various districts within the province and with the governor as its president.

TAX REVENUE

Revenue derived from tax on land shows a steady increase. In 1942-43 **Eth.$3,000,000** were collected, and already the following year the amount was more than doubled to Eth.$6,200,000. During the next two years this amount was again practically doubled, collections in 1945-1946 amounting to nearly Eth.$12,000,000. The year 1946-47 showed only a slight increase, but 1947-48 again showed an increase to about Eth.$15,500,000 due to the introduction of the education tax during that year, with a further rise to Eth.$17,000,000 the year after. The proportions of the three categories of tax on land were as follows:

1948-49	Eth.$
Land tax	4,800,000
Tithe tax	7,700,000
Education tax	4,500,000

Income Tax is payable by all persons and businesses within Ethiopia, with very few exceptions. On salaries the present tax amounts to approximately 5 per cent. For businesses a tax of 15 per cent. on net profits is payable. Both rates without any extra taxes on

(continued on page 3, col. 1)

South Africa Behind Bars

From a booklet issued for distribution to the United Nations: G. W. Sisulu, Secretary General, African National Congress, Union of South Africa.

COLOUR DICTATORSHIP IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Over 12,316,000 people inhabit the Union of South Africa to-day. They are Whites (known as Europeans) 2,616,000; Coloureds (of mixed descent) 1,030,000; Indians (grouped together with Chinese as Asiatics) 323,000; and Africans 8,347,000.

It is the practice in South Africa, and has been that of successive governments, to differentiate sharply between all these groups under the policy of segregation or "apartheid," and to reserve for the Whites alone the privilege of full citizenship rights.

In this strict caste society it is the Whites alone who enjoy the full franchise, who legislate in the Union's Parliament, run the administration, hold appointments as magistrates and judges, have unrestricted rights of land ownership, fill the most skilled jobs in industry and the best paid posts in all occupations and professions.

An edifice of laws and administrative practices has been erected to preserve the dominance of the White group.

More than any previous Government, the Malan Government aims at the supremacy of the Whites, the expulsion of the Indian people, although the overwhelming majority were born in South Africa and know no other home — the removal of what limited franchise and other rights are still possessed by the Coloured people, and their relegation to the ranks of cheap, unskilled labour—the denial of all rights to the Africans, their use as cheap, untrained, migratory labour, herded into poverty-stricken reserves, denied political rights, freedom of movement, speech and organisation, prevented from acquiring skills and earning a living wage.

South Africa has experienced two and a half years of rule by the Malan Government. In that period the Government has passed:

(continued on page 3, col. 2)

UNITED NATIONS POSTAGE STAMPS

In the autumn of this year the United Nations Organisation will issue its own postage stamps and will establish a United Nations Post Office, which will replace the Post Office of the United States of America, which now operates at United Nations Headquarters. Ordinary stamps will be issued in eleven denominations, airmail stamps in four denominations.

The designs for the 5 cents, 50 cents and 2 cents United Nations postage stamps are reproduced above.

The five-cent blue (left) is dedicated to the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund. It is designed by S. L. Hartz, of J. Enschede and Sons, Haarlem, Netherlands, who will engrave and print five of the eleven ordinary mail denominations and the four airmail denominations. Thomas de la Rue, London, will print the rest.

The 50-cent steel blue (centre), and the 1½-cents green, are designed by Leon Helguera, a New York illustrator, they depict the new 39-story United Nations Secretariat Building, at East River and 43rd Street, Manhattan, New York, backed by the globe and wreath symbol, which appears above the platform at United Nations General Assemblies. The words United Nations are repeated around the symbol in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

The 2-cent blue (right) and the $1 carmine are designed by J. F. Doeve, of the Enschede Company. United Nations appears in Spanish and Chinese at the top of the stamp and in Russian at the bottom. The words "Peace, Justice, Security," on the ribbon are in English and French.

Ethiopian Ambassador's Reception in New Delhi

Indian President and Prime Minister Nehru Among the Guests

His Excellency Emmanuel Abraham, Ethiopian Minister in India, and Mrs. Abraham gave a reception in New Delhi on May 5th, 1951, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of Ethiopia's Liberation Day.

The Hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, the Hon. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Ministers of the Government of India, the Diplomatic Corps and four hundred other guests attended the reception.

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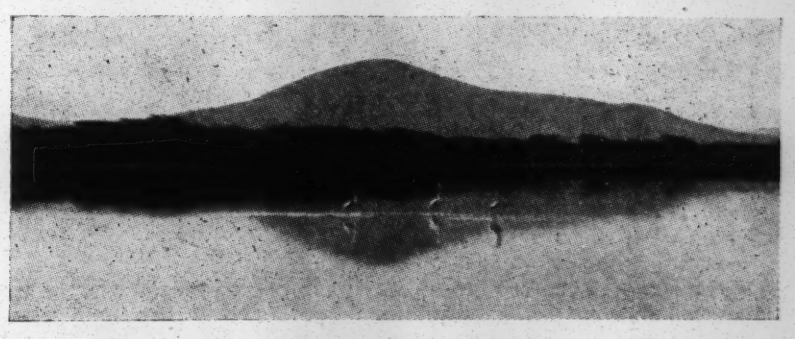
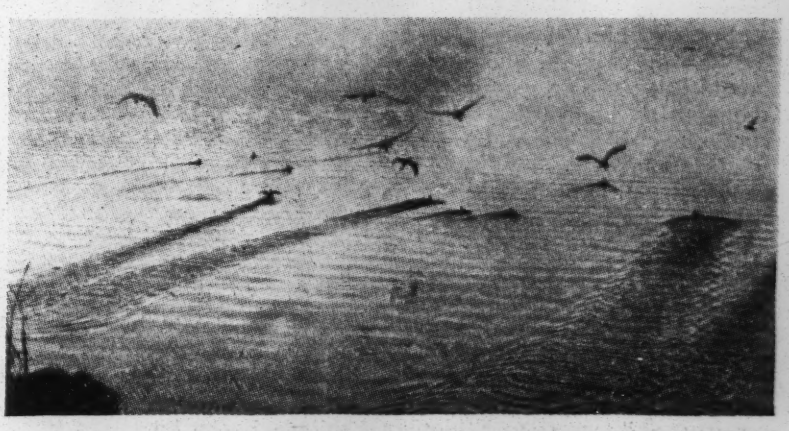


Mountain and Lake.



Glimpses of romantic scenery and bird life await the traveller to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Airlines, the only Convair planes in Africa—photographs from the beautiful book, "Mountain and Sun," by Björn von Rosen (Albert Bonniers, Stockholm).

NEW TIMES AND ETHIOPIA NEWS

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Ethiopia's Growing Prosperity and Greater Prospects

The 26 large page illustrated supplement on the Ethiopian Empire recently published by the "Paris Daily Mail," from which we have republished some articles, indicates the realisation in particularly shrewd business quarters of the vast potential wealth of Ethiopia and the determination of her Emperor, Ministers and people to develop Ethiopian national resources to the full and in the shortest possible time.

This "Paris Daily Mail" supplement, a most impressive publication, extremely objective in tone, makes a new departure in the British Press.

British newspapers in general had hitherto adopted an unrealistic attitude towards our Ethiopian Ally. They had given space to sensational articles by "globe-trotting" journalists who lacked either the time or the temperament which would have caused them to make a serious study of Ethiopian potentialities and of what has been accomplished and is being planned for their development.

The "Paris Daily Mail" article inaugurates a new attitude towards modern Ethiopia by British newspapers. It is not, however, the first important symptom of the awakening of greater international interest in Ethiopian economy. Already in 1948 the Cairo newspaper "La Semaine Egyptienne" published an illustrated supplement of 38 pages on Ethiopia.

About that period also the "Afrika" Institute was formed in the Netherlands with the purpose of promoting Dutch-Ethiopian Trade and cultural relations. The formation of the Institute was followed up by a Netherlands Trade Mission to Ethiopia. Several Dutch firms are now desirous of establishing trade and manufacturing relations with Ethiopia.

In Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Stockholm, New York, Ottawa and elsewhere there is a growing awareness in certain discerning circles of Ethiopia's potential as a source of raw materials and as a market for agricultural, processing and transport machinery and other manufactures.

English Books for Ethiopia

To the literature of the English-speaking countries, Britain, the British Dominions and the United States, Ethiopia offers a market which is almost wholly new and rapidly expanding. Fifty-five thousand students in Ethiopian Government schools to-day acquire fluency in English as their second language, the language in which they receive the greater part of their education, and in which the textbooks used for the majority of the subjects taught in Ethiopian schools above the fourth standard is printed. Emerging from school, the youth of Ethiopia will not cease to require English books.

Soon after the liberation of Ethiopia a well known British educational publisher made, through the Honorary Secretary of the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, a gift of textbooks to the Ethiopian schools. This welcome gift, made in a time of acute poverty and stress to Ethiopian youth, has resulted in a substantial annual order from the Ethiopian Government to the publishing firm in question. The books are good and they have found a permanent place in the studies of the rapidly expanding school population of Ethiopia.

Enhanced Prosperity of Ethiopia

The years since Ethiopia was liberated have been years of extremely great difficulty for her people and her Government. Revenue was at zero in 1942, when Ethiopian Government was resumed. Sacrifice, hard toil, skilful planning, the wise choice of foreign assistants were required to surmount the huge difficulties with which the country was confronted and to achieve the great progress which has been accomplished in the nine years which have elapsed since Ethiopian Government was resumed.

The fruit of the great efforts put forth in the earlier post-liberation years is now being gathered in the enhanced prosperity and happiness of the Ethiopian people.

Eritrea will also Benefit

The Eritreans who during the years since the Italian defeat in 1941 have remained in political turmoil and uncertainty concerning their future and have suffered great economic distress, will shortly share the advantages of Ethiopia's expanding economy, the prosperity which will be derived from the development of her rich natural resources and the commerce with lands overseas which will grow along with the interior development.

Emperor at the Helm

At the helm in this time of sacrifice and struggle lit by brilliant hope has been, of course, the Emperor Haile Selassie, whose tremendous contribution to his nation and to the world of our time history will assess.

We congratulate the editor of the "Paris Daily Mail" on a remarkably fine survey of Ethiopia's achievement, which is in the best journalistic tradition.

In The Press . . .

Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette.

THE BANDITRY IN ERITREA

Asmara, Aug. 17.—The railways, which had ceased operations for some time, have been running normally for the past two weeks, and since last last week all escorted convoys on the roads have been cancelled and the roads are free for use by commercial vehicles at any time.—Lloyd's Agents.

The Scotsman, Edinburgh.

Dutch Firms Transfer from Indonesia to Ethiopia

Dutch business firms are transferring their activities from Indonesia, where they are finding increasing difficulty in continuing their activities to Ethiopia. There they find suitable conditions for economic development at less than half the distance from Holland to Indonesia.

Lack of security is the main reason, making it impossible for European firms to continue work in Indonesia. Moreover, thieving, especially of sugar and copra, is carried on on a grand scale. There is a vast smuggling trade in these commodities through Singapore to the Philippines, where dollars can be obtained instead of worthless Indonesian money.

Cocoa and Sugar can be Grown

Java sugar firms are the latest to explore the possibility of transferring their activities to Ethiopia. Suitable conditions for growing cocoa as well as sugar are being found.

The Emperor Haile Sellassie's Government is favourably disposed to Dutch economic development of his country. He has given three Dutch officials of the former Dutch Administration in the Netherlands East Indies high advisory posts in his Government.

Daily Telegraph, London.

ABYSSINIANS' VALOUR

Abyssinian troops serving with the United Nations in Korea were decorated yesterday shortly after their first encounter with the enemy, reported Reuter, quoting Tokyo headquarters. Men from the Kagnew battalion twice met and defeated superior enemy forces, and were commended for "outstanding courage and fighting ability."

LACK OF MONEY NO BAR TO TRAVEL, SAYS UNESCO

From "United Nations News Features."

PARIS.—A man need not have money in the bank or a wallet full of travellers' checks in order to travel; if he can work, he can travel. He can take a study tour, go to an international summer school, or win a work-and-study scholarship abroad.

"Workers Abroad," published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, as a supplement to Volume II of Unesco's yearly handbook "Study Abroad," presents a comprehensive and detailed survey of fellowships and other opportunities to travel for education.

The supplement is the result of a survey carried out jointly by the International Labour Organisation and Unesco.

The various workers' exchange programmes are roughly divided into four groups:—

international study tours and groups;
international summer schools and seminars;
scholarships for work and study abroad;
the international movement of trainees.

Information is given on scholarships and grants open to manual and non-manual workers, for which academic qualifications are not required.

A chapter is devoted to the results of the International Labour Organisation's inquiry into the international movement of trainees. The agreements governing these international exchanges are listed, giving annual quotas of trainees, conditions and qualifications required by candidates.

The book, which is confined to workers' travel in European countries and in the United States, contains information on group study tours planned by 72 organisations in 11 different countries this year. It also reports that 103 organisations in 13 countries are offering workers' scholarships of varying duration.

* * *

We presume that appropriate arrangements will also be made to cover visits to countries outside Europe and U.S.A.—Editor, "New Times and Ethiopia News."

Financial Times, London.

I.M.F. TRADE IN CURRENCY

Ethiopia Repays Former Dollar Advance

Total currency business handled by the International Monetary Fund in the three months to the end of April is shown at the equivalent of $10.3m. in the Fund's quarterly financial statement. This total was provided by the repurchase by South Africa of South African pounds to the value of $10m., which the Union had sold to the Fund for dollars in earlier years, and a similar repurchase by Ethiopia of Ethiopian currency to the value of $300,000.

These fourth-quarter transactions brought the total of currency business handled by the Fund in the accounting year ended April 30 last to $47.1m. Of this, $28m. arose from the sale of sterling to Brazil against Brazilian cruzeiros, and the remaining $19.1m. from the repurchase from the Fund of non-dollar currencies—Egyptian and South African pounds and Ethiopian dollars—sold to it in exchange for U.S. dollars in earlier years.

Balance Sheet

Business under both headings was on a smaller scale in the past year than in the year to April 30, 1950, when the Fund made sales of U.S. dollars against Brazilian cruzeiros, Australian pounds, Ethiopian dollars and Yugoslav dinars to the value of $51.8m. and made repurchases of U.S. dollars against Belgian francs, Costa Rican colones and Nicaraguan cordobas to the value of $24.2m.

The Fund's balance sheet at April 30 last shows that the deficit of income against expenditure since the Fund's inception had risen to $5.7m. by that time. A year earlier the deficit stood at $3.8m. so that the increase during the past year amounted to $1.9m.

In the previous accounting period the net increase in the cumulative deficit came out at $1.7m.

ETHIOPIAN SCHOOLS

Schools Break-Up for the Summer Holiday

Queen of Sheba, Adua

Before going on holiday at the close of the school year in July, all Ethiopian schools held their speech days and fete days. The "Queen of Sheba School," at the historic town of Adua, ended the school year with 650 pupils; it will re-open after the vacation with 800 whose places, eagerly sought, are assured. Plans are in hand for further extensions of the school to meet the pressing demand for education. Colonel Essays, the president of the school and Governor of the area, congratulated the Director of the school on the result of the year's work.

The Director, in presenting his report, discussed the teaching of music, handicrafts and physical culture and the Scout movement, undertaken by the staff in addition to the regular curriculum.

When the pupils had demonstrated their proficiency in English, Amharic and Tigrinya, and the prizes for the work of the year had been awarded, the public who were present to support and encourage teachers and pupils, contributed upwards of 500 Ethiopian dollars to purchase further equipment for the school. The sale of handicraft work by the pupils in all produced a further 200 dollars; thus 700 dollars, about £100 was generously provided for school equipment. Colonel Essays headed the list of donors with 100 dollars.

Wollo Province Inter-School Sports

Every school in Wollo Province sent six pupils to participate in every item in each set of the inter-school sports, held on the Hothe grounds of the pleasant little town of Dessie, which lies in a hollow among the mountains.

The girls took an equal part in the sports; there were four sets for them and four for boys. The Vice-Governor-General, Dedjazmatch Mangasha Wolde Georgis, opened the sports.

The prizes and shields were distributed three days later at the residence of H.I.H. the Crown Prince, the Vice-Governor-General, the Bishop of Wollo, Ato Dawit, the Mayor of Dessie, and the Provincial Education Officer, were present. Waizero Sehine School (founded by the mother of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress), won the first and third sets, Negus Michael School the shield for the second set and Robit School, the fourth set. Waizero Sehine School, was awarded the championship shield amid hearty cheers.

On the second of the three days of festival held by the Wollo Schools, the Negus Michael School played Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, in Amharic, a valliant effort on the part of the young actors and the translator.

The play aroused tremendous interest among the local audience, to whom this great work of the immortal bard, had been previously unknown.

Mr. M. Daniel, the able organiser of these varied functions, was warmly congratulated.

Awash School

The Awash School breaking-up function coincided with the Emperor's birthday and was thus a dual celebration. The staff and students opened the proceedings by a march through the town, headed by the National colours, red, green and yellow, and a trumpet and drum band. The folk of the town and the people attending the weekly market, who come from far and near, were thus effectively led to the school. The Governor, Kenyazmatch Worade Worka Gabrekidan, presided, accompanied by Mme. Gabrekidan. The Rev. Mamre Tesfae offered prayers, and the Director of the school, Mr. Thomas P. Chellam, addressed the lively and varied gathering. Ato Demisse Damte, a graduate of the Teacher Training School, now a teacher at Awash, translated Mr. Chellam's address. Ato Kithaw Gebeyehu, a teacher of both Amharic and English subjects, also spoke. Some of the pupils who had been instructed by Ato Seyed Thaha, gave Arabic recitations. There were many students' songs, accompanied by trumpet and drums. Prayers and a speech of the Governor concluded the function.

The procession of teachers and students re-formed at the close to conduct the people on their way. Amongst them were many from Adal.

Dire Dawa School

A Speech Day and sports was, of course, also held at Dire Dawa School, in the modern railway town of that name, which was originally erected by the French engineers who built the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway.

H.E. Lij Workeneh Woldemmanuel, the Governor of Dire-Dawa, presided. It is notable that everywhere in Ethiopia the schools have the enthusiastic support of the local authorities. The headmaster of the School, Mr. T. R. Malalingam, reported on the work of the school, which has eleven classes and 459 pupils.

Correspondence . . .

EX-ITALIAN SOMALILAND

Sir,—As a West African who has just read the new book, "Ex-Italian Somaliland," I feel I must jot down a few ideas that strike me.

At a time when all ideas of truth and justice are being abandoned in exchange for cold war strategy, it did one's soul good to read a whole book chock-full of real, live and true history.

As a West African I found the pages coming alive, and saw for the first time just how the Italian colonisers dismembered Ethiopia bit by bit.

It is indeed good that a part of the African continent should have been subjected to such an exhaustive study and that such a history should have been written in the grand style.

JAMES BROWN.

Nigeria.

FROM AN AFRICAN IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

The criminal Italian murderers were appointed to the Trusteeship of Somaliland on "All Fools" day, 1950. Why was the date postponed to January 2, 1951?

Reunion to Ethiopia for our brothers and sisters of Eritrea was decided on December 15, 1951, but is not to take effect till Sept. 16, 1953.

We black people of African descent are scattered all over the world. The Ethiopian cause is our cause for Ethiopia is the land of our fathers, and any injustice to Ethiopia causes us to be angry.

Even if our brothers in Africa were to forget the cruel deeds of the Italians, we Africans who are scattered abroad will never forget till we reach the grave.

A pumpkin is good, but no one knows what it is like inside till the sword goes through, and so stand we!

Long live our Emperor, Haile Sellassie I!

Montana, Curaçaco,
W.I. J. JEAN JACQUES.

We were both extremely interested in "Ex-Italian Somaliland." It is a fascinating study of Ethiopian foreign policy and her relationship to the Powers that "scrambled for Africa." At 12s. 6d. it is indeed good value—it is to be hoped it will be very widely read, as it is undoubtedly a book capable of making its mark on history. It is our duty to see that justice is done in ex-Italian Somaliland.

WILLIAM CHESTER,
Twickenham.

FINANCE IN ETHIOPIA

larger incomes. In order to simplify assessments of income tax a large number of business are paying income tax on a basis of fixed rates established by a committee introduced for that purpose. Income tax revenue rose from about Eth.$800,000 in 1943-1944 to about Eth.$2,500,000 in 1946-47 and dropped to about Eth.$1,900,000 in 1948-49.

A special feature of the income tax law was the introduction, in 1949, of tax exemption for enterprises presenting the character of a long term investment in industrial, transport or mining activity and sustaining an investment in the first year of minimum Eth.$200,000. Such tax exemption can be granted for a period not exceeding five years.

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs Duty. A most important source of revenue. It exceeds by far taxes collected on land. In fact, for the last three years revenue from Customs duty represented between 40 and 45 per cent. of the Government's total ordinary revenue. Customs revenue rose from Eth.$6,000,000 in 1942-43 to Eth. $13,600,000 in 1946-47 and was more than doubled the following year to Eth.$26,500,000. This level has been kept since with only slight increases the last two years.

Petrol Tax and Road Tax have shown steady increase and are currently expected to yield about Eth.$4,000,000 a year. The proceeds are entirely earmarked for repairs and maintenance of roads and bridges. In connection with the loan obtained from the International Bank a minimum of Eth.$4,000,000 is to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Ethiopian Highway Authority from these sources of revenue together with an additional Eth.$2,000,000 per year as ordinary budget expenditure.

Other indirect taxes include, according to their importance, salt tax, alcohol tax, stamp duty, and entertainment tax, which all produce less than Eth.$ 1,000,000 per year.

REVENUES OTHER THAN TAXES

Mining Department. Revenue from gold sale shows the highest figure in 1944-45 with approximately Eth.$10,500,000. Since then a decrease took place so that the present revenue from gold amounts to approximately Eth.$4,000,000.

Tobacco monopoly, P.T. and T., and State Domain Department each produce from Eth.$1,000,000 to Eth. $1,500,000 per year.

Court fees and fines yield approximately Eth.$2,000,000 per year.

Borrowing abroad has been on a very limited scale. The following should be mentioned :

SWEDISH LOAN

In 1945 Ethiopia obtained a credit from the Swedish Government of Swedish kronor 5,000,000 which was to be utilised for the purchase of certain equipment in Sweden, mostly for hospitals and schools, and for travelling expenses and home salaries of Swedish personnel employed by the Imperial Ethiopian Government. The credit was later increased by a further 2,500,000 Swedish kronor. The credit was used during the following years :

1945-46	....	Sw. kr. 3,500,000
1946-47	....	„ „ 2,100,000
1947-48	....	„ „ 1,100,000
1948-49	....	„ „ 400,000
1949-50	....	„ „ 300,000
1950-51	....	„ „ 100,000

and was utilised for the following purposes :

Salaries approximately	32%
Travelling expenses approximately	23%
Purchase of equipment approximately	45%

Sw. kr.2,000,000 were repaid as at December 31, 1950, and the balance is due for payment December 31, 1951.

EXPORT IMPORT BANK WASHINGTON

Total credit amounted to U.S. $3,000,000 to be utilised for the purchase from the United States of certain specified articles such as machinery, automobiles, tyres, gold mining equipment, etc. Later airplanes and their spare parts were included in the list so that the acquisition by Ethiopian Air Lines of two new Convairs could be financed under the credit.

The credit was utilised as follows:

1947-48	.....	U.S.$600,000
1948-49	.....	„ 150,000
1949-50	.....	„ 400,000
		U.S.$1,150,000

Up to September, 1950, most of the American dollars had been allocated to the public for the importation of important machinery, etc., and with the exception of a small balance a corresponding Ethiopian dollar reserve was held by the State Bank of Ethiopia so that the credit was actually in the nature of a currency loan as far as the Imperial Ethiopian Government was concerned. Since September, 1950, up to the present time the balance of the loan has been utilised, the most important item being financing of the Convair purchase.

Repayment of the Eximbank loan should have started on June 30, 1951,

(continued from page 1, col. 3)

but in view of the fact that Ethiopia's U.S. dollar reserve showed a favourable balance it was considered advisable to make an extraordinary payment of U.S.$1,150,000 in the month of May last.

Ethiopia received assistance under the Lend-Lease arrangement as follows:

Silver. About 5,425,000 ozs. valued at U.S.$3,857,778—due for repayment December, 1953.

Other items to be settled for a round sum of U.S.$200,000 as per 1949 agreement between the two Governments. Two annual payments have already been made.

UNITED STATES SURPLUS PROPERTY CREDIT

Ethiopia was granted a total credit of U.S.$1,000,000 for purchases from war surplus stocks and availed itself of this opportunity to the extent of approximately U.S.$425,000, all of which has since been repaid.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

On two occasions, in 1948 and 1949, Ethiopia obtained a total of U.S. $600,000 from the International Monetary Fund against a corresponding deposit of Ethiopian dollars to the Fund's credit with the State Bank of Ethiopia. Ethiopia has now settled all its obligations in this connection.

In 1950-51 three loan agreements have been concluded with the International Monetary Fund, for the following purposes, in respect of which withdrawals have barely started:

1. U.S.$5,000,000 for highway construction and maintenance.
2. U.S.$2,000,000 for the creation of a development bank.
3. U.S.$1,500,000 for improvements to the country's system of telecommunications.

Repayent of these loans is to take place over a 15 years' period beginning March, 1956.

GOVERNMENT'S CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The Imperial Ethiopian Government has found it necessary to finance certain institutions for the benefit of the public. The following should be mentioned:—

State Bank of Ethiopia;
Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (now Development Bank);
Ethiopian Air Lines Inc.;
Ethiopian Hotel Co. Ltd.
Tobacco Factory.

Each of these Government corporations has a capital of more than Eth.$2,000,000.

British Forces in Eritrea not under United Nations Commissioner's Direction

The correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" is completely mistaken in stating that Eritrea " is policed by British forces under direction of United Nations High Commissioner, Eduardo Anze Matienzo of Bolivia." This is entirely untrue.

These journalists, who fly around writing articles for the major newspapers about countries to which they pay the briefest possible attention certainly fall into serious errors!

In fact, the United Nations Commissioner (not "High" Commissioner) has been precise in declaring that he has no responsibility for the administration of Eritrea, which the United Nations Resolution specifically left in British hands.

Starving men Stealing to Eat

The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor is also mistaken in describing the starving unemployed men who had taken to theft as a means to live, one of whom was hanged for the theft of a sheep, as " Coptic warriors who want to improve Ethiopian rule." The group of " young Eritreans " who imitated Israeli tactics on account of the failure of world statesmanship to deal with the future of Eritrea at once became law-abiding when the United Nations resolution was passed.

Concerning Somaliland

The " Christian Science Monitor " displays both ignorance and indiscretion when he charges " Nationalist circles in Ethiopia," with " pouring oil into the fire of political unrest in the trusteeship territories." Eritrea is not of course a " Trusteeship territory," nor is Ethiopia " pouring oil on to the fire " in Eritrea or elsewhere.

Concerning Somaliland the " Christian Science Monitor " states that " Italy can point to a good record of efficient administration in Somaliland." Even Italy's Chief Administrator must himself be surprised by this flattering statement. The " Christian Science Monitor " correspondent whose name does not appear, should endeavour to discover what the Somalis say about their present position and the " Somalisation of the country " he imagines.

GALLAS IN ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT

A correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" writes of " two hurdles " which he states are slowing the progress of Ethiopian development.

One of these, says the correspondent, is the necessity of "using the Amhara feudal upper class" to run the administration. This is, of course, completely false, and based on lack of genuine information substituted by the gossip of know-nothing wiseacres.

In fact, there is a very large proportion of Gallas in the administration. Even in the nineteenth century there were several generations of Galla Prime Ministers. The Gallas are an energetic and capable people, now a homogeneous part of the Ethiopian population; their original language never, apparently, possessed a script, but those who have received education speak also Amharic, the official and most widely-spoken language. They take as readily to modern education as any other section of the Ethiopian people. We have mentioned the Gallas as they are one of the most numerous of the closely allied racial strains who, in process of time, have gathered on the Horn of Africa and have coalesced into the Ethiopian nation. Other racial strains are also, however, represented in the Government as well as Amharas and Gallas. In fact all the provinces of Ethiopia are represented in the Administration—notably Eritrea, the lost sea province colonised by Italy for 60 years.

As he seems to be interested in Ethiopian agriculture it is surprising that the " Christian Science Monitor " correspondent has not somehow got to know that the Ethiopian Minister of Agriculture, Blatta Ephrem Tewolde Medhen, hails from Eritrea, having crossed the border when a youth to gain the freedom so dear to every Ethiopian, on the Ethiopian side of the frontier Italy created by force of arms.

The fact is that the Ministers and officials of the Ethiopian Government are, to a large extent, drawn from the ranks of men who have had the benefit of education under the auspices of the Ethiopian Government. A quite surprising number of them were pupils of the Tafari Makonnen School in Addis Ababa, which the Emperor Haile Sellassie established when he was Regent and Heir to the Throne. Promising pupils of that school were sent abroad for higher education. Many of these men, on whom the hopes of the Emperor largely rested for the future efficient administration of Ethiopia, were murdered by the Italians; the survivors are taking a valuable share in the administration of Ethiopia to-day. They are beginning now to be joined by young people who received their education after Ethiopian Government was resumed in 1942.

Character and education—the will and capacity to perform the necessary duties honestly and efficiently—are the two essential qualifications for employment in the Ethiopian administration. This applies to all grades, from the highest to the lowest. There are no handicaps of family, wealth or racial origin; all Ethiopian subjects are Ethiopians in the eyes of the Ethiopian Government. They all are regarded by the Emperor with hope and understanding. A great readiness to forgive their failings, a great desire for their success.

The " Christian Science Monitor " correspondent states correctly that access to the sea is a vital need of Ethiopia. The United Nations resolution restoring to Ethiopia the Red Sea ports recently occupied by Italy will benefit the people of all Ethiopia. It will benefit also customers overseas to whom Ethiopian food products are exported; the cutting out of the foreign frontier and custom-house will cheapen the commodities Ethiopia has to sell.

MORE DISCUSSIONS IN ERITREA

(continued from page 1, col. 5)

his basic document of 29th June, 1951, had been consistently stressed at recent meetings held throughout the country.

He welcomed these opinions, but invited the inhabitants to give very serious consideration to many other responsibilities which would automatically have to be assumed as the price of self-government.

He urged the inhabitants to study carefully specific problems relating to education, health and agriculture, inasmuch as these were issues which affected the country as a whole.

Another important matter involved adequate preparation for the administration of the affairs of the new Eritrean Government, in order that efficient management of the various departments might be assured.

Press Reports Cause Perturbation

On several occasions, representatives at the meetings frankly admitted that they had been perturbed by certain press reports which had given undue importance to a number of contentious issues. However, the clarifications given by the Commissioner had cleared many misgivings and they were now happy to renew their pledge to co-operate fully in the implementation of Federation. The Commissioner repeatedly emphasised the need for co-operation and confidence. He suggested that as a practical indication of this spirit, the inhabitants attending the consultations should mix together, instead of remaining segregated according to political or other beliefs.

U.N. Commissioner in the Western Province: Elabored and Agordat

The United Nations Commissioner has spent the entire week in the Western Province, and has taken every opportunity to make personal contact

(continued on page 4, col. 5)

South Africa Behind Bars

(continued from page 1, col. 5)

The Group Areas Act, which will create closed ghettoes for the non-Whites, demarcating the country into closed areas for the occupation and ownership of land and property by the different groups of the population and drive the non-Whites from the prosperous cities and areas. The Act will lay the basis for the establishment of an even more rigid caste system in South Africa. It will spell the ruin of the non-White groups, restricting their trading rights, forcing them to sell at slashed prices the property they have to-day in areas to be reserved for other groups.

The Suppression of Communism Act, directed against all possible non-White and democratic resistance to the policies of the Government. The Act gives the Minister of Justice complete power to restrict civil liberties. He may at will, and without being answerable to the Courts, deport or ban individuals, outlaw organisations and suppress publications by deeming them "Communist," place individuals on black lists, remove them from public office. These powers permit him to terrorise all persons who express anti-Government views. This Act prepares the way for the extinction of even the Government's official parliamentary opposition.

The Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Amendment Act, which deny individuals the fundamental human right of personal liberty to marry whom they choose, prosecuting them in the courts and making them liable to imprisonment and fines if they infringe these measures.

The Malan Government has suppressed with armed force peoples' demonstrations, protests against the severe administration of the hated pass laws, peaceful demonstrations outside the Union Parliament.

Introduced "apartheid" at stations, post offices and other public places, assailing the personal dignity of the non-White citizen and subjecting him to endless humiliation.

"Europeans Only" and "Slegs vir Blankes" (in Afrikaans) warn the signs at Johannesburg station, where non-Whites may not use the main entrance or subways reserved for Whites only. Segregation at public places is becoming the rule now. It is the official policy of the Nationalist Government.

Banned the elected representatives of the people from speaking at or attending gatherings in any of the main towns of the Union, among these Mr. Sam Kahn, M.P., representative in the House of Assembly of Cape Africans, and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Indian leader.

Refused passports to non-Whites for travel overseas, thus preventing African students from taking up bursaries overseas, stopping non-White leaders from presenting their case at the United Nations and preventing trade unionists from participating in international workers' conferences.

Excluded African workers, the lowest-paid and most poverty-stricken, from the state unemployment insurance scheme.

Announced its intention to abolish the Cape Coloured franchise, the Native Representative Council, an advisory body, and the three Members of Parliament representing the Africans in the House of Assembly containing altogether 150 representatives of enfranchised citizens.

Tightened up the operation of the pass laws which rigidly control the movements of all Africans, denying them free access to the towns and labour centres, preventing them from negotiating freely in the labour market, harrying them by imposition of curfew hours and arresting and imprisoning many thousands each year.

Police raids for pass-less Africans and contraventions of municipal regulations such as beer-brewing are a daily occurrence in all the residential areas occupied by Africans. Police methods and hatred of these discriminatory laws led to uprisings during 1949 and 1950.

A Land-Hungry People

Africans, over two-thirds of the population, may by law own only 13 per cent. of the country's land, generally the less fertile areas. These land-hungry people are huddled in reserves in which because of over-

(continued on page 4, col. 5)

Ex-Italian Somaliland

(The Benadir)
By E. SYLVIA PANKHURST
Foreword by Peter Freeman, M.P.
PRICE : 12s. 6d. (By Post : 13s. 4d.).
Published by C. A. Watts, 5 and 6 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London E.C.4.

• IMPORTANT FOR A KNOWLEDGE OF ETHIOPIAN HISTORY
• WHAT IS TO BE THE FUTURE OF THE MUCH TRIED SOMALIS NOW UNDER ITALIAN TRUSTEESHIP ?

From the Eritrean Press . . .

SUMMARY SUPPLIED BY THE U.N.O. COMMISSIONER IN ERITREA

July 24. "Il Quotidiano Eritreo" (British Administration):—

B.A.E. General Notice No. 160 announces the end of the state of emergency proclaimed on June 21, 1951, for security reasons in the area between the Red Sea and the main road of Massawa-Decamere-Senafe

July 25. "Il Quotidiano Eritreo" (British Administration):—

Commission of Revision has been set up by the Chief Administrator to review sentences issued against persons convicted of banditry, and recommend the degree of clemency which may be granted without danger to public security.

Three Eritreans, Yemane Uoldenchiel, Haptemariam Ogbanchiel and Berhane Cashai Tesfai, charged with armed robbery, were sentenced by the Special Court (Proclamation 104) to prison terms of 25, 10 and 25 years respectively. The Court of Special Appeals later reduced the sentence to 15, 9 and 15 years respectively, giving consideration to the fact that they did not resist the police.

July 27. "Il Quotidiano Eritreo":—

The Special Court, instituted under Proclamation No. 104, sentenced Hapte Hagos to 15 years imprisonment for shifta activities.

July 28. "Il Quotidiano Eritreo" (British Administration):—

The Chief Administrator gives notice that Bascia Beiene Chidej has been appointed a member of the Direct Taxes Commission of First Instance.

July 28. "Eritrea Nuova" (Italian):—

Touches upon the subject of the Customs union with Ethiopia and contends that prompt consideration should be given to this important point of the problem so to revive the economic life of Eritrea.

July 29. "Veritas et Vita":—

"The shifta return" is the heading of a further optimistic article on the subject. The writer, although appreciating the precautions taken by the British Administration in dealing with the surrendered shifta, suggests that it would probably be advisable to allow them to return to their lands where they could better forget their past activities.

July 20. "Il Bollettino" (Italian):—

The Chief Administrator gives general notice of the formal recognition of the U.S.A. appointment of Mr. James Reed Billman as American Vice-Consul in Asmara.

July 26. "Eritrean Weekly News" British Administration:—

The celebration in Asmara of His Imperial Majesty's 59th birthday anniversary is front-paged. The U.N. Commissioner and the Principal Secretary attended the reception held by the Ethiopian Liaison Officer.

July 26. "Eritrean Weekly News" (Tigrinya British Administration):—

It is announced from Adua (Northern Ethiopia) that several shifta chiefs have surrendered to the Governor of Adua.

July 29. "Ethiopia" (Tigrinya; Unionist):—

"Federation can only be implemented through harmony and modesty" is the heading of a front-page article which is critical of the attitude of other political parties and in particular of the Italian sponsored "Democratic Front" which is described as the instrument of foreigners. He invites the public, especially all members of the Unionist Party, to take heed of this anti-Ethiopian policy and to prepare to give to the U.N. Commissioner adequate answers during the consultations. "When the U.N. Commissioner," concludes the writer, "puts questions relating to Ethiopia and the Emperor, the people should give adequate answers."

The support given by the "Eritrean Democratic Front" in favour of the use of Arabic as an official language of Eritrea, is strongly objected to by a contributor, who insists that Tigrinya only should be the official language. He adds that Arabic, as well as "Gheez" (ancient Ethiopian language, now used in churches) might be used in Moslem and Christian services respectively. The writer warns the public to beware of the pernicious policy adopted by the "L'Unita dell'Eritrea."

July 29. "Ethiopia" (Tigrinya; Unionist):—

An article in Italian contends that no guarantees are needed by the Eritrean people, inasmuch as asking guarantees would imply inferiority. He also asserts that the Eritrean people have faith in Ethiopia and in its Emperor.

July 30. "Sauta Arrabita Alislamia Al Eritrea" (Arabic):—

Criticises the Ethiopian Foreign Minister's statement at the Press Conference held by him in Asmara, that "The plan of federation adopted by the United Nations would appear, unfortunately, to limit the employment of Eritreans in the Federal Government, to a level inferior to that which is in effect at present." The editor quotes Article No. 5 of the U.N. resolution in support of his criticism. He contends that Eritreans, at present employed in the Ethiopian Administration, are servants just as any other foreigners and he refers to the Minister's assertion that there are thousands of Eritreans in the service of the Ethiopian Government.

August 2. "Eritrean Weekly News" (Tigrinya):—

In a short front page article, Abuna Kirillos, the Vice-Bishop of the Orthodox Church, invites the people to forget old rancours and ill-feelings for the sake of the implementation of Federation, and for the return of harmony and unity throughout Eritrea.

"Something missing in the Tigrinya language" heads an article contributed by Tesfai Tewelde. It asserts that Tigrinya offers no equivalent for many words in European or other languages, and draws attention to the different grammars now in use in the Tigrinya language. He suggests that a new modern grammar, with additional words, be compiled by competent linguists. The editor of the "Eritrean Weekly News" supports the idea of establishing a linguistic committee.

August 2. "Eritrean Weekly News" (Tigrinya):—

Announces that shifta leader, Techeste Berhe, is said to have surrendered in Tigrai (Northern Ethiopia).

Z. Jasu stresses the necessity of widening the present school programme. He suggests that secondary school courses, as well as agricultural schools, be established. By producing experts in agriculture the actual crop penury in Eritrea would be greatly relieved and agriculture would find its rightful place in the territory. He also suggests that cattle-breeding, commercial, handicraft, medical and engineering courses be instituted.

Ethiopian Jottings

Swiss Air Officials in Ethiopia

Two Swiss air (Swiss Air Transport Company) officials, Hans Huggler, Chief of Engineering Maintenance and F. Brunner, Purchasing Agent, have visited Addis Ababa. They consulted Ethiopian Air Line officials about a plan to fly an Ethiopian Air Lines plane between Cairo and Zurich. There were also discussions on the possibility of purchasing spare parts and other supplies in Zurich for Ethiopian "Convair" planes.

Swedish Minister to Ethiopia

Mr. Erik Johannes Wisen, Swedish Minister to Ethiopia, was given a farewell luncheon at the Palace in Addis Ababa before leaving for vacation in Sweden.

More Discussions in Eritrea

(continued from page 3, col. 1)

with as many of the inhabitants as possible. His open meeting was held on Monday, August 20, at Elabored, and during the course of the same day consultations, in two sessions, were held at Agordat.

Meetings at Mogolo, Barentu, Cogni, Aicota, Tessenei

On Tuesday, August 21, four meetings were held en route from Agordat to Tessenei, at Mogolo, Barentu, Cogni and Aicota.

Consultations with the inhabitants were held at Tessenei on Wednesday morning, August 22, following which a visit was made to the Italian S.I.A. concession (Ali Gidr), where considerable interest was shown in the dura and cotton plantations. During the course of the afternoon a meeting was held with the representatives of various tribes from the village of Gullug.

Meetings at Adarte, Agat and Keren

Consultations were continued on Thursday, August 23, meetings being held at Adarte and Agat between Agordat and Keren. A very well attended meeting was held in Keren on Friday morning, August 24, and delegates of the tribes originally scheduled to be visited at Hal Hal were heard at Keren during the afternoon.

Meetings at Chelamed, Af Abed, Cub Cub and Nacfa

On Saturday, August 25, the Commissioner visited Nacfa, and meetings en route were scheduled for Chelamed, Af Abed, Cub Cub and Nacfa. He is expected back in Asmara early Sunday afternoon and, during the coming week, will hold consultations with a number of groups and organisations in Asmara.

South Africa Behind Bars

(continued from page 3, col. 3)

population, over-stocking, and erosion, the land is almost useless.

"Thousands of African families in the Reserves (the only land Africans may own) not only own no land but also possess no stock. In the Transkei, 47 per cent. of the Natives (Africans) have no sheep or goats," says Official report—Report No. 9 of the Social and Economic Planning Council.

"The whole atmosphere in the Reserves is one of stagnation, of poverty of people and resources."

"Family budgets . . . show the standard of living of the average Reserve family to be extremely low. An income of some 40 to 50 pounds a year has to provide for five or six persons," says an Official Government report.

John Burger, author of "Black Man's Burden," has estimated that the "total annual income of the Reserve family is probably about 20 pounds or about 2¼d. per day per head of population . . . . A large proportion of the population is permanently in debt, 60 per cent. of the adult male population from any one area may be absent at work in European areas. . ."

(to be concluded)

ETHIOPIA IN 1520-1527

The Portuguese Mission—XI

(Continued from issue No. 784.)

Still proceeding through Angote, Alvarez writes of a "very pretty country between very high mountains, the feet of which were very thickly populated with large towns and noble Churches." He tells of "large tillage, fields of all sorts, an infinite quantity of figs, lemons, oranges and citrons and extensive pastures of cattle."

An "honoured debtera" at a Church Alvarez does not name, informed him that there were 5,300 debteras* in that Church. The debteras were and are to this day the learned scholars and cantors of the Church. They study one or other of the three main branches of ecclesiastical learning: Church music, Philosophy and poetry, Theology and History. Their chief duty is to sing the service, but they spend much time in study, to equip themselves as the teachers and professors of the Church.

Alvarez was surprsed to find so many Debteras attached to one church, but he was told their numbers were regulated by the Emperor, who transferred those who were redundant to the new Churches he was building and to the Churches attached to his court. He had recently transferred 200 debteras to the Church of "Machan Celace."†

It would appear that the Church referred to by Alvarez was one of the most important monastic schools, where the Debteras were trained.

Alvarez several times mentions the custom, which existed for a period in Ethiopia, of confining the brothers of the Emperor to one of the extensive flat-topped mountains, or Ambas, Amba Geshen, in order to avoid rival claims to the Throne which might disturb the peace of the nation. Alvarez asserts that a third of the Emperor's expenditure was devoted to the upkeep of these Princes. In addittion to the large revenue appropriated for their maintenance, the Emperor sent the Princes "much gold, silks and other fine cloths," and also quantities of rock salt, which, as we have seen, was used as currency throughout the greater part of Ethiopia at the time.

In most of the Ethiopian sub-kingdoms, or provinces, Alvarez tells us, some extensive lands were reserved as Crown property. These were ploughed by oxen owned by the Crown and the workers were remunerated by the Crown.

The produce of the Emperor's lands situated near the mountain of the princes was mostly sent there, according to Alvarez; the rest of the produce of these lands was devoted to the Church and to the poor, above all to old gentlemen who formerly held "great lordships." Of all the produce of these lands the Emperor had "nothing for himself," nor was any of it sold; all was "spent and given." From this produce the Portuguese were themselves gratuitously supplied on certain occasions.

In the wandering narrative of Alvarez, it is possible here and there to discern an ordered and prosperous economy; with numerous duties as well as prerogatives pertaining to the Crown.

It will be recalled that the interest of the famous Dr. Johnson, was keenly aroused by the narrative of Alvarez, as well as by other accounts of Ethiopia subsequently published by the Portuguese Jesuit missionaries. He based his novel, "Rasselas," on the confinement of the Princes on Amba Geshen. His first published literary work was a translation from the French of Father Jerome Lobo's "Voyage to Abyssinia."

Alvarez declares that on the top of Amba Geshen are other high mountains and valleys. "They say there is a valley there between two very steep mountains, and it is by no means possible to get out of it because it is closed by two gates; in this valley they place those who are nearest to the King." Amba Geshen itself, Alvarez describes as "a rock cut like a wall straight from the top to the bottom with three entrances or gates and no more." One of these gates Alvarez himself saw; many thick trees concealed it "as by a wall." The locked doors to the mountain were guarded by "many great guards and great captains."

That there are many mountains in Ethiopia with sides rising straight as though they had been cut and sufficiently spacious on top to accommodate farms and villages is of course well-known to all who have visited that remarkable land. On Amba Geshen there was, it seems, a numerous population; Alvarez declares he was told they were "a great multitude, with many churches, monasteries, priests and friars."

On leaving Amgote the Portuguese Embassy passed into the province of Amhara, through "very pretty country, with much millet and other grains," and "much population on the skirts of the mountains on either side of the river." At first they saw no wheat, but after passing through thickets and stones, they came to lands bearing "much wheat, barley and other vegetables."

They halted by a "great lake" with an island in the centre, on which was a monastery of St. Stephen, and where many oranges, lemons and citrons were growing.

The monks navigated to and from their island on rafts of wood and bullrushes with great gourds at the four corners. There were "sea horses" in the lake, the Portuguese chaplain tells us, whom the people of the country called "Gomaras." These were in fact the hippopotami, whose stout hide was used for the covering of the round shields used in ancient Ethiopia and from whose horn goblets and other utensils were manufactured. More pleasing to the always keen gastronomic taste of our narrator was what he describes as "a fish, properly a conger, the fattest and most savoury that could be found in the world."

All around the lake was a rich agricultural area; populous villages extended down to the water's edge on every side. There were no fewer than fifteen "Shumats" or Captaincies within an area of two or three leagues, so dense was the population.

After a journey of four leagues through muddy places the friar would have conducted the tired Embassy to the highland for rest and sleep. The Ambassador sharply protested "he had not come to go all around countries, but to travel by straight roads," If the friar desired to go to the mountains to obtain the hospitality of the people dwelling there, the Ambassador declared this unnecessary for he had sufficient of "gold, or silver, or pepper, or cloths of the King of Portugal "wherewith to purchase all requirements. Therefore the Portuguese remained on the bare, open road, while the friar and his men went up the mountain to enjoy good cheer with the people of the country, who according to their habit had built their village in the healthy uplands.

The Embassy in the road below would have gone very short of necessities but at midnight the friar sent bread and wine to them.

Don Rodriguez, still in choler, set forth next day without waiting for the friar and the luggage porters to rejoin them, but the friar, observing their departure from the height, sent a messenger after them with advice to rest for Saturday and Sunday at Acel, the first town they would reach on their road.

They found the town well situated on a low hill surrounded by fields of wheat and other cereals. At no great distance lay a Moslem town where a great fair was held like that of Manadelay.

Having no guide to conduct them to a Beta Negus for shelter, the Embassy camped in a field. They were wakened during the night by the cries of their mules who were attacked by leopards.

(to be continued.)

* Ibid, page 139.

† Makana Sellassie—Place of the Trinity.

From "NEW TIMES" BOOK SERVICE

Order from "New Times and Ethiopian News," 3, Charteris Road, Woodford Green, Essex.

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Write for all the above to "New Times and Ethiopia News," 3, Charteris Road, Woodford Green, Essex, England.

Published by the Proprietor, Sylvia Pankhurst, at 3, Charteris Road, Woodford Green, Essex. Phone: BUCkhurst 2463. Printed by Percy Brothers, Ltd., The Hotspur Press, Whitworth Street West Manchester 1, and London

[1951]

World folder

NEW WORLD REVIEW

114 East Thirty-Second Street · New York 16 · Murray Hill 3-3855

March 13

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was so sorry I had to miss the wedding, but the flu had me down - and I was sorry to hear that both you and Shirley had to be bothered by illness on your honeymoon.

I hope you will forgive me for harassing you immediately on your return, but we are in the midst of preparations for a dinner on April 30 at which we very much want you to speak and we are anxious to have yuur consent as soon as possible so that we may announce your participation. The dinner is to celebrate the launching of our magazine under its new name, and expanded program. We expect to carry all the material on the Soviet Union we have done in the past, but to have more material on the Eastern European democracies, China, the colonial liberation movements, and above all, to serve the needs of the peace movement in every way possible.

Others we are asking to speak at the dinner are Dr. Harry Ward, Paul Robeson, Charles Collins, Muriel Draper, John Howard Lawson and Frederick V. Field. We would be greatly honored to have you on the program, and I do hope you will agree. I should like to leave open for later discussion the length of time, subject, and so on - we should not burden you with too long a speech, since the meeting will be on a week-day night and should not last too late. But if in the meantime you could let me know as soon as possible after receiving this whether we might count on you, I would be most grateful

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith,

Editor

25-4-7

The dinner is to be held at the Riverside Plaza—

35-4-40

March 14, 1951

Miss Jessica Smith, Editor
NEW WORLD REVIEW
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

Dear Miss Smith:

Answering your letter of March 13, to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that since talking to you, I have had a letter from him. He does not expect to return until the latter part of this month or the first of next.

I shall, of course, bring your letter to his attention immediately upon his return to his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mark Zucker

April 2, 1951

Miss Jessica Smith
NEW WORLD REVIEW
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

My dear Miss Smith:

Mrs. Du Bois and I have arrived home safely, rested and greatly strengthened in health.

I have your letter of March 13, and am very sorry not to be able to comply with request. I have, of course, every sympathy with the NEW WORLD REVIEW, and the occasion which you are launching, but the piling up of work in my office is such that I must not undertake anything outside for several weeks.

Thank you for the opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-4-8

[NY-CCNY-Sociology Society]

WADSWORTH 6-5400
ADirondack 4-2000

SOCIOLOGY SOCIETY

EVENING SESSION, MAIN

The City College of New York

139TH STREET AND CONVENT AVENUE
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

194

25-4-19

IRVING A. LANZER, FACULTY ADVISOR

February 17, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Our group would be greatly honored if you would accept an invitation to address us at one of our Friday evening meetings. We are students and workers in the field of sociology and anthropology and would be extremely interested in what you have to say.

You had once before accepted an invitation as guest speaker, but, unfortunately, had to cancel the engagement as you went to Paris to attend the Peace Conference there. I sincerely hope that you are able to find time in your schedule to speak to us.

We meet on Friday evenings, at 9:00 p.m., room 206, Main Building, 139th Street and Convent Avenue. One of our members could call for you and provide transportation back. Would April 6th be convenient for you? If not, perhaps some later (or earlier) date. Trusting to receive a favorable reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Miriam Roth

Miriam Roth
Chairman

Dr D is leaving on vacation
I regret that he can accept
our invitation + speak at present

85-4-43

February 21, 1951

Miss Miriam Roth
Chairman
Sociology Society
The City College of New York
139th Street and Convent Avenue
New York 31, New York

Dear Miss Roth:

Dr. Du Bois is leaving on vacation and regrets that he cannot accept your kind invitation at present.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary To Dr. Du Bois

NEW YORK LABOR
CONFERENCE
FOR PEACE

111 West 42nd Street, New York City 18
~~Room 33 x 80 East 11th St. New York x Regent 7-0972~~
Oregon 5-9168

November 21, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72nd Street
New York City

25-3-9

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On Saturday, December 1, 1951, at 13 Astor Place, New York, there is to be a Conference for Peace of Shop Stewards and Delegates of New York City trade unions, AFL, CIO and independent.

It is estimated that between 500 and 700 stewards and delegates will be in attendance.

A Committee of sponsors and the Executive Committee of the New York Labor Conference for Peace has asked me to write to you, who have made such a significant contribution to the fight for peace in this country, asking that you send a message of greetings to this meeting. We know that such a message would raise the level of understanding of the delegates.

We would deeply appreciate your reply.

Fraternally yours,

Samuel Freedman

Samuel Freedman
Chairman

SF:etr
65dpowa

6-30-51 - 6,500,000 (1 OMO-237)

1951

Do not write in these spaces

No.

Paid

No.

Paid

Form 201. Page 1

NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX RESIDENT RETURN

For the Calendar Year 1951 or Fiscal Period

Begun ..... 195 ..... and Ended ..... 195 .....

1951

Individuals carrying on an unincorporated business within New York State the gross income of which is more than $10,000, or the net income more than $5,000 (or a prorata part thereof for a period less than twelve months) must make additional report thereof on Form 202 and attach to this return.

Non-residents must use Form 203.

If your income was SOLELY from compensation as an employee, dividends and interest, and if you elect to claim the Optional Deduction in lieu of ALL OTHER DEDUCTIONS, you should use Optional Form 200.

PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS. RESIDENCE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN

NAME Du Bois William E. 13

Last name in full — First name in full — middle initials

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 31 Grace Court

(No.) (Street or avenue or rural route)

Brooklyn 2 N.Y.

(City) (Postoffice) (State)

1. Did you file for 1949? Yes ☒ No ☐
   Did you file for 1950? Yes ☒ No ☐ 1a. If no return was filed, state reason .....
2. Did you file from the same address for 1950? Yes ☐ No ☐ 3. If answer to 2 is "No", give address used for 1950 on line below
   No. and Street 409 Edgecomb Ave City N.Y. State N.Y.
4. Were you married and living with wife (husband)? Yes 4a. If so, his or her name and address? Shirley G. DuBois, 1951
5. Did he or she have separate income? Yes 5a. If so, is it included in this return? No 6. If "Head of Family" exemption is claimed, explain ..... 7. Number of dependents ..... 7a. If 18 years or over, give reason for support ..... 8. Relationship to you of dependents .....
9. If status in 4, 6, or 7 changed, date and nature Wife died 1950; Re-married 1951

25-3-26

ATTACH REMITTANCE HERE

10. Compensation as Employee (Wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, etc.)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	OCCUPATION OR TRADE	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	TOTAL EARNINGS BEFORE DEDUCTIONS
Unemployed			$
Total (Enter at Item 21, or Item 38, page 2)			$

CALCULATION OF NORMAL TAX

11.	Net Income (Item 37 or Item 47, page 2)	$ 400	00
12.	Personal exemption and credit for dependents	2500	00
13.	Taxable balance (Item 11 minus Item 12)	$ 0	00
14a.	Tax at 2% (First $1000. or less of Item 13)		
14b.	Tax at 3% (2nd and 3rd $1000. of Item 13)		
14c.	Tax at 4% (4th and 5th $1000. of Item 13)		
14d.	Tax at 5% (6th and 7th $1000. of Item 13)		
14e.	Tax at 6% (8th and 9th $1000. of Item 13)		
14f.	Tax at 7% (All over $9000. of Item 13)		
15.	Normal Tax (Total of Items 14a-14f)	$	
15a.			
	Adjusted Normal Tax		
17.	..... % of Item 15 (Enter at Item 18)	$	

SUMMARY—TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID

18.	Normal Tax (Item 17)	$	
19.	Net Capital Gain Tax (Item 18, page 4)		★
19a.	Unincorporated Business Tax (Item 4, Schedule O, page 2, Form 202)		●
20.	Total Tax Due (Total of Items 18-19a)	$	

Enter total amount paid with return $

MAKE REMITTANCE PAYABLE TO "STATE TAX COMMISSION". The Taxes entered at Items 18 and 19 may be PAID IN FULL at the time this return is filed or MAY BE PAID in installments. The Unincorporated Business Tax (Item 19a) MUST BE PAID IN FULL at the time this return is filed (See instruction II—4). DO NOT MAIL CURRENCY.

DATE—NUMBER	AMOUNT PAID	BUSINESS TAX	NORMAL TAX

(These spaces for office use only)

1951 Calendar Year returns are due on or before April 15, 1952; other fiscal year returns, on or before 15th day of fourth month after fiscal year.

THIS INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN - - - Has the Federal Internal Revenue Bureau notified you during 1950 or 1951 that your income has been changed or that additional tax was due for any prior years? Yes ☐ No ☒
If "Yes", attach a statement giving full details and years affected if the information has not previously been furnished.

I (we) hereby certify that this is a true and complete return to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief.

(Signature of taxpayer or agent)

(Signature of taxpayer's wife (husband) if this is a joint return)

Signed in ..... County, New York,

this ..... day of 1952

Address of agent .....

(201-1951)

RETURN OF TAXABLE INCOME SUBJECT TO NORMAL TAX

PART 1 — TO BE USED ONLY IF SPECIFIC DEDUCTIONS ARE CLAIMED

If specific deductions are claimed on pages 2 and 3, use PART 1 and ignore Part 2.
If the 10% Optional Deduction is claimed, fill in Part 2 below and ignore this Part 1.

	INCOME	AMOUNT
21.	Total Earnings before deductions. Itemize completely at Item 10, page 1	$ 0
22.	Interest on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, corporation bonds, etc	
23.	Dividends	
24.	Income from partnerships, estates, and trusts (give name and address) Enter net income (or loss) other than capital gains or capital losses from partnerships, syndicates, pools, or joint ventures. Report distributive share of net capital gain (or loss) at Item 2, Schedule E, page 4.	
25.	Income (or loss) from business or profession (from Schedule A, Item 26)	200
26.	Income (or loss) from rents and royalties (from Schedule B, column 6)	200
29.	Other income (describe) (see attached sheet)	
30.	Total income (Items 21 to 29)	$ 400

DEDUCTIONS

			AMOUNT
31a.	Interest on indebtedness (explain in Schedule 1)	$	
31b.	Taxes on real property (explain in Schedule 1)		
31c.	Other taxes (except income taxes) (explain in Schedule 1)		
31d.	Other deductions (explain in Schedule 1)		
32.	Total of Items 31a—31d		$
33.	Balance (Item 30 minus Item 32)		$
34.	Contributions (Not to exceed 15% of Item 33) (Explain in Schedule 2)		
35.	Balance (Item 33 minus Item 34)		$
36.	Medical expense (explain in Schedule 1) Gross Amount $ 387.60 Less 5% of Item 35 $		
37.	Net Income (Item 35 minus Item 36). Enter at Item 11, page 1, unless Part 2 below is used		$ 400 00

SCHEDULE 1 — Explanation of Deductions Claimed in Schedules A and B, Items 31 (a), (b), (c) and (d) and Item 36.

1. Refer to Item No.	2. EXPLANATION	3. AMOUNT	4. Refer to Item No.	5. EXPLANATION	6. AMOUNT
		$			$

SCHEDULE 2 — Details of Deduction for Contributions (Item 34).

1. NAME and ADDRESS of ORGANIZATION	2. AMOUNT	3. NAME and ADDRESS of ORGANIZATION	4. AMOUNT
	$		$

PART 2 — TO BE USED ONLY IF THE 10% OPTIONAL DEDUCTION (SEE INSTRUCTION V — ITEM 46) IS CLAIMED

If you elect to claim the 10% Optional Deduction (see Instruction V—Item 46) IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER DEDUCTIONS on pages 2 and 3, execute this PART 2 and ignore Part 1.
If Income is solely from Salary, Interest and Dividends, and you elect to use the Optional Deduction, use Optional Form 200.

		AMOUNT
38.	Total Earnings before deductions. Itemize completely at Item 10, page 1	$
39.	Interest on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, corporation bonds, etc	
40.	Dividends	
41.	Income from partnerships, estates, and trusts (give name and address)	
42.	Other income (describe)	
43.	Gross business income (from Schedule A, Item 15)	
44.	Gross income from rents and royalties (from Schedule B, column 2)	
45.	Total of Items 38-44 (Gross Income)	$
46.	Optional Deduction—10% of Item 45 (but not to exceed $500.—see Instruction V—Item 46)	
47.	Net Income (Item 45 minus Item 46). Enter at Item 11, page 1, unless Part 1 above is used	$

SCHEDULE A — Income (or loss) from Business or Profession (Item 25, page 2). Farming may be detailed on Form 207.

If your GROSS INCOME FROM BUSINESS carried on in New York State exceeded $10,000, or if your NET INCOME from such sources exceeded $5,000 (or a prorata part thereof for a period less than 12 months), make additional report on Form 202 and attach to this return.

1. Kind of business ..... 2. Business address ..... 3. Date business was begun .....

4. Indicate accounting basis: Cash ☐ Accrual ☐ 5. Inventories were valued at—Cost ☐ Cost or Market, whichever is lower ☐

6. Total receipts ..... $ .....

Cost of Goods Sold

(To be used if inventories were an income-determining factor.)

7. Inventory at beginning of year	$	
8. Merchandise bought for sale		
9. Labor		
10. Materials and supplies		
11. Other costs (explain in Sch. 1)		
12. Total of lines 7 to 11	$	
13. Less inventory at end of year		
14. Cost of goods sold (line 12 less 13)	$	
15. Gross profit (line 6 less 14)	$	

Other Business Deductions

(If Optional Deduction is claimed at Item 46, page 2, leave Items 16-24, below, blank.)

16. Salary paid you, your wife, or minor children (enter at Item 10, p. 1)	$	
17. Other salaries and wages not deducted in "Cost of Goods Sold"		
17a. Rent		
18. Interest on business indebtedness (explain in Schedule 1)		
19. Taxes (except Income Taxes) (explain in Schedule 1)		
20. Losses, other than capital losses (explain in Schedule 1)		
21. Bad debts arising from sales or services (explain in Schedule 1)		
22. Depreciation, obsolescence, and depletion (explain in Schedule C)		
22a. Repairs		
23. Other expenses (explain in Schedule 1)		
24. Total of lines 16 to 23	$	
25. Total of lines 14 and 24	$	
26. Net income (or loss) from business (line 6 less 25) (enter at Item 25, p. 2)	$	

THIS INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN —

Have You Filed Forms 105 and 106 for 1951? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Have You Filed Forms 102 and 103 for 1951?** Yes ☐ No ☐

Forms 105 and 106 must be filed if you have made payments to residents of personal service compensation, rent, interest or other fixed or determinable income of $1100.00 or over if single, or $2750.00 or over if married. Forms 102 and 103 must be filed if you have made payments to nonresidents of personal service compensation earned in New York State of $1100.00 or over if single, or $2750.00 or over if married, or in excess of personal exemption claimed on Form 102.

Report in Schedule E, page 4, gains or losses from sale or exchange of business property, other than stock in trade, or property includible in inventory, or property held primarily for sale to customers in the regular course of trade or business, which must be reported here, or land or depreciable property used in business.

SCHEDULE B — INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES — (See Instruction IV — ITEM 26)

(1) KIND OF PROPERTY and LOCATION	(2) GROSS AMOUNT OF RENTS	If Optional Deduction is claimed at Item 46, Page 2, leave Columns (3), (4) and (5) blank. (3) DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION (explain in Schedule C)	(4) REPAIRS	(5) OTHER EXPENSES (explain in Schedule 1)	(6) NET AMOUNT OF RENTS
Books	$ 200	$	$	$	$
Totals (enter Total of Col. (6) at Item 26, p. 2)	$ 200	$	$	$	$

SCHEDULE C — EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION CLAIMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B

If the property was acquired after January 1, 1919, base depreciation on the cost thereof. If acquired prior to January 1, 1919, base depreciation on the January 1, 1919 value.

1. Refer to Item No.	2. KIND OF PROPERTY (Principal material of which constructed) AND LOCATION	3. DATE ACQUIRED	4. COST (exclude value of land)	5. VALUE ON JANUARY 1, 1919 (if acquired prior thereto)	DEPRECIATION and DEPLETION 6. RATE	7. AMOUNT IN PRIOR YEARS	8. AMOUNT FOR THIS YEAR
			$	$		$	$

SCHEDULE D — NON-TAXABLE INCOME

Enter here all income received during the taxable year, not reported on pages 1 and 2 (See Instruction I—paragraph E.)

1. DESCRIPTION	2. AMOUNT	3. DESCRIPTION	4. AMOUNT
(See explanation attached sheet)	$		$

RETURN OF NET CAPITAL GAIN SUBJECT TO NET CAPITAL GAIN TAX (1951)

SCHEDULE E. — GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF STOCKS, BONDS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PROPERTY

(See Instruction VII — Schedule E)

Include all property sold or exchanged, except stock in trade, or property includible in inventory, or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of trade or business, or land or depreciable property used in business. Losses through securities claimed to be worthless are to be reported here.

Each transaction must be computed separately. As to property acquired prior to January 1, 1919, in the case of an actual gain, use cost or January 1, 1919 value, whichever is higher; in the case of an actual loss, use cost or January 1, 1919 value, whichever is lower; if the sales price falls between cost and January 1, 1919 value, report neither gain nor loss.

Where the securities sold were owned jointly or in common with others or where an interest in a group, pool, syndicate, or joint venture was held, a partnership return must be filed. The share of each such joint owner, etc., must be reported in the individual return as partnership gain or loss.

(1) DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OR PROPERTY	(2) NO. OF SHARES AMOUNT OF BONDS	(3) DATE ACQUIRED	(3) DATE SOLD	(4) SALES PRICE	(5) DEPRECIATION CHARGEABLE	(6) COST OR OTHER BASIS
				$	$	$
Totals				$	$	$

If sum of columns (4) and (5) are greater than column (6)—enter gain on line 1 of column (7). If less, enter loss on line 1 column (8).

	(7) GAIN	(8) LOSS
1. Gain or loss from above	$	$
2. Distributable share of partnership net capital gain or loss (Item 4, column 6, page 1, Form 204)	$	$
3. Capital deductions (explain below)	XXXXXXXXXX	
4. Totals	$	$
5. Net capital gain or loss (excess of column (7) over column (8) or column (8) over column (7))	$	$
6. **Net Capital Loss carry-over** (See Inst. VII—Sch. E (c))—Enter here the amount of any Net Capital Losses sustained in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950, except those which were deducted against prior Capital Gains. (Explain below showing each year and amount for which Net Capital Loss carry-over is claimed.)	$	
7. BALANCE (Item 5 Column (7) Minus Item 6)		$
8. Balance of exemption not used at Item 12, p. 1		
9. Amount subject to Net Capital Gain Tax		$

Explanation of capital deductions (Item 3) and Net Capital Loss carry-over (Item 6)

CALCULATION OF TAX

10. 1% (1st $1000 of Item 9)	$
11. 1½% (2nd and 3rd $1000 of Item 9)	
12. 2% (4th and 5th $1000 of Item 9)	
13. 2½% (6th and 7th $1000 of Item 9)	
14. 3% (8th and 9th $1000 of Item 9)	
15. 3½% (all over $9000 of Item 9)	
16. Total (of Items 10-15)	$
17.	
18. % of Item 16 (Enter at Item 19, page 1)	$

This space for office use only

AUDITED BY

409

July 3, 1951

New York Telephone Company
101 Willoughby Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Gentlemen:

My wife whose maiden name was Shirley Graham, has for sometime had a phone at:

173-19 113th Avenue
St. Albans, L. Il, New York

The number was JAmaica 3-0056. She has given this phone up and moved to 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have a phone at:

409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

The number is: WAdsworth-6-9837. I am giving that up this month and moving to 31 Grace Court in Brooklyn. At this last address we want a phone and one extention. The instruments are already in place and have been used by Henry J. Davenport, the former tenant at 31 Grace Court, lower duplex, the number is MAin 4-3776.

Will you please make this proper transfers so we can have phone service as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-3-43

DRAFT

Editor
New York Times

Dear Sir:

A meeting of sponsors of this organization last Sunday directed that this letter be sent to you in protest against the news handling of our announcement of the formation of the American Peace Crusade and plans for a pilgrimage to Washington on March 1st.

Our release listed the names of 65 sponsors, names of Americans of distinction and leadership in the diverse, social groups that constitute a very large part of American life. Four men bore the title of bishop; almost no person could fail to recognize the names of scientists and scholars. There were farm leaders, writers, ministers and physicians, trade union leaders.

The Times selected, in a clearly discriminatory fashion, the names of ten, a majority of whom have long been identified as "left" by the curious operations of our "free press." The story, at the same time failed to indicate the total number of sponsors (now 90), thus conveying the wholly false impression that this new effort for peace is supported almost exclusively by Americans on the "left". The selections and omissions could have been no accident. The purpose of the story was not to inform, or even honestly to criticize and expose. In the most calculated way its purpose was to distort and to mislead.

Our release most explicitly asserted "it is high time for Americans to lay aside whatever differences they have of philosophy, religion and social and political convictions for the supreme objective of saving America from the threatened catastrophe of wars..." This objective to which all sponsors have subscribed was ignored.

The fact remains that 90 prominent Americans have already sponsored the American Peace Crusade in an effort to unite people of all persuasions, - political, philosophical and religious. These Americans themselves represent such a cross-section and they are convinced that an effective peace movement must make room for all sincere believers in peace. Indeed, without making room for everyone - from right to left - we are in danger of crowding out any chance of stopping the headlong race to a new world war.

The editorial columns of the Times are yours to use in behalf of or in opposition to any cause you choose. But the news columns are, in a deep sense, held in public trust. This trust, in our opinion, was violated in the highly prejudiced and prejudicial re-write that appeared in your news columns on February 1st. We request that our news statements be treated with fairness in future.

Sincerely yours,

25-11-18

Ltr found

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
STUDENT COUNCIL
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
80 WASHINGTON SQUARE EAST
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ARNOLD L. GOREN
Executive Secretary
Instructor in Education

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000
Extension 234, 235

85-4-17

January 25, 1951

Dr.William Du Bois
Council on African Affairs
23 W. 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The Student Council of the School of Education is sponsoring a celebration of "Negro History Week " from February 28 to March 1.

Our aim is to focus student and faculty attention on the cultural contributions, the history and the present day problems of the Negro people.

May we at this time invite you to join with us in this celebration as an honored guest. Our program will generally run from one thirty to five o' clock.

May we hear from you as soon as possible so that our public relations work will be adequate.

Will you please call Mrs. Frochlich or Shirley Ettinger between 10 and 4:30 p.m. at SPring 7-2000, Extension 234 to complete arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

James Warren, Chairman
Negro History Week Committee
Student Council
School of Education

I regret that all my available lectures
over my February is already taken

January 31, 1951

Mr. James Warren, Chairman
Negro History Week Committee
Student Council
School of Education
New York University
80 Washington Square East
New York 3, New York

My dear Mr. Warren:

I regret that all my available lecture time in February is already taken.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

LOUIS I. NEWMAN
NEW YORK

271 Central Park West
January 26,1951

24-36-63

Mrs.Alicia B.Crawford,
7 West 125th Street,
New York, New York.

My dear Mrs.Crawford:

I appreciate your kind invitation to be an Honorary Chairman of the Testimonial Dinner in tribute to Dr.Du Bois, but suggest instead that you extend the invitation to Rabbi Edward E.Klain of the Free Synagogue, successor of Rabbi Stephen S.Wise, or to Rabbi Simon G. Kramer of the New York Board of Rabbis, 130 West 42nd Street, New York. Permit me to extend to Dr.Du Bois my congratulations on the anniversary celebration. I think it best that you ask either of the two colleagues whom I have suggested to be an Honorary Chairman.

Believe me to be

Sincerely,

Louis Newman

LIN:pl

April 11, 1951

Mr. Dallas F. Nickolas
14 E. Pleasant Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Mr. Nickolas:

I want to transfer title to my half-interest in the home at 1724 N. Pulaski Street, Baltimore to my granddaughter, DuBois Williams. She is now 18 years of age. How can I do this? Will there be a gift tax?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-14-2

25-18-97

735

Birthday Greeting by WESTERN UNION

;(19)

NA233 BDA PD=NEWYORK NY 23 706P=

:DR W E B DUBOIS, CARE SMALLS PARADISE INC=

=2294 7 AVE=

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO A GREAT AMERICAN WE SUPPORT YOUR STAND ON PEACE=

=NISEI PROGRESSIVES=

[American-born Japanese]

24-44-10

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER	X	NIGHT LETTER	X

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

2:40 P.M.

July 3, 1951

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

KWAME NKRUMAH
C/O PRESIDENT, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PENNSYLVANIA

PLEASE BE SURE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH ME BEFORE YOU RETURN TO AFRICA.

MY ADDRESS IS: 409 EDGECOMBE AVENUE, APT. 13-H. PHONE WADSWORTH 6-9837.

W. E. B. DU BOIS

Sent. 2:40 P.M.

NIGHT LETTER!!

30¢ delivery

Will receive it tomorrow - July 4, in the morning

May 5, 1951

Mr. Joe Nordmann
19 K quai BOURBON
Paris, France

Dear Mr. Nordmann:

At your request , we are sending you materials concerning the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the Peace Information Center. We are happy that you have expressed sufficient interest to write to us. We will keep you informed as we have an opportunity to get out other material.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Alice Citron, Sec'y.

attorneys and $2,10[illegible] to individuals who helped this [illegible]

WILL YOU HELP CONCLUDE OUR WORK BY MAKING A CONTRIBUTION?

Please do what you can.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
Room 1222
16 West 29 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

I am not earning anything and have not yet a pension

I can contribute one dollar

Name A. L. Musgrove Norman

Address 7652 11th Ave NE

City SEATTLE 5 State Wash

I saw that
Du Bois had been
freed from that crazy indictment
Crazy is the only word for the condition
of the people in this country today is pure HYSTERIA
This mania has been artificially induced
by those who are making enormous
PROFIT out of the war condition

Reg for Info

Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio
March 7, 1951

25-2-37

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Director of Special Research
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Several weeks ago I read in the New York Times of a recent "cooperative action of Negro and white leaders on a slum clearance plan effected without state or Federal aid" in a small southern town, Davidson, North Carolina.

I wrote to the Citizen's Housing Committee of Davidson for more details of their program and received a very interesting description from Rev. Carl R. Pritchett, the chairman of the committee. To state the basic philosophy behind their project he wrote, "It is to a large extent an expression of our conviction that Christianity can and must be translated into such concrete practical concerns as housing".

Reverend Pritchett is aware that "the race issue was bound up in the whole situation", but he doesn't say much in his letter about the relationship between the Negroes involved and the rest of the community engaged in the project. I am writing to you in the hope that you have some information available on this aspect of the program. Were the recipients of this community action genuinely allowed to cooperate in planning their new homes or was the project conducted on a paternalistic level by the more fortunate members of the community?

I am interested in the nation's housing problems and am much impressed by this particular approach to it. I hope you can add to my knowledge of how it worked from the race relations angle.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Notley

William C. Notley

15-2-38

March 14, 1951

Mr. William C. Notley
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March 7, to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that he is no longer connected with the N.A.A.C.P., and has not been since 1948.

Dr. Du Bois is at present out of the country and is not expected to return until the latter part of this month or the first of April.

I would suggest that you write to Mr. Henry Lee Moon, head of the Public Relations Department of the NAACP. He might be able to help you.

I shall of course bring your letter to Dr. Du Bois' attention when he returns to his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Reg for Dup

From Obi Nwoko II.

Idumuje-Ugboko,
Post Onicha-Ugbo,
Nigeria, West Coast, Africa,
20th, M a y, 1951.

Dr Du Bois,
Small Paradise,
Skyscraper City,
New York.

85-2-22

Sir,

I have a son by name Albert Okwuwadiegwu N w o k o, He passed Senior Cambridge Certificate Examination in the year 1947, who wishes to be educated in the United States for Education (General) and Administration, but I have no financial means to do so or send him. The youth is now working in the Treasury Department, Zaria, Nigeria, under the Nigerian Government.

I am now appealing to you to award this ambitious youth a Full Scholarship to any University in U.S.A. for the above mentioned courses.

I am sure and hopeful, as you are a lover of Coloured Races and Peace as well, you will get someone or other helpers in U.S.A. to see that this youth arrives U.S.A. for further Education.

To be frank, I cannot boast to be able to pay his Ocean fare to U.S.A.

If my application meet your approval, which I have hope will, please supply the following to enable this youth to obtain Passport and Visa from the Nigerian Government or on the hand, you can pass all communication of the award of the said Scholarship to the American Consulate-General, Lagos, Nigeria, who can arrange his sailing Etc:-

(1) Gurantee of support (In triplicate)
(2) " from the University, which the admission is given- (in triplicate).

Your reply is awaited please.

Yours Faithfully,

Nwokoll

The Obi of Idumuje-Ugboko.

25-2-23

July 10, 1951

His Highness Nwoko II,
The Obi of Idumuje-Ugboko
Post Onicha-Ugbo
Nigeria, West Coast
Africa

Sir:

I have your letter of the 20th of May, but my absence on a lecture tour has made an answer impossible until now. I regret to say that I am not in charge of any scholarship funds at present, nor is the Council on African Affairs able to do anything just now. Our ability to function and furnish funds and to do full work for Africa has been hindered by the war hysteria which is sweeping the United States.

I hope that at some future time we can be active in the matter of scholarships, which is of course of highest importance.

I trust that in some way your son may be able to get the support which he needs.

I am Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Annisquam, Mass.
March 2, 1951

Dear Sirs:

Last year in Detroit I heard Dr. DuBois speak, and was convinced he was one of the great men of our time. He still is, Infact, after this great fight he has made, he occupies an even more exalted position. Take this $5 for his defense, and convey to him the sentiment of a servant of Christ that he is living the spirit of that great Master, more boldly and immortally than any so-called leaders of our Christian churches. His name will be enshrined on the tablets of man's future ethical code, in the new society of reason and brotherhood.

Cordially,

Rev. George Abbe

24-47-50

Save for Anet.

25-8-32

October 31, 1951

Mrs. Fay Aptheker
Ocean Travel Service
311 W. 23rd St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Aptheker:

Will you kindly secure the following accommodations for me; if you can, from Washington:

I want to leave Washington, D. C. about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, November 10th, for Boston, returning from Boston to Washington about 3:00 P.M. Sunday, November 11th. I also want to reserve a single room and bath at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Curr. O

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS CHRISTIAN CHURCH

4774 UNION ROAD BUFFALO 21, N. Y.

URBAN L. OGDEN
MINISTER
4778 UNION ROAD

PHONE:
CHURCH: PLaza 3385
RESIDENCE: PLaza 3888

January 2, 1951

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

I suppose that it is presumptuous for me to bother you, But I do so because of our mutual concern over the kind of world as that in which we are living.

While I believe that Christians must increasingly declare their faith in what will make a better world, I believe that there is more pressing necessity for these ideals and methods to be incorporated in the program and purpose of a political party, and then for them to be kept before the American people as the only way of hope. It is needless to say that neither of the two major parties is capable ~~of~~ of doing this.

24-44-16

You will remember, of course, that before the elections of last fall, the League of Women Voters printed statements from various candidates. Your statement was the only one with which I found myself in full agreement. And I believe that there are more people than we might think who are earnestly desiring a constructive approach to the problems of our day and world. If such principles as you set forth in your statement were developed into a political approach to the problems of our day, and then if sufficient money could be found to keep them in the mind of the American people during the next two years, it might greatly affect the trend of our political life. There may still be time to avert a general war and to build peace.

I have never considered myself a member of any political party, but rather an independent. With the failure, however, of political parties which have had a chance to build a good nation and world, I feel that it is high time that I find a party which does embody the largest measure of my beliefs and give some effort and energy to an attempt to realize them in our society. I would appreciate any information which you might pass on in relation to this matter.

To identify myself somewhat, I am a minister in good standing with the Disciples of Christ, a member of FOR and NAACP, and for a number of years have given leadership to peace and interracial groups wherever I have lived.

Sincerely,

Urban L. Ogden

[1951]

August 6

dear Friends,

Enclosing a check for $5 for which we would like to have 500 copies of the Du Bois pamphlet.

With best wishes for a successful defense of a great fighter for Peace.

Sincerely,

Helen Ogletree - Sec'y
Cincinnati Peace Committee
P. O. Box 1503 - Cincinnati, Ohio

24-44-94

May 22, 1951

Mr. G. Cheinasien
340 North Ridgewood Place
Los Angeles 4, California

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of recent date concerning our case and thank you for your sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[OKLAHOMA CITY BLACK DISPATCH]

May 4, 1951

Black Dispatch
324 N.E. Second St.
Oklahoma 4, Okla.

Dear Friends:

We would appreciate twe copies each of every edition of your newspaper that carried news of the indictment of Dr. WLE.B.Du Bois since Feb. 17, 1951. We would mappreciate this very much and of course will pay the costs.

24-44-29

Sincerely,

Alice Citron, Sec'y.

[Ormes Features]

IX

Ch VII

HOME OF THE
Patty-Jo Doll

☆

jackie ormes features, 764 oakwood blvd., chicago 15, ill.

DREXEL 5220

Sept. 30,
1 9 5 1

My dear Shirley:

I trust the delay in forwarding this little report on our Chicago committee has not inconvenienced you in any way. Certainly your current schedule has given you plenty "new business" to think about, but for the record, we can show the enclosed persons as having followed through on their pledges made last June.

My sincere regards to you and Doctor. Needless to say I am wishing him a triumphant day in court, and great satisfaction in the knowledge that he is in the right, no matter what the consequences. With you at his side, and so many souls behind him sharing his belief, I am truly optimistic.....Keep up the good fight !

Fondly,

Jackie

Contributors were as follows:

Earl B. Dickerson.....	$100.00
Richard E. Westbrooks..	50.00
Herbert Turner.....	50.00
Irene McCoy Gaines for Council of Neg. Org..	25.00
Walter Lowe.....	25.00
Arthur J. Wilson.....	25.00
Irene R. Mahone.....	25.00
Leanard R. Jewell.....	35.00
Lloyd A. Hall.....	15.00
Mrs. Alfred N. Diggs...	10.00
Art McCoo.....	10.00
Nelson M. Willis.....	10.00
Jackie Ormes.....	10.00
Total	$ 390.00

Alderman Carey 390
Johnson 35
20
445

P.S. Receipt for check from Alice Citron is in Mr. Westbrooks hands.

May 18, 1951

Mr. Fernando Ortiz
Calle L esq. 27
Vedado
Habana, Cuba

Dear Mr. Ortiz:

I had hoped to see you long before this but have made some curious mistakes.

I was married to Shirely Graham, whom you met in Cuba at the Peace Conference, February 27. We immediately took a trip to the Bahamas where we spent three weeks and while there I wrote you in Havana, saying I was about to spend a week there and hoped to get in touch with you. Unfortunately I did not have your address and simply sent it to Havana, CCuba.

When we arrived there late in March, I called up Fernando Ortiz, and got a rather non-commital answer on the phone. Mrs. Du Bois immediately said that it could not be you, but I did not know how to get in touch with you so I gave up the matter and we came home much disappointed at not getting in contact with you. Evidently there are several people of your name in Havana and the Post Office Department was not too intelligent.

However, I have unearthed one of your old letters and am now writing you to tell you how disappointed we were and how much I hope to see you in the near future.

Perhaps you have heard that I and four others have been indicted by the United States Government for talking too much about peace. I attended the Peace Congress here in New York, the one in Paris in 1949 and one in Moscow and then on return we organized the Peace Information Bureau, to tell the American people what other civilized beings were doing about peace. As a result and to our great surprise, we were indicted as "agents of a foreign principal", the implication being that we were not telling the people our own thoughts but being directed from abroad. Every effort is going to be

(Over)

made to convict us but I am pretty sure that we can win the case, which we have finally been able to postpone until October 2.

I hope this will find you in good health and both Mrs. Du Bois and I send our best regards to you and Mrs. Ortiz.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

85-3-1

FERNANDO ORTIZ
CALLE 27 No. 160 - VEDADO
HABANA

Junio 1, 1951.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
23 West 26th Street.
New York 10, N. Y.

25-3-1

Estimado Dr. Du Bois:

He pasado unas semanas en México y al regreso me encuentro con su carta. Fué realmente infortunado el no poder saludarlo durante su estancia en la Habana y espero tener ese gusto en una próxima oportunidad.

Yo estoy actualmente algo apartado de las actividades polémicas. Estoy enfermo del corazón y me han recomendado una vida sin agitaciones. Estoy dedicado exclusivamente a mis trabajos acerca de la etnografía afrocubana. Acabo de publicar dos tomos (que le remito por correo certificado) y pienso poder publicar otros tres tomos sobre los mismos temas, en este año.

Mi esposa y yo les enviamos nuetros mejores augurios a Ud. y a su señora y esperamos una oportunidad para tener el gusto de saludarlo personalmente.

Queda muy devotamente suyo.

Fernando Ortíz.

June 7, 1951

Dr. Fernando Ortiz
Calle 27 No. 160 Verdado
Habana, Cuba

Dear Dr. Ortiz:

Answering your letter of June 1, to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois are at present on a lecture tour in the West.

They are e pected to return on or about July 1. I shall bring your letter to his attention immediately upon his return to his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

August 31, 1961

25-3-3

Mr. Fernando Ortiz,
Calle 27 No. 160
Vedado
Habana

Dear Dr. Ortiz:

Thank you very much for sending me your invaluable volumes on Afro-Cuban folklore and music. I shall get them into English as soon as possible.

Shirley joins me in best regards to you and your work.

Very sincerely yours,

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1951 JAN 9 DL 2 44

1144 BROADWAY
MU-3-5295

(38)

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

85 4 132

IA424 PD=NEWHAVEN CONN 9 200P=

19[illegible] JAN 9 PM 2 40

:DR DI BOIS=

23 WEST 26=

:THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MAGUIRE, DEMOCRAT, 89,389. FOOT, REPUBLICAN 82,623. CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE ROBESON 2,353 OF 878, 388 VOTE=

:S OSTROW=

89,389 82,623 2,353 878, 388=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

2401 Sixth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
January 12, 1951

Miss Mary White Ovington
526 Auburn Street
Auburndale, Massachusetts

My dear Miss Ovington:

I have consented to serve as chairman of a national sponsoring committee of citizens who are planning to tender Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois a testimonial dinner on the occasion of his 83rd birthday. The affair will be held at the Essex House, New York City, on February 23, 1951.

Our committee also wishes to have identified with this tribute to one who has few peers both as scholar and courageous champion of human freedom, men and women who likewise in many fields are known for their inestimable contributions to human progress.

We would consider it a great privilege to have you as an Honorary Chairman of this testimonial dinner, since you have been closely identified with Dr. Du Bois in the beginning years of his long life time of devotion to the interests of the Negro and colonial people. (This paragraph will vary with persons addressed.)

To facilitate matters, since I am in Washington, and the committee is functioning out of New York, I would appreciate your addressing your response directly to the secretary of the committee, Mrs. Alice D. Crawford, 762 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, Adirondack 4-0566.

It is my sincere hope that we can have your acceptance of this invitation to join with us in this opportunity to advance our own interests as we do honor to a great man.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

24-36-24

25-18-81

763

by WESTERN UNION (07)

NA140 CGN PD VIA GD=NV NEWTON CENTER MASS 23 930A=

:DR W E B DUBOIS=

:SMALLS PARADISE 135 ST AND 7 AVE= 1951 FEB 23 PM 4

:CONGRATULATIONS YOU HAVE ALWAYS GIVEN HOPE TO THE CAUSE=

:MARY WHITE OVIMGTON= - Founder of NAACP

OVIMGTON=

Sept 5th

PLYMOUTH, N. C.

E & S.

Dear Sirs,

Just hear I would like to say
a few things in the behalf of
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Case
One through,
"People Want Peace"

"Have we not all one Father?
"hath one God created us?
Why do we deal treacherously
every man against his brother
Profaning the covenant of our Fathers?

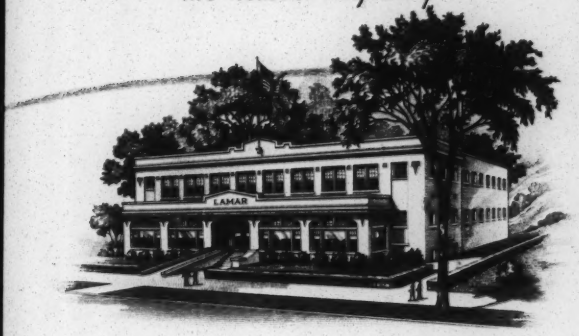
The Copy of the one I sent J. Howard
McGrath.

Lawrence Owens
Elks Lodge

4-E1-24

(Owings)

"The House of Hospitality"



WHERE HEALTH IS BUILDED

"At the Head of the Row"

UNDER SUPERVISION OF
U.S. GOVERNMENT

LAMAR Bath House

JACK MANIER, MANAGER

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK
ARKANSAS

Sept 10, 195-(

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Congratulations!

24-46-14

Your announcement finally reached me here, where I have been living mostly the past year. The Dorchester was sold more than a year ago, at a great loss, which has impaired my health permanently. Also the old home at 1035 to a colored lady, who now finds it difficult to meet her payments.

I have also had a letter from Bishop Wright, which I have misplaced, and now desire to answer. Can you send me his address?

Remember, I am with you first, last & always

Sincerely (mae Owings) M.

xxxxxxxxxxxxx

23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

October 8, 1951

Mrs. Mae Owings Kaufman
La Mar Bath House
Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

My dear Mae Owings:

I was delighted to get your letter of September 10, and know where you were. Although I have been too busy to answer until now. My wife and I have just finished a speaking trip covering Milwaukee, Denver, Detroit and Chicago and are now at home getting ready for the trial in November.

I hope you are regaining your health and possessing your soul in peace. It is too bad to have lost the real estate but as all real estate is a terrible burden I hope everything will come out well.

Let me know of your whereabouts.

How is the boy?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:MJ

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-46-2

Padmore

THE PAN-AFRICAN FEDERATION
AND
THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

President of the Congress - - Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS.

Federation Officers :

President :
Dr. P. MILLIARD.

International Secretary :
GEORGE PADMORE.

Secretary and Treasurer :
T. R. MAKONNEN.

HEAD OFFICE—
58, OXFORD ROAD,
MANCHESTER, 13

TELEPHONE: ARDwick 2856

From:----22 Cranleigh House, Cranleigh Street,
London, W.C.I.
March 28, 1951.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street, New York.

25-3176

Dear and esteemed Dr Du Bois:

The news has just reached us that you have been indicted by the so-called Un-American Activities Committee, for your heroic fight for Peace. We consider this attempt to blackmail you into silence an outrage against the fundamental principles of democracy and an insult to Africans and peoples of African descent throughout the world. For in you, sir, we see the finest representative of our people's hopes, dreams and aspirations. You have done more than any other man during the first half of the twentieth century to blaze the way and chart the course for Negro rights in America and African and Colonial freedom. We, therefore, beg you to accept our heartfelt sympathy and assure you of our unqualified solidarity and support. Please let us know what concrete steps we can take to help in your defence. Meanwhile, we are giving the matter the widest publicity in the African and West Indian Press. We have already

distributed a release based on the facts of the indictment taken from recent issues of coloured American newspapers reaching us. We have also read of your marriage to the former Miss Shirley Graham. Please permit us to take this opportunity of sharing with you this good news and to wish you both many, many years of happiness. We sincerely hope that your honour and character will be vindicated against this outrageous charge, which we consider one of the greatest travesties of American justice! We are sorry to say it, but your country is fast losing its claims to be a civilized nation. When it is not lynching the bodies of Negroes, it tortures the minds of its finest citizens. Come what may, we want to assure you, Dr Du Bois, that you will always remain deep in our hearts and minds, the greatest champion of our oppressed race--unselfish, uncompromising and incorruptable!

You will no doubt to pleased to hear that as a result of our sweeping victory in the recent Gold Coast election, Kwame Nkrumah, the Leader of the Convention People's Party, who made the report on West Africa at our Fifth Congress in Manchester, has agreed to take the initiative of convening a sixth Congress on African soil later this year. We sincerely hope that you will be able to be with us and to share in our victory inspired by your vision and work. Again, our best wishes to yourself and Mrs Du Bois. Do, arrange for someone to keep in touch with us on the progress of your case. With God's blessing on you and our assurances of warmest respect and admiration.

Yours sincerely,

George Padmore.

For Executive Committee,
Pan-African Federation (Great Britain).

April 11, 1951

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London, N. W. 1
England

My dear Mr. Padmore:

I thank you very much for your letter of March 28, which came to hand through Dr. Hunton. The indictment is of course a serious matter. Under ordinary circumstances it could be easily beaten in court, but in this era of hysteria and persecution which has developed in the United States, it is quite possible that we might be sent to jail, or fined or both.

The most important thing is to let the peoples of the world, white, black and yellow, know just what is happening in our case and in that matter you can help very substantially. The accusation is not that we have done anything treasonable, or anything that we did not have a right to do; it does not accuse the five defendants of being representatives of a foreign government, but as the curious statute says "representatives of a foreign principal;" which means that if this conviction stands, anybody who repeats in the United States anything that anyone in Europe or Russia says, can be accused of being an agent. Of course there must be some proof that the relation of agent and principal had actually been set up, but in our present attitude, of course that may be assumed simply because we, for instance, circulated the Stockholm Pledge and gave the same advice to Americans that the Partisans for Peace were giving to the world. So that it is a very dangerous situation, and ought to be clear to the peoples of the world what is happening and just how far freedom of speech and of thought is being curtailed in the United States.

I shall be very glad from time to time to keep you in touch with what is happening and to send you any documents or other matters which will be of interest.

I am glad to hear of the election of Nkrumah, and of the proposed sixth Pan-African Congress in Africa. I should certainly try to be there if in any way it was possible.

My very best regards to you. I assume you have heard of my marriage to Shirley Graham, and she joins me in best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

May 18, 1951

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London, N. W. 1.
England

My dear Mr. Padmore:

I have the cable-gram from you and Dorothy and thank you for your interest.

We have won the first step in our trial, by being able to force postponement of it until October 2. They were trying to rush us to trial before we had a chance to get ready. Now we are pretty sure that we c n give them a fight for their money, but we need of course the sympathy of the world and I shall send you data from time to time.

My best regards to you both from myself and wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

23-16-5

22 Cranleigh House, Cranleigh Street, London, N.W.I.

May 29, 1951.

Robeson

Dr W.E.B.Du Bois,

23 West 26 Street,

New York City.

25-31-10

Dear Doctor,

I was pleased to note the hopeful tone of your letter and sincerely wish you and you co-defendants all success. I can assure you that we shall continue to give the widest publicity to your case in the African and Colonial Press. Already our efforts are meeting with great success. We have circularised all our contacts and requested them to express their solidarity with you in whatever ways they consider most effective. Enclosed are a few clippings from West Africa. You will no doubt remember Ja-Ja Wachuku who was a delegate to the Fifth Pan-African Congress. He has recently started a Pan-African Party in Nigeria to spread the ideas of which you are the worthy father. I am planning to leave for the Gold Coast and Nigeria this month to help the comrades there in preparing for another meeting of the Congress. I might travel out together with Nkrumah who is

visiting the U.S.to receive an honorary doctorate from Lincoln University on June 5.He will no doubt see you if he visits New York Drop him a line in care of Lincoln as it is important for you bohh to meet before he leaves America.I shall keep you informed of developments on my return to London.Apart from the publicity which I have been able to get into the overseas press,Cedric Dover and Peter Abrahams have released statements through my press agency which will also help the campaign as they are both well known in the Colonies.Dorhhy had a pleasant holiday in the West Indies and succeeded in getting some of hhe local political and trade union leaders to take an interest in your case.They plan to send proest resolutions to the State Depattment through hhe local U.S.Consuls. Be assured that we shall leave no stone unturned to voice our indignation and condemnation of the reactionary policies of the American authorities, who the Colonial peoples everywhere consider the main bulwark of Colonialism in Asia,Africa and the West Indies to-day.What a tragedy for a nation which had its birth in the struggle against British Colonialism!But we are also conscious that there is still an anti-imperialist sentiment among progressive Americans,even if their voices are not always heard abroad.

With best wishes to yourself and Mrs Du Bois.

Yours in solidarity and friendship,

George Padmore

Do Not Type

June 6, 1951

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London, N. W. I.
England

Dear Mr. Padmore:

Answering your letter of May 29, to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that at present he and Mrs. Du Bois are on a lecture tour in the West.

They are expected to return on or about July 1, at which time I shall bring your letter and the enclosed clippings which you sent to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

25-31-14

July 10, 1951

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London, N. W. 1.
England

My dear Mr. Padmore:

I am so sorry that I was away when your last letter came and am especially disappointed not to see Mr. Nkrumah.

Shirley and I took a trip to the Middle West and the West Coast and made a series of speeches on my case and the Peace Movement. We were greatly encouraged and I made a speech to the Peace Congress in Chicago to 5000 delegates and at least 10,000 spectators.

25-31-11

I especially however wanted to see Nkrumah. I have a rather fantastic idea which may lead to something: and that is I want to write out a Declaration of Independence for Africa, including all the peoples of Africa and making a forecast of their desires and demands, with as strong a stand toward socialism as is possible; so that in the future the young men of Africa may realise that the methods of the capitalistic world are dying out. I want to make this and a statement which shall be used in the Call for a Sixth Pan-African Congress. It may be quite possible that I shall not attend because of death, or being in jail or inability to get a pass-port; but at any rate I think this will be a gesture. I shall wait until you return from Africa before I send it to you, and would like to have some news of the conditions you found there.

My best regards to you and Dorothy, from Shirley and myself.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:LM

22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London N.W.1.

11th October 1951

Dear Miss Citron

I have just returned from West Africa and have found letters from Dr. DuBois, Miss Shirley Graham and yourself.

Please convey to Dr. DuBois the greetings of myself and my wife and our express our solidarity with him in his fight for peace and racial unity. I shall be writing him very soon.

I shall use the publicity material which you have sent me to the fullest. Whilst in the Gold Coast I spoke about the case of Dr. DuBois and it secured a good deal of space in the newspapers.

There is no reporting of the case in our newspapers, and I would appreciate seeing some of yours.

Sincerely yours,

George Padmore

George Padmore

25-18-18

[redacted]

[redacted]

October 27, 1951

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London N.W. 1
England

My dear Padmore:

I am glad to learn through Miss Citron that you are back from West Africa. I am hoping to hear from you soon.

I am sure that Africa today, more and more, is wheeling into the center of world thought and activity and that we ought to be correspondingly aware. I did not know of Nkrumah's visit to the United States until too late. Even if I had known, I doubt if I could have gotten in touch with him. Through British connivance, the State Department held him almost incommunicado while he was in this country. Many of his friends could not get in touch with him. I had planned to have a confidential talk with him concerning a sixth Pan African Congress in West Africa and concerning a Declaration of African Independence. Finally, I heard from you and learned that you were on the way to West Africa. There again I wish I had a chance to send messages by your hand. You will, of course, have a great deal of information and many proposals which I am waiting to hear with interest.

I have heard expressed from Africa and other sources some rather serious doubts of Nkrumah's integrity. One correspondent writes: "The government here led by Kwame Nkrumah is no longer a resistance movement nor a revolutionary people's movement since the leaders have been captured thru luxury and flattery. It never really was much despite a lot of foreign propaganda. Most of the Cabinet leaders being vile self-seekers who want to get rich quick. This is a great disappointment for us as a people but there is hope that the masses will soon see thru all this."

I am enclosing a proposed Declaration of Independence for your criticism.

One thing that we need here and must have is authentic information direct from Africa. There is no doubt but what African mail to America is tampered with. Letters do not reach their destination. We can keep up with occurrences in British West Africa, and with some difficulty, in French West Africa. We can get no information from the Sudan or Uganda or Portugese Africa, very little from Kenya and Uganda Tanganyika, something

but not much from Nyassaland, the Rhodesias and the protectorates, nothing from the Belgian Congo. A good deal of information comes from the Union of South Africa but nothing from Southwest Africa. We ought to get all of these areas together with the United States and the Caribbean into a mutual exchange of information and thought. I hope we can do so.

Best regards from myself and wife to you and Mrs. Padmore.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-31-24

A PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA

by W.E.B. Du Bois, November 1, 1951

omit

It is suggested that at a Sixth Pan-African Congress, to be held on the Gold Coast, British West Africa in the year 1952, 33 years after the founding of these Congresses in Paris, in 1919; ~~that~~ a declaration something like the following be adopted.

38-6-5

The Peoples of Africa, black and white, brown and yellow, have a right to Freedom and Self-government, to Food and Shelter, Education and Health.

We hereby warn the world that no longer can Africa be regarded as pawn, slave or property of Europeans, Americans or of any other people.

Africa is for the Africans: its Land and Labor; it natural wealth and resources; its mountains, lakes and rivers; its cultures and its Soul.

Hereafter it will no longer by ruled by Might nor by Power; by invading armies nor police; but by the Spirit of all its Gods and the Wisdom of its Prophets.

Men of all races are welcome to Africa if they obey its laws, seek its interests and love their neighbors as themselves, doing unto others as they would that others should do to them. But the white bigots of South Africa and Kenya; the exploiters of the Rhodesias, the Congo, West, North and Southwest and Southeast Africa, are solemnly warned that they cannot win. Their doom is sealed. We will be free; we will govern ourselves for our best good. Our wealth and labor belongs to us and not to thieves at home nor abroad. Black Africa welcomes the world as equals; as masters, never; we will fight this forever and curse the blaspheming Boers and the heathen liars from Hell.

Let the white world keep its missionaries at home to teach the Golden Rule to its corporate thieves. Damn the God of slavery, exploitation and War. Peace on Earth; no more War. The earth of Africa is for its people. Its Wealth is for the poor and not for the rich. All Hail Africa.

24-36-88

1951 DEC 13 PM 12 49 GS

2-A

CAML851 EK579

LONDON 21/20 13 1603

LT WILLIAM DUBOIS 23 WESTTWENTYSIXTHSTREET NEWYORKCITY

DELIGHTED AT NES OF VERDICT CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL

GOOD WISHES WRITING

GEORGE DOROTHY PADMORE

23

[Panitera...]

PANITERA PELADJAR dan
PEMUDA INDONESIA

Volkerakstraat 38 III
Amsterdam-Z Holland

Amsterdam, 24 october 1951

To mr. Truman
President of the United States of America

W a s h i n g t o n

No. : KL 5115
Subject : Protest
App. : -

Dear mr. President Truman,

We, Indonesian students and youth , organised in the PANITERA PELADJAR dan PEMUDA INDONESIA , who are arisen from the struggle of the Indonesian people for Freedom, Independance and Peace with horror heard of the inhuman treatment from wich people who have voted for peace are suffering; people who are against war . War thht means fascist oppression of culture and national development ; that brings poverty and misery, that means sadness,distress and insecurity.

We bring you in mind that people all over the world, regardless of their nationality, race, roligion or political belief, after having been suffering for many years from war , never will have war again.

We with horror read the indictment to dr. Dubois and four associates as,for their activities as peace-supporters.

In the name of humanity we therefor strongly protest and demand the immediately dismissal of this indictment.

Considering the world-situation endangerdd by a new world war we urged you the conclusion of apeace pact among the great Powers : the United States of America, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and the Chinese People's Republic.

Sincerely yours,

(executive secretary)

25-5-33

PANITERA PELADJAR dan
PEMUDA INDONESIA

Volkerakstraat 38'''
Amsterdam-Z . Holland

No. :KL 5116
Subject : Protest
App. : 1

Amsterdam, 14 Nov. 1951

To the

CONGRESS OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Suite A, 23 West 26 th. street
New York 10
N e w Y o r k

From Indonesia,

Dear Sirs,

With horror we read the indictment to dr. Dubois and his four associates for their activities of supporting Peace.
The PANITERA PELADJAR dan PEMUDA INDONESIA , a bureau of information for Indonesian Students an Youth living in Holland, Knowing the fame and importance of dr, Dubois as a great scientist and contributor to the fight for Negro liberation and a great fighter for Peace consider this indictment as an attack to the principles of humanity.

This is not only an attack to the democratic principles of the United States but also an intimidation to the Negro population that fights for its freedom and for peace and at last a part of the war preparation. Panitera as its Purpose is anti-fascism and anti-imperialism has therefor sent a protest to the President of the United States from which the copy you will find enclosed.

This indictment and the last condemnations to death the innocent Negroes and others shall only intensify the struggle for Peace and we are convinced results will come soon.

Fight for the cancellation of the indictment!
Fight for a Peace Pact!

Sincerely yours,

executive secretary.

Note:

For technical difficulties it was not possible for us to send you the copy earlier. We beg you therefor pardon.

(Saudin)

Appendix :

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

24-36-82

CAML480 EKC543 E197CDC DAS 42 INTL PD

CD LONDON VIA MACKAY NOV 14 1951

LT DUBOIS

13

31 GRACECOURT BROOKLYNNY

PLEASE ADD MY NAME TO THE MANY MANY OTHERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHO PROTEST THIS GREAT INDIGNITY AND INJUSTICE AGAINST YOU AND ACCEPT MY HAND IN FRIENDSHIP MORAL SUPPORT AND IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE

AUBREY PANKEY

126P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

24-47-86

Englewood, Kans.
July 28, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois & Associates,
16 West 29 Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:
We received your literature, the two little pamphlets.
Here is a small check to help you in your struggle.
This country is reactionary, I do not know where I could send your little booklets to gain favorable attention, but send me a doz. of each and I will try to do something with them to help.
I realize your fight is EVERYBODY'S.

Sincerely,

Mrs E. J. Park

[George Parker?]

85-5-9

September 17, 1951

Dear Mr. Parker:

Enclosed find check for $800.00 for services rendered.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alice Citron
Sec'y.

November 29, 1951

Mr. George Parker
% Judge James A. Cobb
613 F St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Parker:

May I and my wife convay to you, now that the victory is won, our appreciation of your cooperation and intelligent work. We realize how much you contributed to the great result.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Du Bois:rk

25-2-2

February 20, 1951

Miss Adella Parks
5246 Colorado Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Trudel:

I am sorry if I have seemed discourteous, but I have been terribly busy since stopping in your home.

Let me thank you very much for your hospitality. I am afraid my age is interfering with my manners.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-16-6

[Patterson]

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

February 13, 1951

W E B DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring
Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

24-36-44

Gentlemen:

Dr. and Mrs. Patterson are not expected to arrive in the States until after March 1, 1951. They will, therefore, be unable to attend the W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Dinner.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Moton, Jr.
Assistant to the
President

p

24-42-81

Form 135D-TA 3/46

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, Inc.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Mail

OFFICIAL ADVICE

64 BROAD STREET, N. Y. 4, N. Y.

FEB17TH1951 19

LT LOUISE PATTERSON

409 EDGECOME AVE APT 7 H NEW YORK

IN RADIOGRAM NUMBER 2066 DATED FEB15TH

IN PAGE TWO PLEASE READ IN TEXT(FROM 20TH ON)....

UNIVERSITY IN WHOSE NAME I SPEAK REGARD YOU AS AN

OUTSTANDING ETC ... NUMBER OF WORDS 132.

ERASE REMARKS (SUBJECT TO CORRECTION).

PRAHA

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, Inc. by JWG/QAX/

April 10, 1951

Mrs. Louise T. Patterson
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

At the closing of the dinner campaign, I wish to express the appreciation of myself and Mrs. Du Bois, for your hard work at this difficult task.

I was for a time very much upset at the criticisms of our Treasurer and express my dissatisfaction frankly in private conversation. Since the Treasurer now express himself as satisfied with your financial statement, I am glad to acknowledge your efforts in this very difficult task and to thank you for your hard work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

23-18-5

83 birthday dinner

April 10, 1951

Mrs. Louise T. Patterson
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

At the closing of the dinner campaign, I wish to express the appreciation of myself and Mrs. Du Bois, for your hard work at this difficult task.

I was for a time very much upset at the criticisms of our Treasurer and expressed my dissatisfaction frankly in private conversation. Since the Treasurer now expresses himself as satisfied with your financial statement, I am glad to acknowledge your efforts in this very difficult task and to thank you for your hard work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Patterson]

Mr. Civil Rights:

William L. Patterson

For more than 60 years, Wm. L. Patterson has walked up and down this country, in the company of Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman and W.E.B. DuBois, Paul Robeson and Ben Davis and the millions of heroes, sung and unsung, whose magnificent voice and unflinching courage have made the history of the Negro people one of the most remarkable chapters in human history.

Wm. L. Patterson was born in 1891 in San Francisco, and worked on railroads and factories and mills to put himself through college. In New York he became partner in a law firm which soon became one of the most successful in the city. But in 1927 he dropped his flourishing practice and threw himself tirelessly into the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italian workers being railroaded to death. Patterson was arrested three times during this struggle.

His life's work now lay clearly before him. He gave up his law practice entirely and joined the International Labor Defense. At a moment in history when the most vicious lynch terror aroused the conscience of the world, Mr. Patterson became national secretary of the ILD, and led the victorious struggle to save the nine framed Scottsboro youths from the Alabama electric chair. Subsequently he participated in dozens of battles against anti-labor and anti-Negro frameups.

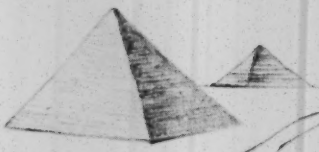
But in 1934 the strain of overwork finally told; Patterson was stricken with tuberculosis. After recuperating abroad, he returned to the civil rights struggle. When the Civil Rights Congress was formed in 1946 to carry on the work of the ILD, Patterson became a member of the Board and later the national executive secretary. Immediately he plunged into the battles looming ahead: Willie McGee, The Martinsville Seven, Rosa Lee Ingram, Lt. Leon Gilbert, Wesley Wells, Paul Washington and the Trenton Six whom Patterson represented in court. The eyes of the world focused on lynch terror when CRC published "We Charge Genocide", a devastating petition to the United Nations, edited by Mr. Patterson.

Today Wm. L. Patterson is himself in danger of being railroaded to prison at a time when he is needed most. The charge is "contempt of Congress". It arose out of a hearing by a Congressional Committee which demanded the records of the CRC and its membership lists. During the course of the hearings, Georgia Representative H.L. Lanham called Mr. Patterson "You black s.o.b." and started to attack him physically with the comment: "We got to keep the black apes down." For resisting this vile and vicious insult to all Negro Americans, Patterson is due to be tried on March 10th. The first trial resulted in a "hung jury". We must make certain that the second trial is dropped as a result of our protests. Send telegrams to Pres. Truman today, and urge your neighbors to do likewise, demanding an end to the attacks upon William L. Patterson.

THE NEGRO

SPEAKS

OF RIVERS



(To W.E.B. DuBois)

by Langston Hughes

I've known rivers.
I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than
the flow of human blood in human veins.

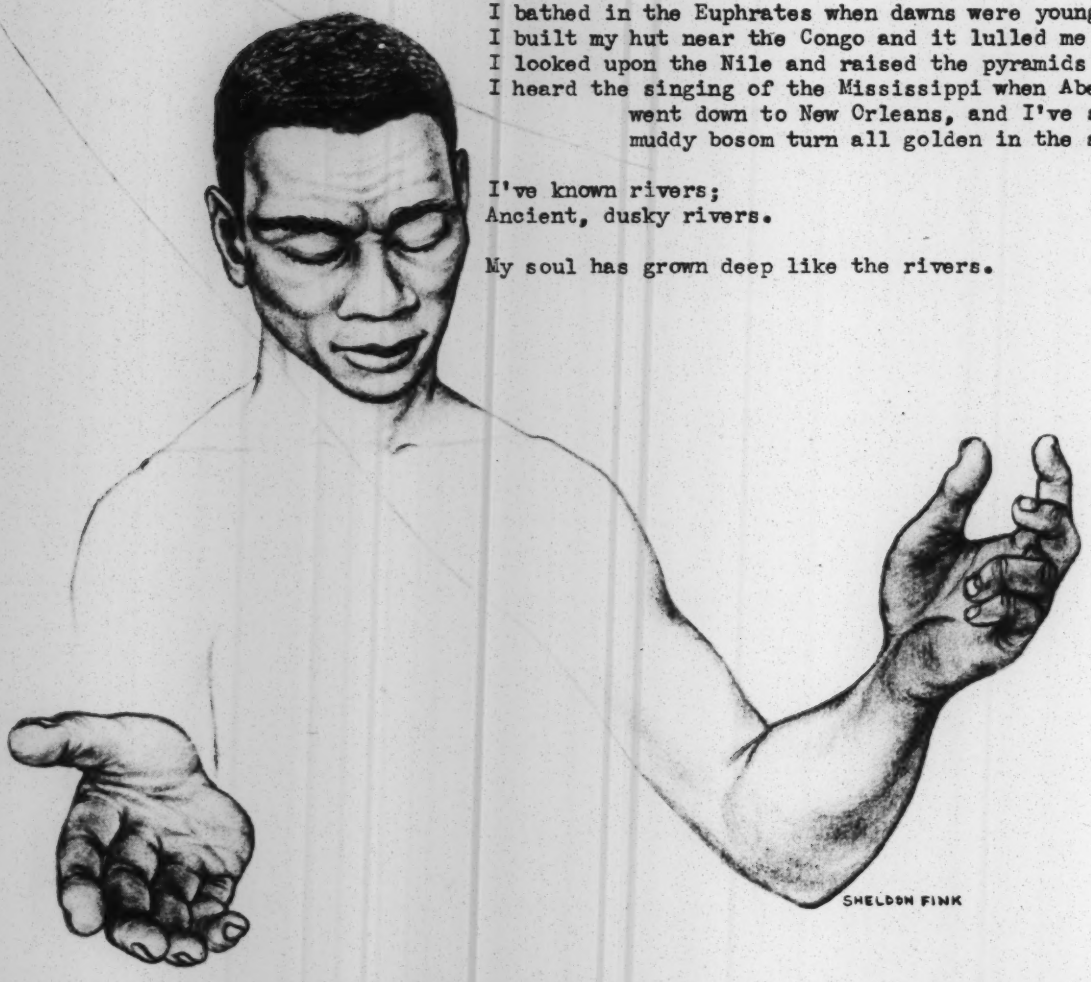
My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.
I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.
I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.
I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln
went down to New Orleans, and I've seen its
muddy bosom turn all golden in the sunset.

I've known rivers;
Ancient, dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

25-14-1



Feb 24 - 1951

To Dr Du Bois and 3 other eminent persons I contribute 1.00 towards building a fund for legal defense.

25-13-2

Ben F. Davis
8046 S. Karlov Ave
Oak Lawn Illinois.

Check

[PEACE COMM. .]

Copy

Whitmore, Calif.
Aug. 20, 1951

Mr. J. Howard McGrath
Attorney General
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. McGrath,

The case against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and associates must be dismissed. Not only is it something foreign to our country to indict someone for belonging to a peaceful organization for the welfare of the people but our country cannot be a great country, a respected country so long as it lets such a rediculous and subversive indictment stand. The people want peace. Who are you to arrest those who work for what the people want! It is an outrage and the people will not stand for it long.

Dismiss this case against the respected scholar, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois.

For Peace,
Christine Hufford, Secretary
Peace Committee of the Northern Counties of Calif.

25-30-17

[PEACE INFORMATION CENTER]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
v.	CRIMINAL NO. 178-51
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, WILLIAM EDWARD B. DUBOIS, KYRLE ELKIN, ELIZABETH MOOS, ABBOTT SIMON, SYLVIA SOLOFF.	

47-7-54

MOTION TO DISMISS THE INDICTMENT

AND FOR OTHER APPROPRIATE RELIEF

The defendants above-named move that the indictment be dismissed, or that other appropriate relief be granted, on the following grounds:

I

The Court is without jurisdiction because the offenses, if any, are not cognizable in the District of Columbia.

II

The indictment is void on the ground that less than twelve legally qualified jurors concurred in the finding of the indictment, in that at least thirteen grand jurors were government employees, and therefore not impartial or free from bias or prejudice, actual or implied, against the defendants.

In the alternative, the defendants move for a hearing at which proof may be taken that bias or prejudice, actual or implied existed on the part of more than eleven of the grand jurors.

Pursuant to Rule 6(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the defendants move for an order permitting an inspection of the record of the number of jurors concurring in the finding of this indictment, kept by the foreman of the grand jury which returned the indictment, or another juror designated by him, and on file with the clerk of the court.

42-7-55

III

Section 611 ff of Title 22 of the United States Code, upon which the indictment is founded, is unconstitutional on its face and as construed and applied herein, in that:

a) its provisions directly interfere with and burden the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

b) its provisions are vague and indefinite and fail to establish a sufficiently definite and certain standard of guilt in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

c) its provisions are vague and indefinite and fail to establish a sufficiently definite and certain standard of guilt in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as conjoined with the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

d) its provisions are vague and indefinite and fail to establish a sufficiently definite and certain standard of guilt in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

e) its provisions abrogate the privilege against self-incrimination in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

f) its provisions were enacted in excess of the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution of the United States in violation of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

g) its provisions, even if fair on their face, as here applied, constitute an interference with and burden upon the rights of the defendants to freedom of speech, press and assembly in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

h) its provisions, even if fair on their face, as here applied, together with the rules and regulations authorized by, and made pursuant to its provisions, constitute an abrogation of the defendants' privilege against self-incrimination in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

42-24

IV

The indictment herein was willfully and deliberately procured and returned with the design, purpose and intention of arbitrarily, unreasonably, unfairly and illegally discriminating against the defendants on account of their political beliefs, expressions and associations in violation of their right to the equal protection of the laws as it is encompassed in the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in violation thereof.

V

The indictment fails to charge an offense under the laws of the United States.

a) The defendant organization's activities fall within those areas of freedom of speech, press and assembly protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and are not subject to the provisions of Section 611 ff of Title 22 of the United States Code or its criminal sanctions.

b). The defendant organization's activities do not fall within the terms and intendment of the Act, in that:

1) The "World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" and its alleged successor, the "World Peace Council" are not "foreign principals" as defined by the Act.

2) The defendant organization is not an "agent of a foreign principal" as defined by the Act.

42-7-24

c) The indictment fails to charge that the defendant organization acted as an "agent of a foreign principal."

d) The indictment fails to charge that the defendant organization published or disseminated "political propaganda" within the meaning of the Act.

VI

The indictment violates the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and Rule 7 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, in that it is so vague and indefinite as to fail to inform the defendants of the offense with which they are charged, to describe the offense with such certainty that they may properly prepare their defense, be protected against another charge for the same offense, or inform the Court whether it is sufficient in law to support a conviction on the following grounds:

a) The indictment fails to state facts sufficient to show that the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" and its alleged successor, the "World Peace Council", are "foreign principals" within the meaning of the Act.

b) The indictment states only by implication, if at all, that the defendant organization acted as an "agent of a foreign principal", within the meaning of the Act.

c) Even if status alone were sufficient to subject the defendant organization to the Mandate of the Act, the indictment fails to state facts sufficient to show that it was an "agent of a foreign principal," within the meaning of the Act.

d) The indictment states only by implication, if at all, that the defendant organization disseminated "political propaganda" within the meaning of the Act.

e) The indictment fails to state facts sufficient to show that the defendant organization does not fall within the classes of excepted "persons" or exempted "agents", within the meaning of the Act.

f) The indictment fails to state whether the individual defendants were "officers and directors" of the defendant organization, or were persons who"performed the functions of officers and directors" of the defendant organization, and, if the latter, the indictment fails to show facts sufficient to show that the said individual defendants, or any of them, "performed the functions of officers and directors."

42-7-58

VII

The defendants move for an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury which returned this indictment on the following grounds:

a) No evidence of the commission of a crime could have been presented, in that all activities of the defendant organization were within areas protected from regulation and criminal sanctions by the First, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

b) No evidence could have been presented of intent to violate the terms and provisions of the Act.

In the alternative, the defendants request a hearing to ascertain whether such proof could have been presented to the Grand Jury; or that the Court inspect the minutes with a view to making such a determination.

VIII

Defendants move, in the event their companion motion to dismiss the indictment is denied, that the Court order the United States to file a bill of particulars supplying the following information as to Counts I and II of the indictment:

As to Count I:

A) As to Paragraph 2.

1. State where the principal place of business of the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" is alleged to have been during the times mentioned in the indictment.

2. State where the principal place of business of the "World Peace Council" is alleged to have been during the times mentioned in the indictment.

3. State what facts are claimed to constitute such organizations as "foreign principals" within the meaning of the Act.

65-7-24

B) As to Paragraph 3.

4. State the respects in which it is claimed that the defendant organization acted as, and held itself out to be, a "publicity agent" for either or both the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" and the "World Peace Council" as follows:

a) State what such "acts" as such "publicity agent" are alleged to consist of, who performed such acts in behalf of the defendant organization, and the time when and the place where such acts are claimed to have been performed;

b) State whether the "holding out" as a "publicity agent" was oral or in writing or both.

i) If oral, state the substance thereof, and by whom on behalf of the defendant organization such oral holding out occurred.

ii) If in writing, attach true copies of the writing or writings claimed to constitute such holding out, state by whom such writing or writings were issued on behalf of the defendant organization and to whom, and the time when and the place where they were issued.

c) If the "holding out" was neither oral nor in writing, state what it consisted of, the time when and the place where it occurred, the person or persons claimed to have acted on behalf of the defendant organization and to whom such holding out was made.

5. a) State the information claimed to have been reported to the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace." If the information is unknown, describe the substance thereof.

b) State the information alleged to have been reported to the "World Peace Council." If the information is unknown, describe the substance thereof.

c) State the time when and the place where such information is claimed to have been reported.

d) State whether it is claimed such information was reported orally or in writing or both. If orally, set forth the substance thereof; if in writing, set forth true copies thereof.

42-2-60

e) State by whom such information is claimed to have been reported on behalf of the defendant organization and to whom it was reported on behalf of the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" and to whom on behalf of the "World Peace Council" and the time when and the place where reported, and the manner of reporting.

6. a) State what acts are claimed to have been performed at the request of the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" and of the "World Peace Council," when and where performed and by whom performed in behalf of the defendant organization.

b) State when and where such requests are claimed to have been made, whether orally or in writing or both and the manner in which they are claimed to have been made. If orally, set forth the substance thereof; if in writing set forth true copies thereof.

c) State when, where and by whom such requests are claimed to have been made on behalf of the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" and on behalf of the "World Peace Council," and of whom they are claimed to have been made in behalf of the defendant organization.

7. a) State what oral, visual, graphic, written or pictorial information or matter within the meaning of the Act was published or disseminated by the defendant organization as such alleged "publicity agent" and attach true copies of any that may be in writing. If not in writing, describe such matter with such particularity as to apprise the defendant organization of the specific material claimed to fall within the purview of the Act, alleged to have been published or disseminated by it.

b) As to such matter, if any, state by whom in behalf of the defendant organization it is claimed to have been published or disseminated, the time when and place where and manner of publication or dissemination, and to whom published and disseminated.

C. <u>As to Paragraphs 3 and 4</u>.

8. State whether the agency of a foreign principal is claimed to have existed pursuant to a contractual relationship. If so, state whether such contract was oral or in writing; if oral, set forth the substance thereof; if in writing, attach a true copy thereof; state when and where such contract is claimed to have been made, by whom made in behalf of the defendant organization and with whom in behalf of the alleged foreign principal.

42-7-61

As to Count II

D) As to Paragraph 2.

9. State whether it is claimed that the individual defendants, or any of them, were "officers and directors" of the defendant organization, or persons who have "performed the functions of officers and directors."

10. State which of the individual defendants, if any, it is claimed are "officers and directors" and which, if any, are persons "performing the functions of officers and directors."

11. If it is claimed that some or all of the individual defendants are "persons performing the functions of officers and directors," state the functions so performed which it is claimed constitute them such "persons."

Dated: New York, New York

April 2, 1951.

GLORIA AGRIN
401 Broadway
New York 13, New York

PARKER & PARKER

By: _____
GEORGE A. PARKER
1130 6th Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

COBB, HOWARD & HAYES

By: _____
JAMES A. COBB
613 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

_____
JOSEPH A. FANELLI
729 15th Street
Washington, D. C.

Attorneys for Defendants

_____
STANLEY FAULKNER
9 East 40th Street
New York, New York

Attorney for defendant, Elkin

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
	:	CRIMINAL NO. 178-51
v.	:	
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, WILLIAM EDWARD B. DUBOIS, KYRLE ELKIN, ELIZABETH MOOS ABBOTT SIMON, SYLVIA SOLOFF.	:	

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT

OF MOTION TO DISMISS THE INDICTMENT

AND FOR OTHER APPROPRIATE RELIEF

I

1. Prosecution for violation of a Federal statute may be had only in the district in which the offense, if any, was committed.

Declaration of Independence
Constitution of the United States, Article III Section 2, Clause 3.
Constitution of the United States, Sixth Amendment.
Rule 18, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
Notes of Advisory Committee to Rule 18, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure
United States v. Anderson, 328 U.S. 699, 66 S. Ct. 1213, 90 L. Ed. 1592 (1946)
Armour Packing Co. v. United States, 209 U.S. 56, 28 S. Ct. 426, 52 L. Ed. 681 (1908)
Tinsley v. Treat, 205 U.S. 20, 27 S. Ct. 430, 51 L. Ed. 689 (1907)
Burton v. United States, 196 U.S. 283, 25 S. Ct. 243, 49 L. Ed. 482 (1905)
Beavers v. Henkel, 194 U.S. 73, 24 S. Ct. 605, 48 L. Ed. 882 (1904)
Thompson v. Utah, 170 U.S. 343, 18 S. Ct. 620, 42 L. Ed. 1061 (1898)
Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County, 134 U.S. 31, 10 S. Ct. 424, 33 L. Ed. 801 (1890)
United States v. Johnson, 323 U.S. 273, 65 S. Ct. 249, 89 L. Ed. 236 (1944)
United States v. Jones, 174 F. 2d 746 (C.A. 7th, 1949)
Gates v. United States, 122 F. 2d 571 (C.C.A.10th,1941) cert. den. 314 U.S. 698, 62 S. Ct. 478, 86 L. Ed. 558.

Brightman v. United States, 7 F. 2d 532 (C.C.A.8th,1925)
Moran v. United States, 264 F. 768 (C.C.A.6th, 1920)
In re Buell, Fed. Cas. No. 2, 102, 3 Dill. 116
Pratt v. United States, 279 F. 263
(C.C.A. 5th, 1922)
United States v. Bink, 74 F. Supp. 603
(D.C.D. Ore. 1947).

2. The locus delicti must be determined from the nature of the crime alleged and the location of the act or acts constituting it.

United States v. Anderson, supra.
United States v. Johnson, 323 U.S.
273, 65 S. Ct. 249, 89 L. Ed. 236 (1944)
United States ex rel Starr v. Mulligan,
59 F. 2d 200 (C.C.A. 2nd, 1932)
United States v. Chiarito, 69 F. Supp. 317
(D.C.D. Ore. 1946)
Newton v. United States, 162 F. 2d 795
(C.C.A. 4th, 1947)
Dobie, Handbook of Federal Jurisdiction
and Procedure, Sec. 127, p. 511

3. Where the offense consists in acts done without registration or notification, the locus delicti is not where the failure to register or notify occurs, but where the acts occur.

United States v. Buerk, 38 F. Supp. 409
(D.C. Wisc. 1941)
Rumely v. McCarthy, 250 U.S. 283
39 S. Ct. 483, 63 L. Ed. 983 (1919)
United States v. Illinois Terminal R. Co.,
168 F. 546 (D.C. S.D. Ill. 1908)
New York Central & H.R.R. Co., v. United
States, 166 F. 267 (C.C.A. 2nd, 1908)
United States v. Johnson, 53 F. Supp.
596 (D.C.D. Dela. 1944)
United States v. Chiarito, supra.

4. The Act as a whole, and in particular Sections 611, 612, the statutory definition of purpose, and its legislative history, make it clear that the Foreign Agents Registration Act (22 U.S.C. Sec 611 ff) proscribes acting as an agent of a foreign principal without filing a registration statement.

22 U.S.C. Sec. 612
22 U.S.C. Sec. 611
United States v. Buerk, supra.
Hearings: Sub-Committee No. 4,
Committee on Judiciary, H. of Rep.,
77th Cong., 1st Sess. on H.R. 6045,
Ser. No. 9, Nov. 28, 1941, Dec. 1, 1941.
Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as
amended, Rules and Regulations of the
Attorney General, Government Printing
Office, 1942, p. 6.

5. Venue against the officers and directors or persons performing the functions of officers and directors of an agent which is not an individual can be laid only where the agent acts.

22 U.S.C. Sec. 617
22 U.S.C. Sec. 612
22 U.S.C. Sec. 611

6. The indictment charges the defendant organization with no act or acts which could have or are alleged to have occurred within the jurisdiction of this Court, the Court, therefore, being without jurisdiction of this cause:

Salinger v. Loisel, 265 U.S. 224,
44 S. Ct. 519, 68 L. Ed. 989 (1924)
See also authorities cited in Point I, 1, supra .

7. Since the Grand Jury which returned this indictment, is an adjunct of this Court, the indictment returned by it is void for want of jurisdiction in violation of Article III, Section 2, clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States, the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and Rule 18 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and should be dismissed.

Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43, 26 S. Ct.
370, 50 L. Ed. 652 (1906)

II

1. The constitutional guarantee of trial by an impartial jury, encompasses the right to have an indictment found by an impartial grand jury.

Constitution of the United States, Fifth
and Sixth Amendments
Ballard v. United States, 329 U.S. 187
67 S. Ct. 261, 91 L. Ed. 181 (1946)

2. Bias, actual or implied, disqualifies a grand juror.

United States v. Crowley, 194 U.S. 461, 24
S. Ct. 731, 48 L. Ed. 1075 (1904)
United States ex rel McCann v. Thompson,
144 F. 2d 604 (C.C.A. 2nd, 1944)
United States ex rel McCann v. Thompson,
3 F.R.D. 396 (D.C.S. D. N.Y. 1944)

3. Under certain "exceptional" circumstances, the fact of the relationship of government employed jurors to the prosecution, gives rise to a suspicion of bias or partiality, which must disqualify such jurors as a class.

United States v. Woods, 299 U.S. 123, 57 S. Ct. 177, 81 L. Ed. 78 (1936)
Crawford v. United States, 212 U.S. 183, 29 S. Ct. 260, 53 L. Ed. 465 (1909)
Frazier v. United States, 335 U.S. 497, 69 S. Ct. 201, 93 L. Ed. 187 (1948)
Dennis v. United States, 339 U.S. 258, 70 S. Ct. 519, 94 L. Ed. 461 (1950)

4-7-24 88

4. The circumstances of the subject action are such "exceptional" circumstances as to bring into operation the exclusionary tests of the Woods, Crawford and Frazier cases, supra.

5. The indictment returned by the Grand Jury in the instance case is void since it could not have been concurred in by twelve legally qualified jurors, and should be dismissed.

Agnew v. United States, 165 U.S. 36, 17 S. Ct. 235, 41 L. Ed. 624 (1897)
Ex parte Wilson, 140 U.S. 575, 11 S. Ct. 870, 35 L. Ed. 513 (1891)
United States v. Parker, 103 F. 2d 857, (C.C.A. 3rd, 1939), cert. den. 307 U.S. 642, 59 S. Ct. 1044, 83 L. Ed. 1522
Brookman v. United States, 8 F. 2d 803 (C.C.A. 8th, 1925)

6. In any event, the defendants are entitled to a hearing at which the question of bias and prejudice, express or implied, can be fully examined.

Dennis v. United States, supra.
Frazier v. United States, supra.
United States v. Wood, supra.
Morford v. United States, 339 U.S. 258, 70 S. Ct. 586, 94 L. Ed. 544 (1950)
United States ex rel McCann v. Adams, 3 F.R.D. 396 (D.C.S. D.N.Y. 1944)
United States v. Roemig, 52 F. Supp. 857 (D.C.N.D. Ia. 1943)

7. The defendants are entitled to an order permitting an inspection of the record of the number of jurors concurring in the finding of this indictment, kept by the foreman of the Grand Jury which returned the indictment, or another juror designated by him, and on file

with the clerk of the Court, in order to be able to ascertain whether or not at least twelve legally qualified grand jurors concurred in the indictment.

Rule 6 (c), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
United States v. Parker, supra.

18-L-2h

III

a) 1. The Act as a whole, and each of its sections, on their face, are in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in that they are directed at the control of, and burden and interfere with, political expression and association within those areas protected by the guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

American Communications Association v. Douds, 339 U.S. 382, 70 S. Ct. 674, 94 L. Ed. 597 (1950)
Thomas v. Collins, 323 U.S. 516, 65 S. Ct. 315, 89 L. Ed. 430 (1945)
Jamison v. State of Texas, 318 U.S. 413, 63 S. Ct. 669, 87 L. Ed. 869 (1943)
Martin v. City of Struthers, 319 U.S. 141, 63 S. Ct. 862, 87 L. Ed. 1313 (1943)
Thornhill v. State of Alabama, 310 U.S. 88, 60 S. Ct. 736, 84 L. Ed. 1093 (1940)
See: American Federation of Labor v. American Sash & Door Co., 335 U.S. 538, 550, 69 S. Ct. 260, 93 L. Ed. 222 (1949)

(i) The Act as a whole, and each of its sections, is directed at the control of "political propaganda".

Viereck v. United States, 318 U.S. 236, 63 S. Ct. 561, 87 L. Ed. 734 (1942); also: Viereck v. United States, 130 F. 2d 945 (App. D.C., 1942)
United States v. German-American Vocational League, 153 F. 2d 860 (C.C.A. 3rd, 1946), cert. den. 328 U.S. 833, 834.66 S. Ct. 976, 977, 978, 90 L. Ed. 1608, 1609, 1610.
United States v. Kelley, 51 F. Supp. 363 (D.C.D.C. 1943)
Identical House and Senate Report on H.R. 1591, 75th Cong. 1st Sess. Rep. No. 1381, July 28, 1937
Hearings Before Subcommittee No. 4 of House Rep. Jud. Comm., 77th Cong. 1st Sess., Nov. 28, 1941; Dec. 1, 1941 Ser. No. 9.

(ii) "Political propaganda" as defined by Section 611 (j) of the Act, encompasses areas of expression protected by the guarantees of the First Amendment.

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Thomas v. Collins, supra.
Thornhill v. Alabama, supra.
Taylor v. State of Mississippi, 319 U.S. 583, 63 S. Ct. 1200, 87 L. Ed. 1600 (1943).

2. The Act as a whole, and in particular, Sections 612, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618 and 620 violate the First Amendment, in that they impose prior restraints upon the exercise of the consitutionally protected rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Kunz v. People of the State of New York, 71 S. Ct. 312 (1951)
Niemotko v. State of Maryland, 71 S. Ct. 325 (1951)
Saia v. People of the State of New York, 334 U.S. 558, 68 S. Ct. 1148, 92 L. Ed. 1574 (1948)
Hannegan v. Esquire, 327 U.S. 146, 66 S. Ct. 456, 90 L. Ed. 418 (1946)
Thomas v. Collins, supra.
Largent v. Texas, 318 U.S. 418, 63 S. Ct. 667, 87 L. Ed. 873 (1943)
Murdock v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105, 63 S. Ct. 870, 87 L. Ed. 1292 (1943)
Lovell v. City of Griffin, 303 U.S. 444, 58 S. Ct. 666, 82 L. Ed. 949 (1938)
Schneider v. State of New Jersey, 308 U. S. 147, 60 S. Ct. 146, 84 L. Ed. 155 (1939)
Near v. State of Minnesota, 283 U.S. 697, 51 S. Ct. 625, 75 L. Ed. 1357 (1931)

(i) A requirement of registration as a precondition to the exercise of the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly is an unconstitutional restriction and burden upon those rights.

Thomas v. Collins, supra.
American Communications Association v. Douds, supra.

(ii) The requirement of registration especially when coupled with the further obligations imposed by the sections of the Act hereinabove cited, as preconditions to the exercise of the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, is an unconstitutional restriction and burden upon those rights.

Cantwell v. State of Connecticut, 310 U.S. 296, 60 S. Ct. 900, 84 L. Ed. 1213 (1940)
Schneider v. State of New Jersey, supra.
Lovell v. Griffin, supra.
Thomas v. Collins, supra.

3. All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States are entitled to the protections of the guarantees of the First Amendment.

Schneiderman v. United States, 320 U.S. 118, 63 S. Ct. 1333, 87 L. Ed. 1796 (1943)

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Bridges v. State of California, 314 U.S. 252, 62 S. Ct. 190, 86 L. Ed. 192 (1941)
Bridges v. Wixon, 326 U.S. 135, 65 S. Ct. 1443, 89 L. Ed. 2103 (1945)

(i) The "plenary" powers of Congress over "foreign relations", "national defense" or "internal security" are limited by the restrictions of the First Amendment.

Hannegan v. Esquire, supra.
Thomas v. Collins, supra.
Bridges v. Wixon, supra.
National Broadcasting Co. v. United States, 319 U.S. 190, 63 S.Ct. 997, 87 L. Ed. 1344 (1943).

(ii) The power of Congress to legislate concerning foreign relations and national defense, or for the nation's "internal security," does not include the power to legislate restrictions upon the proper exercise of freedom of speech, press and assembly by persons set forth in Section 611 of the Act.

Thomas v. Collins, supra.
Associated Press v. United States, 326 U.S. 1, 65 S. Ct. 1416, 89 L. Ed. 2013 (1945)
De Jonge v. Oregon, 299 U.S. 353, 57 S. Ct. 255, 81 L. Ed. 278 (1937)

(iii) The Act as a whole, and in particular Section 611 thereof, which purports to regulate the conduct of "agents of a foreign principal", are mere devices to obscure the censorial nature of the Act, by purportedly bringing the Act within an area in which Congress may validly legislate, and cannot save it from voidness.

American Communications Association v. Douds, supra.
Saia v. People of the State of New York, supra.
Near v. Minnesota, supra.

b) 1. The Act as a whole, and particularly Sections 611, 612 and 614 are so vague and indefinite as to permit within the scope of its language the punishment of incidents fairly within the protection of the guarantees of free speech, press and assembly, in violation of the First Amendment.

Winters v. New York, 332 U.S. 507, 68 S. Ct. 665, 92 L. Ed. 840 (1948)
Thornhill v. Alabama, supra.
Herndon v. Lowry, 301 U.S. 242, 57 S. Ct. 732, 81 L. Ed. 1066 (1937)
Stromberg v. California, 283 U.S. 359, 51 S. Ct. 532, 75 L. Ed. 1117 (1931)

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2. The statutory requirement of "wilfullness" cannot cure the vagueness of the substantive standards of guilt, in the absence of other elements which render those standards meaningful.

Screws v. United States, 325 U.S. 91, 65 S. Ct. 1031, 89 L. Ed. 1495 (1945)
United States v. Ragen, 314 U.S. 513, 62 S. Ct. 374, 86 L. Ed. 383 (1942)
Hygrade Provision Co. v. Sherman, 266 U.S. 497, 45 S. Ct. 141, 69 L. Ed. 402 (1925)
Omaechevarria v. Idaho, 246 U.S. 343, 383 S. Ct. 323, 62 L. Ed. 763 (1918)

c) 1. The failure of a statute limiting freedom of expression to give fair notice of what acts will be punished and such a statute's inclusion of prohibitions of expression, protected by the First Amendment, violate an accused's rights under procedural due process under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution, as well as the freedoms of speech, press and assembly under the First Amendment.

Winters v. New York, supra.

2. The statutory requirement of "wilfulness" cannot cure the vagueness of the substantive standards of guilt, in the absence of other elements which render those standards meaningful.

See cases cited in Point III, b), 2, supra.

d) 1. The Act as a whole, and particularly Sections 611, 612 and 614 violate the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States in that they fail to establish sufficiently definite and certain standards of guilt.

Musser v. Utah, 333 U.S. 95, 68 S. Ct. 397, 92 L. Ed. 562 (1948)
Lanzetta v. New Jersey, 306 U.S. 451, 59 S. Ct. 618, 83 L. Ed. 888 (1939)
Connally v. General Const. Co., 269 U.S. 385, 40 S. Ct. 126, 70 L. Ed. 322 (1926)
United States v. Cohen Grocery Co., 255 U.S. 81, 41 S. Ct. 298, 65 L. Ed. 516 (1921)

2. The statutory requirement of "wilfullness" cannot cure the vagueness of the substantive standards of guilt, in the absence of other elements which render those standards meaningful.

See cases cited in Point III, b), 2, supra.

e) 1. The Act as a whole, and in particular Sections 612, 618 and 620, and the rules, regulations and requirements propounded by the

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Attorney General pursuant to the terms thereof, compel the surrender of its privilege against self-incrimination by the defendant organization and the members thereof, as a precondition to the exercise of its right to freedom of speech, press and assembly, in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

Boyd v. United States, 116 U.S. 616, 6 S. Ct. 524, 29 L. Ed. 746 (1886)
United States v. Bell, 81 F. 830 (C.C.W.D. Tenn. W.D. 1897)

(i) The privilege against self-incrimination is designed to safeguard against the encroachment upon and, suppression of, unpopular, dissident, or minority political thought and expression.

Brown v. Walker, 161 U.S. 591, 16 S. Ct. 644, 40 L. Ed. 819 (1896)
Wood v. United States, 126 F. 2d 265 (App. D.C., 1942)
United States v. St. Pierre, 132 F. 2d 837 (C.C.A. 2nd, 1942)
Pittman, The Colonial and Constitutional History of the Privilege Against Self-Incrimination in America, 21 Va. L. Rev. 763 (1943)

(ii) The privilege against self-incrimination is available for the protection of associations of persons formed for political purposes, since the right of association and assembly are cognate rights to the rights of free speech and free press.

Thomas v. Collins, supra.
De Jonge v. Oregon, supra.
United States v. White, 322 U.S. 694, 64 S. Ct. 1248, 88 L. Ed. 1542 (1944)

(iii) The bare fact of registration pursuant to the terms of the Act, as well as the information required to be disclosed by the Act, and the rules, regulations and requirements issued by the Attorney General pursuant to its terms, may tend to incriminate the defendant organization under the following statutes: 50 U.S.C. 781 ff.; 18 U.S.C. 371; 18 U.S.C. 792-797; 18 U.S.C. 951; 18 U.S.C. 953; 18 U.S.C. 954; 18 U.S.C. 955; 18 U.S.C. 957; 18 U.S.C. 958; 18 U.S.C. 959; 18 U.S.C. 960; 18 U.S.C. 2153-2156; 18 U.S.C. 2381-2382; 18 U.S.C. 2384; 18 U.S.C. 2387-2388.

Blau v. United States, 71 S. Ct. 301 (1951)
Blau v. United States, 340 U.S. 159, 71 S. Ct. 223, ____ L. Ed. _____(1950)
Smith v. United States, 337 U.S. 137, 69 S. Ct. 1000, 93 L. Ed. 1264 (1949)
Heike v. United States, 227 U.S. 131, 33 S. Ct. 226, 57 L. Ed. 450 (1913)

United States v. Burr, 25 Fed. Cas. #14, 692s (1819)
United States v. Rosen, 174 F 2d. 187 (C.C.A. 2nd, 1949), cert. den. 338 U.S. 851, 70 S. Ct. 87, 94 L. Ed. 59.
United States v. Cusson, 132 F. 2d 413 (C.C.A. 2nd, 1942)
United States v. Weissman, 111 F. 2d 260 (C.C.A. 2d, 1940)

2. The Act as a whole, and in particular Sections 612, 618 and 620, and the rules and regulations propounded by the Attorney General pursuant to the terms thereof, compel the surrender of the privilege against self-incrimination by the individual or individuals obliged to cause the registration of the defendant organization, as a precondition to its and their exercise of the right to freedom of speech, press and assembly, in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

See cases cited in Point III, e), 1, supra.

(i) The privilege against self-incrimination is designed to safeguard against the encroachment upon, and suppression of, unpopular, dissident, or minority political thought and expression.

See cases cited in Point III, e), 1, (i), supra.

(ii) The privilege against self-incrimination is available for the protection of officers of associations of persons formed for political purposes, since the right of association and assembly are cognate rights to the rights of free speech and free press.

See cases cited in Point III, e), 1, (ii), supra.

(iii) United States v. Shapiro, 335 U.S. 1, 68 S. Ct. 1375, 92 L. Ed. 1787 (1948) and United States v. White, 322 U.S. 694, 64 S. Ct. 1248, 88 L. Ed. 1542 (1944) are inapplicable here insofar as they relate to the obligations of associations formed for political purposes, and insofar as they are limited to situations in which only the production of books and records of a corporation or unincorporated association, or books and records of an individual required to be kept in conformity with a regulatory law, are required to be produced.

(iv) The bare fact of registration pursuant to the terms of the Act, the information required to be disclosed by the Act and rules, regulations and requirements issued by the Attorney General pursuant to its terms, on behalf of the defendant organization, as well as the requirement pursuant to rules and regulations of the Attorney General re-

quiring registration of, and disclosures by officers and directors or persons performing the functions of officers and directors, may tend to incriminate the individual defendants under the statutes set forth in Point III, e), 1, (iii), supra.

See cases cited in Point III, e), 1, (iii), supra.

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f) 1. The Act as a whole, and each section thereof, violates the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States in that they legislate with respect to a subject matter not within the competence of Congress, in the exercise of the powers granted to it by the Constitution, and therefore invade rights expressly reserved to the people by the Constitution.

United Public Workers v. Mitchell, 330 U.S. 75, 67 S. Ct. 556, 91 L. Ed. 754 (1947)
Kilbourn v. Thompson, 103 U.S. 168, 26 L. Ed. 377 (1880)
Kansas v. Colorado, 206 U.S. 46, 27 S. Ct. 655, 51 L. Ed. 956 (1907)
McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. (U.S.) 316, 1 L.Ed. 849 (1819)

(i) Congress is not vested with a general "police power" nor with the power to legislate for the "general welfare", and there is therefore, no power in it to enact this Act to protect the "internal security".

Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U.S. 238, 56 S. Ct. 855, 80 L. Ed. 1160 (1936)
United States v. Butler, 297 U.S. 1, 56 S. Ct. 312, 80 L. Ed. 477 (1936)
Schechter v. United States, 295 U.S. 495, 55 S. Ct. 837, 79 L. Ed. 570 (1935)
Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries, 251 U.S. 146, 40 S. Ct. 106, 64 L. Ed. 194 (1919)

(ii) The Act and all of its provisions are in excess of the constitutional power of Congress to legislate concerning war or the national defense.

Ex parte Milligan, 71 U.S. 2, 18 L. Ed. 281 (1866)
Korematsu v. United States, 323 U.S. 214, 65 S. Ct. 193, 89 L. Ed. 194 (1944)
Hirabayashi v. United States, 320 U.S. 81 63 S. Ct. 1375, 87 L. Ed. 1774 (1943)

(iii) The Act and all of its provisions are in excess of the constitutional power of Congress to legislate concerning foreign relations.

Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 11

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Constitution of the United States,
Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 11-16

(iv) No other constitutional power exists in Congress to justify the enactment of the Act or any of its provisions.

Constitution of the United States,
Article 1, passim.

(v) All powers of Congress are limited by the Amendments to the Constitution, and in particular, the First Amendment, nor can they be exercised so as to impair any guarantees placed in the Constitution or in any of its Amendments.

United States v. Joint Traffic Association,
171 U.S. 505, 19 S. Ct. 25, 43 L. Ed. 259
(1898)
Monongahela Navigation Co. v. United States,
148 U.S. 312, 13 S. Ct. 622, 37
L. Ed. 463 (1893)

See cases cited in Point III, a). 3, (i),

supra.

g) The Act as a whole and each of its provisions, even if fair on their face, as applied to the defendants, burden and interfere with their rights to freedom of speech, press and assembly, in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

See cases and points cited in Point III,
a), b), c) and their subdivisions,
supra.

h) The Act as a whole, and in particular Sections 612, 617, 618 and 620, and the rules, regulations and requirements promulgated pursuant thereto by the Attorney General, even if fair on their face, as applied to the defendants compel the surrender of their privilege against self-incrimination as a precondition to the exercise of their rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

See cases and points cited in Point III, e)
and its subdivisions, supra.

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IV

1. Enforcement of a law with intent to discriminate, arbitrarily, unreasonably and unfairly against a person or organization is a denial of the equal protection of the law, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356, 6 S. Ct. 1064, 30 L. Ed. 220 (1886)
Sunday Lake Iron Co. v. Wakefield, 247 U.S. 350, 38 S. Ct. 495, 62 L. Ed. 1154, (1918)
Glicker v. Michigan Liquor Control Commission, 160 F. 2d 96 (C.C.A. 6th, 1947)
Wade v. City and County of San Francisco, 82 Cal. App. 2d 337, 186 P. 2d 181 (1947)
City of Covington v. Gausepohl, 250 Ky. 323, 62 S.W. 2d 1040 (1933)
See: People v. Oreck, 74 Cal. App. 2d 215, 168 P. 2d 186 (1946)
Cf. Williams v. Mississippi, 170 U.S. 213, 18 S. Ct. 583, 42 L. Ed. 1012 (1898)
Mackay Telegraph Co. v. Little Rock, 250 U.S. 94, 39 S. Ct. 428, 63 L. Ed. 863 (1919)
Ah Sin v. Wittman, 198 U.S. 500, 25 S. Ct. 756, 49 L. Ed. 1142 (1905)
Boynton v. Fox West Coast Theatres Corporation, 60 F. 2d 851 (C.C.A. 10th, 1932)
Broad-Grace Arcade Corporation v. Bright, 48 F 2d 348 (D.C.E.D. Va. 1931) aff'd on other grounds 284 U.S. 588, 52 S. Ct. 137, 76 L. Ed. 507.
Buxbom v. City of Riverside, 29 F. Supp. 3 (D.C.S.D. Calif. 1939)

People v. Darcy, 59 Cal. App. 2d 342, 139 P. 2d 118 (1943)
People v. Montgomery, 47 Cal. App. 2d, 117 P. 2d 437 (1941)
Jackie Cab Co. v. Chicago Park Dist., 366 Ill. 474, 9 N.E. 2d 213 (1937)
Strand Amusement Co. v. Commonwealth, 241 Ky. 48, 43 S.W. 2d 321 (1931)

2. The due process clause of the Fifth Amendment embraces the guarantee of equal protection of the laws to the extent that a law, or its enforcement, creates arbitrary and unreasonable classification, with the design to discriminate against such a class or the members of it.

Detroit Bank v. United States, 317 U.S. 329, 63 S. Ct. 297, 87 L. Ed. 304 (1943)
Hirabayashi v. United States, 320 U.S. 81, 63 S. Ct. 1375, 87 L. Ed. 1774 (1943)
Carleton Screw Products Co. v. Fleming, 126 F. 2d 537 (C.C.A. 8th, 1942), cert. den. 317 U.S. 634, 63 S. Ct. 54, 87 L. Ed. 511
United States v. Petrillo, 68 F.S. 845 (D.C. N.D. Ill. E.D. 1946) reversed on other grounds 332 U.S. 1, 67 S. Ct. 1538, 91 L. Ed. 1877.

Pfeiffer Brewing Co. v. Bowles, 146 F. 2d 1006, cert. den. 324 U.S. 865, 65 S. Ct. 914, 89 L. Ed. 1421 (1945)
United States v. Yount, 267 F. 861 (D.C.W.D. Pa. 1920)

3. Enforcement of a law with intent to discriminate, arbitrarily, unreasonably and unfairly against a person or an organization on the ground of their political beliefs, expressions or activities, is such an unreasonable and arbitrary classification as will violate the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

Hirabayashi v. United States, supra.
Korematsu v. United States, 323 U.S. 214, 65 S. Ct. 193, 89 L. Ed. 194 (1944)
Nash v. Air Terminal Services, 85 F. Supp. 545 (D.C.E.D. Va. 1949)

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V.

a) The indictment fails to charge that the conduct of the defendants falls within that area of the Act which is not within the scope of freedom of speech, press and assembly which is protected by the First Amendment and, therefore, can be made subject to the provisions of the Act, or its criminal sanctions upon failure of compliance with the terms of the Act.

See cases and points cited in Point III, a), b), c), and g) and their subdivisions.

cf. Gillars v. United States, 182 F. 2d 962 (App. D.C. 1950)

b) 1. The indictment does not charge that the alleged "foreign principal" was a foreign government, or, directly or indirectly a subsidiary thereof, the only foreign principal to which the Act was intended to apply, and to which, under a proper and constitutional construction, it can be applied.

Viereck v. United States, supra.
United States v. German-American Vocational League, supra.
United States v. Kelly, supra.

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2. The indictment does not charge that the defendant organization was the agent of a foreign principal within the intendment, and a proper and constitutional construction of the Act.

3. To construe the Act so as to impose its obligations upon associations of and communications between,citizens or residents of the United States or associations existing under and by virtue of its laws, and citizens, subjects or residents of foreign countries, or associations existing under or by virtue of the laws of such foreign nations, would render the Act void as an abridgment, burden, and interference with the rights of citizens or residents of the United States to freedom of speech, press and assembly, in violation of the First Amendment.

See cases and points cited in Point III,
a), b), and c) and their subdivisions,
supra.

4. To construe the Act so as to impose its obligations upon associations of,and communications between citizens or residents of the United States or associations existing under and by virtue of its laws, and citizens, subjects or residents of foreign countries, or associations existing under or by virtue of the laws of such foreign nations, would render the Act void as in excess of Congressional power to enact it, in violation of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

See cases and points cited in Point III,
f) and its subdivisions, supra.

c) 1. The crime proscribed by the Act, and in particular Section 612 (a) as applied to agencies defined by Section 611 (c) (1), (2) and (3) as charged in the indictment, is acting as an agent of a foreign principal without having complied with the terms of the Act.

22 U.S.C. Secs. 612 (a), 611 (c) (1), (2) and (3)
United States v. Buerk, supra.
United States v. Musa, infra.

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2. Since nowhere in the indictment is the defendant organization charged with having acted as an agent, the indictment omits an essential element of the crime, and must fall for failure to state a crime.

Hagen v. United States, 285 U.S. 427, 52 S. Ct. 417, 76 L. Ed. 861 (1932)
United States v. Hess, 124 U.S. 483, 8 S. Ct. 571, 37 L. Ed. 516 (1888)
United States v. United States Savings & Loan League, 9 F.R.D. 450 (D.C.D.C. 1949)
Carter v. United States, 173 F. 2d 685, (C.A. 10th, 1949)
Robertson v. United States, 168 F. 2d 294 (C.C.A. 5th, 1948)
Kane v. United States, 120 F. 2d 990 (C.C.A. 8th, 1941)
United States v. Waters, 73 F. Supp. 72 (D.C.D.C. 1947) cause certified 175 F. 2d 340, app. d'm'd 335 U.S. 869, 69 S. Ct. 168, 93 L. Ed. 413
United States v. Borden Co., 28 F. Supp. 177 (D.C.N.D. Ill. E.D. 1939) rev'd on other grounds, 308 U.S. 188, 60 S. Ct. 182, 84 L. Ed. 181.

d) 1. Acting as an agent of a foreign principal subjects an agent to the requirements of the Act, and to its criminal sanctions for failure to register, only if such an act is one of publishing or disseminating "political propaganda" within the meaning of the Act.

22 U.S.C. Sec. 611 ff.

See cases and authorities cited in Point III, a), 1, (i), supra.

2. Since nowhere in the indictment is the defendant organization charged with having published or disseminated such "political propaganda", the indictment omits an essential element of the crime, and must fall for failure to state a crime.

See cases cited in Point V, c), 2, supra.

VI

An indictment must state facts sufficient to inform a defendant of the exact offense with which he is charged, to describe it with such certainty that the accused may prepare his defense and protect

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himself against another charge for the same offense, and to so inform the Court that it may determine whether a crime is charged.

United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 23 L. Ed. 588 (1875)
Hagner v. United States, supra.
Sutton v. United States, 157 F. 2d 661 (C.C.A. 5th, 1946)
Powers v. United States, 128 F. 2d 300 (App. D.C. 1942)
United States v. Holdsworth, 77 F. Supp. 148 (D.C.D. Me. S.D. 1948)
United States v. United States Savings & Loan League, supra.
Carter v. United States, supra.
Lowenburg v. United States, 156 F. 2d 22 (C.C.A. 10th, 1946)
Frankfort Distilleries v. United States, 144 F. 2d 824 (C.C.A. 10th, 1944 rev'd on other grounds, 324 U.S. 293, 65 S. Ct. 661, 89 L. Ed. 951.
United States v. Henderson, 121 F. 2d 75 (App. D.C., 1941)

a) 1. The fact that the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" and its successor, the "World Peace Council" have been "foreign principals" as defined by the Act, is not shown by direct avernment, but by a mere conclusion of law.

Johns[redacted] v. United States, 294 F. 753, (C.C.A. 9th, 1924)

2. The allegation does not particularize the class of "foreign principals" set forth in the Act to which these "persons" belong.

United States v. Hess, supra.
United States v. United States Savings & Loan League, supra.

(i) The allegation does not so fully and clearly set forth the class of "foreign principals" to which these "Persons" belong as to enable the accused to prepare his defense and not be taken by surprise at the trial.

United States v. Cruikshank, supra.
Tonker v. United States, 178 F. 2d 712 (App. D.C., 1949)
Kane v. United States, 120 F. 2d 990 (C.C.A. 8th, 1941)
Partson v. United States, 20 F. 2d 127 (C.C.A. 8th, 1927)
See, also cases cited in Point VI supra, generally.

(ii) The allegation does not state facts sufficient for the Court to decide whether it is sufficient in law to support a conviction.

United States v. Cruikshank, supra.
Powers v. United States, supra.
Carter v. United States, supra.
United States v. Henderson, supra.
Fontana v. United States, 262 F. 283 (C.C.A. 8th, 1919)

b) The fact that the defendant organization acted as an agent of a foreign principal is stated, if at all, only by implication, which does not meet the standards of certainty and directness required in an indictment.

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United States v. Hess, supra.
Kane v. United States, supra.
United States v. Waltham Watch Co., 47 F. Supp. 524 (D.C.S.D.N.Y. 1942)

c) Even if it be assumed that the Act subjects to its terms whose who are agents, as well as those who act as agents, or both, the averment of status of the defendant organization is vague and uncertain.

1. Status is alleged, not by direct averment , but as a conclusion of law.

Johnson v. United States, supra.

2. The allegation of the status of defendant organization is not adequate when couched in the generic terms of the statute, without descending to particulars.

United States v. Cruikshank, supra.
United States v. Hess, supra.
United States v. Carll, 105 U.S. 611, 26 L. Ed. 1135 (1881)
United States v. Waltham Watch Co., supra.
United States v. Henderson, supra.
Frankfort Distilleries v. United States, supra.
Lowenburg v. United States, supra.
Carter v. United States, supra.

(i) The allegation does not set forth the facts relied on by the Government which it deems constitute the defendant organization an agent of a foreign principal, so as to enable it to prepare its defense and not be taken by surprise at the trial.

Carter v. United States, supra.
Lowenburg v. United States, supra.
United States v. Henderson, supra.

(ii) The allegation does not set forth the facts relied on by the Government which it deems constitute the defendant organization an agent of a foreign principal, so as to enable it to plead the judgment of conviction or acquittal in bar of a further prosecution for the same crime.

Carter v. United States, supra.
Lowenburg v. United States, supra.
United States v. Henderson, supra.

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3. The general statutory definitions of agency under which an offense is charged against the defendant organization are based on the performance of activities, and these must be particularly and clearly averred.

United States v. Buerk, supra.
United States v. Musa, unreported memo. opinion by Knox, D.J. (D.C.S.D.N.Y., October, 1942)
United States v. United States Savings Loan League, supra.
Lowenburg v. United States, supra.

d. The fact that the defendant organization published or disseminated "political propaganda" is stated, if at all, only by implication, which does not meet the standards of certainty and directness required in an indictment.

See cases cited in Point VI, b) supra.

e)1. The allegation of the indictment purporting to negative the statutory exceptions and exemptions, is a mere conclusion of law.

Johnson v. United States, supra.

2. The indictment does not state facts which show that the defendant organization does not fall with the excepted or exempted classes of persons.

Johnson v. United States, supra.
United States v. Cook, 84 U.S. 168, 21 L. Ed. 538 (1872)
United States v. English, 139 F. 2d 885 (C.C.A. 5th, 1944)

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United States v. Eisenminger, 16 F. 2d, 816 (D.C.D. Dela. 1926)
United States v. Waters, supra.

3. If, as the indictment avers, it is because of the "Nature of the activities" of the defendant organization that it does not fall within the purview of any of the Act's exemptions, the allegation is vague and indefinite for failure to set forth such activities.

Johnson v. United States, supra.
Musa v. United States, supra.
United States v. United States Savings & Loan League, supra.
Lowenburg v. United States, supra.

4. The allegation does not state facts sufficient for the Court to decide, as a matter of law, whether or not the defendant organization falls within the statutory exemptions or exceptions.

See cases cited in Point VI, a), 2, (ii), supra.

f) 1. The allegation concerning the individual defendants, is couched in the disjunctive or alternative, and is, therefore, defective.

United States v. Dedof, 42 F. Supp. 57 (D.C.E.D. Pa. 1941)

2. The allegation, if designed to charge that all or any of the individual defendants "performed the functions of officers and directors," is defective for vagueness and indefiniteness, in that it fails to aver the acts upon which the Government relies as the basis for charging that they did so function.

See cases cited in Point VI, e), 3, supra.

(i) The allegation does not set forth such facts, so as to enable the individual defendants , or any of them, to prepare their defense and not to be taken by surprise at the trial.

See cases cited in Point VI, c), 2, (i) supra.

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VII

1. A defendant will be accorded the right to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against him upon a showing of sufficient reason therefor.

United States v. Byoir, 147 F. 2d 336 (C.C.A.5th, 1945)
United States v. Perlman, 247 F. 158 (D.C.S.D.N.Y. 1917)
McKinney v. United States, 199 F. 25 (C.C.A. 8th, 1912)
United States v. National Wholesale Druggists Assoc., 61 F. Supp. 590 (D.C.D.N.J. 1945)
United States v. Oley, 21 F. Supp. 281 (D.C.E.D.N.Y. 1937)

2. Where the finding of a Grand Jury is based upon utterly insufficient or palpably incompetent evidence, or is in wilful disregard of the constitutional rights of the accused, the court will grant an inspection of the grand jury minutes.

United States v. Silverthorne, 265 F 853 (D.C.W.D.N.Y. 1920)
United States v. Farrington, 5 F 343 (D.C.N.D.N.Y. 1881)

3. In any event, a hearing may be had to show that no legal proof of the commission of a crime could have been presented to the grand jury because the activities of the defendant organization were protected from regulation and criminal sanction by provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

United States v. Potts, 57 F. Supp. 204 (D.C.M.D. Pa. 1944)

4. In the alternative, the Court may, at least, itself inspect the minutes of the grand jury to satisfy its "conscience", and upon its conclusions as to the lack or insufficiency of proof of material matters, or evidence of an invasion of the constitutional rights of an accused, dismiss the indictment.

United States v. Rubin, 218 F. 245 (D.C.D. Conn. 1914)

VIII

1. Due process entitles the defendants to such definite and specific allegation of the nature of the charge against them as will not only give them fair and reasonable opportunity to prepare their defense, but such as will also enable them either to plead prior conviction or acquittal in the event of subsequent prosecution for the same crime.

Filiatreau v. United States, 14 F. 2d 659 (C.C.A. 6th, 1926)

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2. While the granting of a motion for a bill of particulars rests in the sound discretion of the court, such discretion is abused if particulars are denied when there is no specific statement of the facts to prevent surprise by the production of evidence which the accused is unable to meet.

Wong Tai v. United States, 273 U.S. 77, 47 S. Ct. 300, 71 L. Ed. 545 (1927)
Mc Mullen v. United States, 96 F. 2d 574 (App. D.C., 1938)
Reimer-Gross Co. v. United States, 20 F. 2d 36 (C.C.A. 6th, 1927)
Billingsley v. United States, 16 F. 2d 754 (C.C.A. 8th, 1926)
Lett v. United States, 15 F. 2d 686 (C.C.A. 8th, 1926)
Williams v. United States, 3 F. 2d 933 (C.C.A. 6th, 1925)
Newton Tea & Spice Co. v. United States, 288 F. 475 (C.C.A. 6th, 1923)
Rudner v. United States, 281 F. 516 (C.C.A. 6th, 1922)
Wilson v. United States, 275 F. 307 (C.C.A. 2nd, 1921)
Morris v. United States, 161 F. 672 (C.C.A. 8th, 1908)
Rinker v. United States, 151 F. 755 (C.C.A. 8th, 1907).

3. A bill of particulars should be granted when material elements of the offense are alleged in such broad terms as to deprive the defendant of the opportunity adequately to prepare his defense.

Rule 7 (f), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
United States v. Metropolitan Leather etc. Assn. 82 F. Supp. 449 (D.C. S.D.N.Y. 1949)
United States v. Eisler, 75 F. Supp. 634 (D.C.D.C. 1947)
United States v. Bryan, D.C. Crim. No. 364-47, April 25, 1947 (unreported)
United States v. Certain-Teed Products Corp., 37 F. Supp. 406 (D.C.D.C. 1941)

United States v. U.S. Gypsum Co.,
37 F. Supp. 398 (D.C.D.C.
1941)

DATED: New York, New York
April 2, 1951

42-1-24 66-1-99

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Elkin

gny1-205

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CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

I certify that on this 2nd day of April, 1951, I served on the United States the within Motions to Dismiss the Indictment and for Other Appropriate Relief, and the annexed Affidavit, and Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support thereof by delivering true copies of the same to George M. Fay, Esq., United States Attorney, United States District Courthouse, Washington, D.C.

_____

39-L-24

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
v.	CRIMINAL NO. 178-51
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, WILLIAM EDWARD B. DUBOIS, KYRLE ELKIN, ELIZABETH MOOS, ABBOTT SIMON, SYLVIA SOLOFF.	

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

GLORIA AGRIN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am one of the attorneys for the defendants herein, and make this affidavit in support of the contentions made in Points II, IV, VII and VIII of their annexed motion to dismiss the indictment and for other appropriate relief. Point II deals with defendants' motion to dismiss the indictment on the ground that the grand jury which returned it was improperly constituted. Point IV deals with defendants' motion to dismiss the indictment on the ground that it constitutes a discriminatory enforcement of the law in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Point VII deals with defendants' request for an inspection of the grand jury minutes; and Point VIII with a demand for a bill of particulars.

This is an indictment of the defendant Peace Information Center, and five persons alleged to have been its officers, directors, or persons performing the functions of officers and directors, under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended (22 U.S.C. 611 ff.). The defendant organization is charged with having been an agent of a foreign principal, under obligation to register with the Attorney General of the United States, and in wilful default of such obligation. The individual defendants are charged with having failed in their statutory obligation to cause the defendant organization to register.

The defendant organization had dissolved and been disbanded many months before the finding of this indictment. It is not now in being.

During the period of its existence the Peace Information Center was a voluntary association dedicated to the cause of world peace. It was in conception and in fact a wholly American organization. It was formed by a group of American citizens, chief among them being Dr. William Edward B. DuBois, a man of universal eminence, who, despite discrimination and indignity suffered throughout 83 years of his life because he is a Negro, has by reason of his scholarship and dedication to the interests of this nation, brought honor to American letters, art and science. Their apprehension of the imminent possibility that the draconic tensions among the great governments of the world would erupt into a third, and most terrible conflict, impelled them to determine to do all in their power to prevent the eventuation of that dread possibility, and to band themselves together in the Peace Information Center in order to make their efforts effective among their fellow citizens.

The Peace Information Center became a militant advocate of those policies and procedures, which, in the judgment of its members, would serve to vitiate the threat of war and restore comity among the nations of the world. In sum, its thesis was one of peace through peace, and not peace through war; the end of the ruin and destruction of war, by the eradication of the instruments of war - including the most fearful among them, the atom bomb, in itself, at once, a physical fact and a miasma of fear hanging over all mankind.

It was the belief of the Peace Information Center that the immense destructive potential of the atom bomb, coupled with a numbing fear of its use which serve to paralyze international reason, made the moral outlawry of the bomb the keystone in the achievement of peace. Almost from the beginning of its organizational life, the Peace Information Center, therefore, concentrated its program upon the necessity of eliminating the atom bomb from the arsenal of morally permissable weapons of war.

Under normal circumstances, the Peace Information Center, would have continued on its course without let or hindrance as have

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thousands of associations of citizens formed for one or another political objective. An indictment at whose core would necessarily be the charge that an organization had been engaged in the publicizing, circularizing, petitioning and propagating of a peace policy, would instantly, on its face, appear to be wholly beyond the power of the American government to interfere with -- let alone make criminal -- as an abrogation of the free rights of American citizens.

That this was not the case here is due to one factor, and one alone: that the policy and program of the Peace Information Center, irregardless of the respect accorded it by the people of the United States, was in direct and diametric conflict with the objective of the government and of the press and radio. That is to say, it met with the opposition of the national adminsitration and of those interests which control all of the major means of national communication. Their objective was to sell to, and maintain a propaganda campaign among the people for, a policy of war preparation, and to sustain the availability of atomic armament for military and "cold war" use. This is indisputable and needs little elaboration. The objective of the program of the Peace Information Center, was, in contradiction thereto, the propagation of a peace policy among its fellow citizens and the prohibition of the use of atomic weapons.

It is because of this conflict, lawful and legitimate though it be, and normally so recognized without question, that the Peace Information Center was made, not only the butt of criticism and calumny in the press and radio, and the target of bitter expressions of official condemnation, but also the victim of this criminal indictment by the government itself.

The public clamor together with the unusual overt official sanction of an animus against a set of political concepts and their expression, fixed the indictment in a matrix of hostility, vituperation, and vindictiveness, from which stem the elements of the defendants' objections to the indictment in support of which this affidavit is respectfully submitted.

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In relation to Point II

The defendants urge that the indictment is void on the ground that less than twelve legally qualified grand jurors concurred in the finding of the indictment, in that at least thirteen grand jurors were government employees, and therefore not impartial or free from bias and prejudice, actual or implied, against these defendants. In the alternative, the defendants seek a hearing for the taking of proof of bias or prejudice, actual or implied, on the part of more than eleven grand jurors.

I have ascertained, and verily believe that thirteen of the twenty-three members of the grand jury which voted this indictment against these defendants were employed by the government of the United States. It is possible that the wives, husbands or children of these or others of the grand jurors are government employees, although this information is not presently available to your deponent.

The government employees had been asked, impartially and without bias, to hear the facts and render their decision in this case. The government was not asking for the indictment of a narcotics peddler or an income tax evader, of a rapist or even a murderer. These grand jurors had placed before them the momentous issues of war and peace, considered by all to be of the essence of the survival of the nation.

The administration position on full scale war preparation, on the production and availability for use of the atom-bomb must have been clear to them beyond peradventure of doubt. In fact, a myth of American invincibility had been created, bottomed upon the asserted exclusiveness, or, at least, superiority, of the United States in atomic armament. See, Newman, Control of Information Relating to Atomic Energy, 56 Yale L.J. 769 (1947); Speech by J. Robert Oppenheimer, reported in N. Y. Times, January 13, 1951.

Official displeasure with the acceptance or advocacy of any contrary position was equally clear. On July 12, 1950, the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, bitterly attacked the "World Peace Appeal", a statement calling for the outlawing of atomic weapons to be subscribed by persons adhering to this view. He characterized it as "a propaganda trick in the spurious peace offensive of the Soviet Union",

and charged that "the campaign for signatures in the United States is being actively promoted by the Communist Party." Ambassador Warren Austin, American delegate to the United Nations, toward the end of October, 1950, asserted that he considered signers of this petition to be traitors to their country.

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The organization which these grand jurors were asked to judge, opposed every aspect of government policy concerning war and peace. A vote cast in favor of the Peace Information Center was a vote to be cast against their employer, on a metter of great urgency to the government and the program which it sought to have accepted.

It would be more than naive to believe that the ordeals of the Edward U. Condons, the Laurence Duggans, the Harry Dexter Whites, the Phillip Jessups, and the Owen Lattimores, have made no impression upon government employees as to the necessity of avoiding the suspicion of disloyalty that even a minor divergence from a vital governmental policy will cast. Case after case of "loyalty" dismissals have brought home to each government worker the realization of the tenuous charges which will support the forfeiture of his job. It it not without his ken that the device of linking the peace policies of the Peace Information Center with Communism, Communists or the Soviet Union, could bring into play against him the "Loyalty Order" (Exec. Ord. 9835), the Internal Security Act of 1950, or, generally, the vindictive power of a displeased employer.

It would not be without reason, therefore, if a government employee should be swayed by considerations of self-interest, conscious or sub-conscious, in considering an indictment of these defendants. An honest vote may well require the courage of a soldier at Valley Forge. In fact, it may almost be simpler to face death than, in ample circumstances, to contemplate life, shorn of all that makes it worth living.

Government employees, under such circumstances, must be disqualified from service on a grand jury as a class, and an indictment found by a grand jury of which less than twelve other grand jurors concur in the indictment, does not comport with due process of law and

must be dismissed.

The applicable law holds, that, at the very least, the defendants must be given an opportunity to demonstrate and inquire into whether or not government employed jurors, under these circumstances, would actually be biased or prejudiced. In Dennis v. United States, 339 U.S. 162, 70 S. Ct. 519, 94 L. Ed. 461 (1950), the Court held that the defendants have a right to bring "circumstances. . .to the Court's attention which would convince the Court that government employees would not be suitable jurors."

Therefore, I respectfully urge the Court to dismiss the indictment, or in the alternative, that the defendants be granted the opportunity to prove to the Court that more than eleven of the grand jurors who concurred in the finding of the indictment were actually or impliedly biased and prejudiced against the defendants and that the indictment is, therefore, void and illegal.

In relation to Point IV

The defendants urge that the application of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to the Peace Information Center, and the enforcement of its application by this criminal prosecution, is an employment of the law with the purpose and design of discriminating against it because of the political ideas relating to peace which it propagated. Such an application of the law, it is submitted, violates the defendants' right under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

The circumstances leading up to the indictment of the Peace Information Center more than suggest that the popular displeasure with the political views which it espoused, concurred in by governmental representatives, caused the transfer of the dispute as to their validity from the "market place of ideas" to a defendant's dock.

It would appear to any normal thinking man or woman that the formation of the Peace Information Center, and the ideas and activities which it undertook to expound, were normal and legitimate activities for those who wished to undertake them, and could not be

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the concern of the Government for blame or praise. Carrying on peace activities in the conventional way of citizens' organizations by efforts to reach as many citizens as possible through printed and oral material was never meant to be brought within the purview of the Act. Many organizations which assert an identity of purpose and support international ties -- such as, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the War Resisters League, the American Association for the United Nations, and the World Government Congress -- are properly unharrassed by prosecution and under no enjunction to comply with this Act. Myriad other organizations with other political concerns, whose community of interest with peoples throughout the world, result in ethnic or organizational relationships with them, have never been considered by anyone to fall under the aegis of the statute.

The Peace Information Center, however, was born to a period of the sharpest conflict over the validity of the political issues upon which it sought to be heard. Unlike the Government, and unlike those organizations which have remained unmolested, it was militantly in opposition to a government program of war preparation and the retention by this, or any government, of an unrestricted moral and political right to employ the atom bomb as a military and "cold war" weapon. The attack upon a position which the Peace Information Center advocated, in terms of an attack by the Secretary of State Dean Acheson upon the "World Peace Appeal", while valid in the arena of public debate, assumed the color of unconstitutional discrimination in the subsequent enforcement of his, and the Government's, displeasure by the application of legal sanctions.

Within thirty days after this attack by the Secretary of State, the Peace Information Center, in existence several months without any belief or indication that its activities ran afoul of any law, was served with a demand that it register pursuant to the terms of the Act under which it was subsequently indicted.

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The fact of the urgent desire of the Government to have its war preparation program accepted by the American people, coupled with the sharp opposition of the Peace Information Center to this policy, the vitriolic official attack upon its opposition program, and the all but immediate invocation of a statutory burden upon such opposition, is a strange concurrence of circumstances which lead to the one conclusion that this prosecution of the Peace Information Center was brought with the purpose of burdening a specific set of political expressions found distasteful to the administrators of the law. As such it is a violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the indictment so brought is void and should be dismissed.

In relation to Point VII

The defendants demand an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury which returned the indictment herein to determine whether any, or sufficient evidence of the commission of a crime against the United States was presented to it.

The organization of the Peace Information Center was purely and simply a valid exercise by American citizens of their right of assembly under the First Amendment. The activities in which the organization engaged were a further valid expression of this right and the cognate rights of freedom of speech and of the press. Any evidence, therefore, relating either to its organization or activities could not have constituted evidence of a crime under this Act, or any other statute, for the reason that Congressional power to legislate concerning these rights does not exist.

Furthermore, no evidence could have been presented to the grand jury, since the fact is to the contrary, that the defendants wilfully defaulted in their statutory obligation.

From the time of its foundation, this organization considered itself to be operating in a wholly lawful fashion. The first demand of the Government that it register pursuant to the Act, was not met with a refusal to register, nor was there at any time a refusal

on the part of the Peace Information Center to register.

The demand by the Government for the organization's registration was contained in a letter dated August 11, 1950.

It was answered on behalf of the Peace Information Center by a letter dated August 18, 1950, stating that the organization's chairman was out of the country, but that upon his return it would be immediately referred to him for consideration. A return letter from the Department of Justice, dated August 21, 1950, demanded immediate consideration of its request for registration, in spite of the absence of the head of the organization. In an effort to satisfy this apparently unnecessary haste of the Justice Department, a letter dated August 23, 1950, was addressed to it, after preliminary consideration of the problem. This letter raised with the Department the questions in the mind of the organization as to how the Act could be interpreted as being applicable to it. The letter stated in part:

> "I must admit that I am at a loss to understand why you consider that the Peace Information Center has an obligation to register under the Act. The sole purpose of the Peace Information Center has been to work with the American people for peace. . .
>
> "The Peace Information Center is American in its conception and formation. Its activities were intended to and do relate only to the people of the United States. It acts for and is responsible only to itself, and to the people of this country. It has never agreed, either by contract or otherwise, to act as a 'publicity agent' for a 'foreign principal' as defined in the Act, nor does it purport or assume to act as one.
>
> "Since the Peace Information Center acts only for itself and has no 'foreign principal', you can well realize our inability to understand the basis for your request that we register pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act."

This letter included, as well, a request for a conference with the Department concerning its views.

Subsequently, your deponent was retained by the Peace Information Center to represent it in its dealings with the Department in relation to the demand that it register pursuant to the Act, and, on or about August 29th, 1950, I conferred with the Chief, and several members of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department

of Justice. At this conference, I reiterated the belief that it did not, and the desire of the organization not to violate the law in any respect, and set forth the grounds for its belief that the law was inapplicable to it. Since no agreement was reach by myself, on behalf of the organization, and the Department, I agreed to set forth, more fully, my view of the coverage of the law and my client's view of the facts, to indicate the validity of their position that it did not fall within the purview of the Act.

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This was done by letter dated September 14, 1950, which concluded:

> "May I suggest, sir, that you review the factual basis for your request that the Peace Information Center register, in light of the data set forth in this letter. Recognition that no foundation in fact exists for your request can lead only to the conclusion that to press it would be unreasonable, unwarranted, contrary to the spirit of American democracy, and in controvention of the letter of the Constitution."

This letter made the further offer that: "Should any question arise in your mind concerning any portion of this letter, I, and Dr. Du Bois, or any other suitable officer of the organization would be pleased to confer with you concerning it, at any time which is mutually convenient."

Upon receipt of a blanket and unexplained reaffirmance by the Department of its position, in a letter dated September 19, 1950, the Chairman of the Peace Information Center, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, who was then again in this country, not having as yet had an opportunity to discuss his view with the Department, instructed me to secure, for him, an appointment for an interview. My request, contained in a letter dated September 29, 1950, was rejected by a Department letter, dated October 3, 1950.

In an attempt to correct what he believed to be an injustice in the denial to him of an opportunity to be heard, and possibly to prevent the greater injustice of the improper enforcement of the Act, Dr. Du Bois wrote directly to the Attorney General, requesting that he secure for him an interview so far so arbitrarily denied him. In this letter, dated October 13, 1950, Dr. Du Bois stated:

> "I cannot but feel that, in a matter of such serious concern, Mr. Foley's denial to me of an opportunity to be heard must necessarily reflect adversely upon the Department of Justice. I should d

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> think that the possible consequences of an unjustified enforcement of the Act, would impel the Justice Department to bend every effort to make certain of its conclusions. The Department's arbitrary and capricious refusal to confer with me compels me to infer that either the Department is unaware of the import of the statute which it seeks to enforce or that it is unwise enough to deal cavalierly with the rights of American citizens.
>
> "Whatever be the motivation, I consider the end product indefensible and outrageous. It is for that reason that I am writing to you, as the head of the Justice Department. I believe it to be of the utmost importance that an appointment be arranged for me."

To this letter no answer was ever received, and the inference which the Peace Information Center, justifiably, drew was that the Justice Department had concluded not to press its demand.

In or about the end of January, 1951, it was learned that the Grand Jury for the District of Columbia was investigating the possible violation by the Peace Information Center of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Again Dr. Du Bois reaffirmed to the Department, in a letter dated January 26, 1951 the fact that:

> "At no time has the Peace Information Center intended to act in violation of the law; its conflict with the Department related to the propriety of the application of the law to it."

And again, Dr. Du Bois urged "the importance of a discussion. . . in which I may have the opportunity to participate." He added, "Any confusion as to the position either of the Department of Justice or the Peace Information Center may, in this way, be clarified, and both the Government and the organization saved the unpleasantness and expense of unnecessary legal contests."

Shortly following another flat denial of his request, dated February 2, 1951, but not received by Dr. Du Bois until on or about February 6, 1951, and before any consideration could be given to the Department's position, on February 9, 1951, an indictment was handed up by the aforementioned Grand Jury.

From this recital it is apparent that no evidence of activity upon which criminal sanctions can be imposed could have been presented to the Grand Jury, nor could any evidence of "wilfulness", an element of the offense charge have been so presented.

For these reasons, it is submitted that the defendants are entitled to an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes. In the alternative, they should be granted a hearing on the matters set forth in this affidavit; or, at the very least, the Grand Jury minutes are subject to inspection by the Court in order to determine whether the indictment should be dismissed for lack or insufficiency of proof of a material matter, or evidence of an invasion of the constitutional rights of the defendants.

In relation to Point VIII

The defendants demand a bill of particulars of the charges set forth in the indictment herein.

Count I of the indictment herein charges the Peace Information Center with being a foreign agent for the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" and its successor the "World Peace Council." Count II is against the individual defendants. It incorporates the essential allegations of Count I and charges the individuals with failure to procure the registration of the Peace Information Center as an agent of a foreign principal.

An examination of the indictment discloses that it is couched in the most general and vague terms so as to fail utterly to apprise the defendants of the acts considered to be criminal in order properly to prepare their defense.

The main allegations of the indictment are contained in paragraphs 2 and 3. Paragraph 2 alleges that "the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace and its successor the World Peace Council has been a 'foreign principal', as defined in the Act." No other descriptive reference to this alleged foreign principal is contained in the indictment. In view of the broad and several definitions of a "foreign principal" contained in subdivision (a) of Section 611 of the Act, defendants seek to be apprised (Part A of the motion) of the place of business, laws under which organized and the facts or acts claimed by the Government to constitute such named organizations foreign principals within the purview of the statute.

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Paragraph 3 of the indictment is even more vague and general. It charges that the Peace Information Center was an agent for the claimed foreign principal, in that it

1) "acted" and "held itself out" as a "publicity agent";

2) "reported information"; and

3) "acted at the request of" the foreign principal.

The indictment contains no hint or clue as to which of the Peace Information Center's activities are claimed to constitute a "holding out" or "reporting information" or were "at the request" of the alleged foreign principal, or by whom, when or where such acts may have been performed or the nature thereof. The defendant organization is thus faced with the impossible situation whereby any action performed by the Peace Information Center or by anyone purporting to function on behalf of it at any time, anywhere, may be urged by the Government at the trial to sustain its accusation. There is utterly lacking a statement of the material elements of the offense charged such as will enable the defendants to prepare to meet any specific allegation of fact which may be made. Without such specification moreover, the Court cannot be informed sufficiently of the facts alleged so that it can decide whether they are sufficient in law to support a conviction if one should be obtained.

The need for the information requested under Paragraphs B, 1, 2, and 3 of the motion is apparent from the generality of paragraph 3 of the indictment referred to. They seek specification of the "acts" and "holding out" as a "publicity agent", reporting of information, and action "at the request of" the alleged foreign principal. Defendant as a minimum, is entitled to know what actions are complained of and what actions are attributed to it.

Similarly, by paragraph B-4 of the motion, defendant seeks to be informed as to what material claimed to have been published by it or in its behalf is asserted to be within the statute. Without it defendant is not fairly or adequately apprised of the offense with which it is charged since otherwise any statement, writing, or other publication issued by it or purportedly issued by it at any time anywhere may be presented at the trial in support of the indictment.

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Part C of the motion seeks information as to the facts claimed to constitute the agency relationship alleged in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the indictment. These particulars are sought on the basis of the statutory provisions defining agency so that defendant may know which element of this broad statute is claimed to be involved.

Part D of the motion seeks to ascertain whether the obligation of the individual defendants, alleged to have been violated, stem from their having been"officers and directors" or "persons performing the functions of officers and directors"

The need for the information requested is apparent as stemming from the conjunctive pleading of the indictment and the generality of the allegation that some or all of the individual defendants may have "performed the functions of" officers and directors. The defendants seek a specification of this vague and indefinite pleading in order that they may know the basis of their obligation and be able, intelligently, to controvert its existence.

While the granting of a motion for a bill of particulars rests in the discretion of the Court, such discretion peculiarly requires a favorable exercise in a case such as this when the issues flowing entirely from the advocacy of ideas, do not involve traditional concepts of crime and, under the broad sweep of the indictment, would otherwise permit of unlimited scope to the Government and the certainty of surprise and an extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible, task of preparation of the defense.

In making this motion, the defendants do not waive their claim that the indictment is fatally defective and must be dismissed.

Sworn to before me this

31st day of March, 1951.

BILL OF PARTICULARS issued by the United States Government against Peace Information Center

.....

As to Count I:

A. As to Paragraph 2:

1. The rpincipal place of business of the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" was in Paris, France during the time mentioned in the indictment.
2. The principal place of business of the "World Peace Council" was in Paris, France during the times mentioned in the indictment.
3. The above organizations are "Foreign Principals" within the meaning of the Act because
   a) They are organizations having their principal place of business in a foreign country within the language of Sec. 1 (b) (4) of the Act (22 USC 611 (b) (4).
   b) They are persons outside of the United States within the meaning of Sections 1 (a) and 1(b) (3) of the Act (22 USC 611 (a) and (b) (3).

B. As to Paragraph 3:

4. (a) Defendants' organization, Peace Information Center, during the period alleged in the indictment did act as, and did hold itself to be, publicity agent for its foreign principals(the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace and its successor, the World Peace Council) in that for its foreign principal it did within the United States through its officers directors and representatives, publish and disseminate oral, visual and graphic , as well as written and pictorial information in the form of books, stamps, periodicals, posters, buttons, motion pictures, newspapers, letters, leaflets, petitions, lectures, discussions and speeches. The matter disseminated by the Peace Information Center was issued principally through its offices in New York.
   b) The "holding out" as a "publicity agent" as aforesaid was done both orally and in writing.
5. In regard to information reported by the Peace Information Center to the Committee of the World Congress of Peace and to the World Peace Council, such reporting took the form of written information relating to and grwoing out of its activity as agent for such foreign principal, which information was reported by the Peace Information Center during 1950 through itsofficers, directors and representatives to its foreign principal in Paris, France.
6. During the period mentioned in the indictment, the officers, directors and representatives of the Peace Information Center, at the request of its said foreign principal, published and disseminated in the United States the "Stockholm Peace Appeal" and related information pertaining primarily to prohibition of the use of atomic weapons as instruments of war.

7. The material disseminated within the United States by Peace Information Center as publicity agent for its said foreign principal consisted of information about peace, war, instruments of war, and the consequences of peace and war, and other matters related thereto, which information was disseminated by the Peace Information Center through its officers, directors, and representatives in the forms described above.

8. The agency relationship of the Peace Information Center with the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace and the World Peace Council is not claimed to have existed pursuant to contractual relationship.

MATTERS TO BE ELICITED ON
DIRECT EXAMINATION OF DR. DU BOIS.

1. BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL.

a. Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts on February 23rd, 1868.
b. Educational Background. (from notes)
c. Professional Experience:
   i. Teaching
   ii. Editor
   iii. Writer
   iv. Organizational work
   v. U.S. Minister to Liberia.
   (all of the above from Biographical Notes)
d. Writings (see biographical notes)
e. Honors received by Dr. Du Bois and mention of him in the works of other writers.
f. Participation in the movement for Negro rights: Niagra movement, NAACP, World Racists Congress in London, Council of African Affairs. (to be supplemented by information from Dr. Du Bois)
g. Participation in Peace Movements. (information to be supplied).
h. Travel Abroad (Biographical notes to be supplemented)

2. FORMATION OF PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

a. Receipt of invitation to attend meeting on April 3, 1950, at the Rubinbergs' home.
b. The persons who attended that meeting.
c. The election of Dr. Du Bois as chairman of the meeting.
d. What transpired at the meeting.
e. The manner in which the resolution for the formation of the Peace Information Center was proposed.
f. The nature of that resolution.
g. Negation of any foreign agency - or indeed negation of any organization whatsoever.
h. The relationship between the Kahn, Kent and Steele speeches at that meeting and the formation of P.I.C.
i. The organizational structure of P.I.C. as agreed upon at the meeting - advisory council and executive committee.
j. The identity of the officers selected at that meeting.
k. Absence of any constitution or by-laws or any written record of the nature of the organization except for minutes of April 3rd meeting.

3. ACTIVITIES OF P.I.C.
a. Circular letter announcing formationof P.I.C.
b. Issuance of Peacegram.
c. Issuance of organizational letters to persons and organizations interested in peace, containing news of peace activities.
d. Sponsorship of speaking tours.
e. Campaign around the Stockholm appeal (see below.).
f. Issuance of brochures and publications on matters other than the Stockholm Appeal such as International Red Cross Appeal, holding of meetings on Korea, issuance of material relating to Korea, protests against repression, protest upon those who participate in the peace movement.

1872
1900
1906
1915
1916
1921
1923
1926 6
1936
1945
1949
1949
1950
45-7-238

35-7-11

g. Facilitation of travel to Peace Congress in the United States and abroad for the purpose of encouraging exchange of ideas and information with respect to peace.
   ~~i. Australia~~
   ii. Mid-Century Conference for Peace
   iii. London
   iv. Prague
   v. Sheffield.

4. INDEPENDENCE OF PEACE INFORMATION CENTER FROM ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION.

a. Denial of agency for principals named in the indictment-follow pattern of Laffitte examination, however considering the matter from point of view of P.I.C., i.e. undertaking to act as an agent, agreeing to act as an agent, promising to do anything in behalf of the alleged foreign principals, holding itself out as an agent, presuming to bind the alleged foreign principals, affirmatively holding itself out to be absolutely independent at all times and so advising all persons whoever came in contact with it. (Organizational letters)

5. PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP OF DR. DU BOIS WITH THE WORLD COMMITTE OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE AND WORLD COUNCIL.

a. Participation in Paris Peace Congress.
b. Election as a member of the World Committee.
c. Other Americans elected to World Committee.
d. Difference between member of the Committee and vice-president, Rogge, (a member of the bureau).
e. Purpose of the Committee.
f. Character of the organization of the Committee.
g. Relationships of the Committee with Peace Organizations in various countries.
h. Same as above for World Council.

45-7-239

6. RELATIONSHIP OF PEACE INFORMATION CENTER WITH WORLD COMMITTEE OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE.

a. Character of correspondence between them. (similar to that with any person either giving or receiving information in line with the basic purposes of P.I.C.)
b. Reason for greater volume of news emanating from World Committee as compared with any other foreign peace organization.

7. ABSENCE OF ANY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN P.I.C. AND WORLD PEACE COUNCIL - DISSOLUTION OF P.I.C. PRIOR TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL.

8. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL.

a. Character of the appeal.
b. Meeting of May 11th at which it was decided to distribute the appeal - who attended, what was said, what was decided; Rogge's objections and the limitations of those objections; reason for arriving at the decision to distribute the appeal.
c. The nature of the activity of the Peace Information Center in the circulation of the appeal:
   i. Meeting of June 8th launching the campaign.
   ii. Printing of petitions - changes in wording in order to provide the appeal with its broadest acceptance.

35-7-12

iii. Relationships with other organizations in the United States interested in the circulation of the appeal - making petition available to such organizations, receiving money for the organizations and arranging for the printing of petitions with such organizations' names thereon; receiving news from those organizations of their progress in distributing theappeal and publishing such news; non-receipt of the signed petitions.

d. Brochures on the attractiveness of the appeal (appealing to Negro groups, Jewish groups, Catholics. Brochures designed to highlight various reasons for signing appeal (such as "Will They Grow Up", "Yes Indeed", "From Detroit to Kiev", "The People of the World Want Peace".
e. Distribution of material answering official and unofficial attacks on the appeal such as Du Bois' letter to Acheson, and Fletcher's letter to ~~Bishops.~~ Council of Churches
f. The dissemination of statements by prominent persons concerning either on the appeal itself or on Atomic Warfare, Telford Tyler, Catholic Bishops, Quaker's statement to the Red Cross Appeal.
g. Relationship of P.I.C. to World Committe with specific reference to the Stockholm Appeal - information with respect to the circulation of the appeal and receipt of information.

9. CHANGES IN IDENTITY OF OFFICERS.

a. Resignation of Elizabeth Moose and termination of her participation in the P.I.C.
b. At election of Abbott Simon.
c. Status of Sylvia Soloff; never elected or appointed to any office in the organization

10. LACK OF WILFULLNESS.

a. Absence of any notion on the part of the organizers of P.I.C. that P.I.C. was a foreign agent.
b. First suggestion of that nature to knowledge of Dr. Du Bois came from United States Attorney General in his absence.
c. Communication by him to the organization from abroad. Correspondence with the Department of Justice after his return from abroad.
d. Personal conviction of the absence of any foreign agents.

11. DISSOLUTION OF ORGANIZATION AND RESIGNATION OF DR. DU BOIS.

45-7-240

STATEMENT OF KYRLE ELKIN, SYLVIA SOLOFF AND ABBOTT SIMON:

While there are four of us here to answer to these indictments, those against us are by far overshadowed by the indictment of Dr. DuBois. He is one of the intellectual giants and cultural leaders of our time -- one of the truly great figures of modern civilization. He is acknowledged as one of the great leaders in the fight of the Negro people for freedom. He is a worldwide symbol to colonial peoples everywhere.

It is unconscionable to bring a man of Dr. DuBois' stature into a courtroom on such a charge.

Today the Negro people are under repeated brutal attacks - the execution of the Martinsville Seven, the trial of the Trenton Six, and the imminent execution of Willie McGee. The treatment of Dr. DuBois is a savage attempt to suppress the struggle of the Negro people for freedom by silencing the voice of one of their greatest leaders.

25-7-233

For the information of the public, the facts concerning the indictment of the officials of the Peace Information Center should be clarified. These five persons are not accused of treason or conspiracy aginst the United States. The Government admits that the activities of this organization in advocating peace and circulating petitions on the atom bomb were legal exercises of citizens rights. The Department of Justice has indicted them not for these acts but for refusing to declare that in its activities the Center was acting as agent of a foreign person or foreign organization. This the accused vehemently deny. They declare that in their work for peace through this Center they were acting as Americans for America and that their work was supported by funds raised solely in the United States.

The defendants deny that Peace is a foreign idea; but they gladly admit that they gathered and publicized ideas and news of action for peace from everywhere they could obtain them. They assert that any attempt to curtail such free interchange of thought, opinion and knowledge of fact the world over is clearly an interference with the constitutional rights of American citizens. The function of this Center was to give to the citizens of this country those facts concerning the world-wide efforts for peace which the American press for the most part was ignoring or suppressing. It did this with the same object that other Americans have spread information of medical advance, efforts for labor uplift, scientific discoveries, plans for housing, suppression of crime and education of youth. The United States has as yet laid no embargo on the importation of ideas, or knowledge of international effort for social uplift; and surely there can be today no greater need for information than in the peace movement and the effort to remove the horrible threat of a Third World War.

In our gathering of information we sought every source: we republished the Red Cross Appeal and the Stockholm Appeal against use of the atom bomb; we made no attempt to probe motives or hidden reasons for these or other pronouncements, but we published the exact words for all men to read and judge. Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to suppress and curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reform impossible.

More than that, the accused deny that at any time or any way the relation of agent and principle existed between the Peace Information Center and any foreign person, organization or state. The Center sought and received information on peace from all sources. Since the main threat of world war was by common opinion, between the United States and the Soviet Union, we were especially eager to spread any news of understanding or desire for peace between these powers; but we were equally glad to publish facts of the peace movement in China, India, Britain and South America. At no time nor in any way did the Center receive orders or directives or money from foreign sources. At all times it welcomed information and suggestions. It published facts and encouraged persons to attend Peace Congresses, whether in France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union, England or the United States but the persons attending represented various organizations and in no case were they delegates of the Peace Information Center, which sedulously confined itself to giving information.

If efforts like this for peace or any sort of social uplift can be suppressed by intimidation or punishment by the Government then our Bill of Rights is indeed a dead letter. We call on all Americans, no matter what their political or social beliefs may be, to rally to the defense and complete vindication of these defendants as victims of war propaganda and revived Fascism.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON THE INDICTMENT
OF DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES
OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

BASIS OF THE INDICTMENT

The Foreign Agents Registration Act forms the basis for the indictment handed down against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and four other officers of the Peace Information Center. The ostensible purpose of the Foreign Agents Registration Act is stated to be the identification of agents of foreign principals who might spread foreign propaganda within the borders of the United States.

The act defines an "agent of a foreign principal" to be:

1) "Any person who acts or agrees to act, within the United States, as, or who holds himself out to be whether or not pursuant to a contractual relationship, a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information service, employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal;
2) "Any person who within the United States collects information for or reports information to a foreign principal; or who solicits or accepts compensation, contributions, or loans, directly or indirectly from a foreign principal, or solicits, disburses, dispenses, or collects such money for a foreign principal; or who acts at the order, request or under the direction of a foreign principal."

25-21-9

ANSWER TO THE CHARGES

The initial reaction to the Peace Information Center and its officers, on being informed on August 11, 1950, by the Justice Department that they were required to register pursuant to the terms of this Act was that by no stretch of the imagination could this organization be considered to fall within the definition of "agent of a foreign principal."

A brief of the facts and the law were submitted to the Justice Department by the attorney for the Peace Information Center stating that:

1) no agency relationship existed at any time between the Peace Information Center and any person who could be a foreign principal;
2) that to attempt to apply the Act to the Peace Information Center would so warp and distort the Act as to interfere with and burden the rights of this organization protected by the First Amendment to speak freely and associate freely with any person, group or association of people; and
3) that the inference which the Department of Justice makes that the organization is an agent of a foreign principal was founded only on the fact that there are people throughout the world who may have, and be expressing ideas and concepts similar to those expressed by the Peace Information Center.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

These arguments were rejected by the Justice Department, and Dr. Du Bois requested of both Mr. William E. Foley, chief of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice and Attorney General J. Howard

(more)

STATEMENT OF DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS February 16, 1951

It is a curious thing that today I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want — Peace. For 83 years I have worked and studied hoping that in some way I might help my people and my fellowmen to a better way of life, free of poverty and injustice.

My interest in world affairs is long standing. For two years, from 1892 to 1894, I studied at the University of Berlin and travelled in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and France. I attended the World Races Congress in 1911 in London. I organized Pan-African Congresses in Paris, London, Brussels and Lisbon in 1919, 1921, and 1923. I was in consultation in 1919 and 1921 with the founders of the League of Nations. I attended the first meeting of the League Assembly in Geneva and met with the Directors of the Commission on Mandates and the International Labor Organization. In 1928 I had the honor of serving as Special Minister from the United States to Liberia. In 1936, as a Fellow of the Carl Schurz Foundation, I spent five months in Germany and then went on to China, Japan, Manchuria and Russia. I was appointed special consultant and attended the founding conference in San Francisco of the United Nations. Later, in 1945, I attended the Pan-African Congress in London. I cite these facts simply to indicate that my personal concern and activities for peace these last few years are fully consonant with my entire life interest in the cause of promoting peace through understanding among the peoples of the world.

With me today are three of my co-workers in the Peace Information Center, persons of integrity and principle who share with me the deep moral conviction that differences between nations must not be allowed to bring about the destruction of the human race.

It is a sad commentary that we must enter a courtroom today to plead Not Guilty to something that cannot be a crime - advocating peace and friendship between the American people and the peoples of the world. These indictments are a shameful proclamation to the world that our Government considers peace alien, and its advocacy criminal. In a world which has barely emerged from the horrors of the Second World War and which trembles on the brink of atomic catastrophe, can it be criminal to hope and work for peace?

We feel now as we have always felt that our activities for peace, and in particular, the outlawing of atomic warfare cannot conceivably fall

within the purview of a statute such as the Foreign Agents Registration Act. As Chairman of the Peace Information Center during its existance, I can categorically state that we were an entirely American organization whose sole objective as Americans was to secure peace and prevent a third world war.

35-5-265

It is revealing that the Justice Department can find no statute which provides protection for the Negro people from such outrages as the execution of the Martinsville Seven, yet it displays great ingenuity in distorting legislation to make it apply to advocates of peace.

A great demand for peace is being voiced throughout our country. Men and women everywhere are questioning our tragic military adventure in Korea and the prospect of war with China. There is deep apprehension at the thought that an atomic war may be unleased. In the light of this, the shabby trick of branding those who seek peace as "aliens" and "criminals" will not stem this tide. I am confident that every American who desires peace, Negro and white, Catholic, Jew and Protestant, the three million signers of the World Peace Appeal and the tens of millions more will join us in our fight to vindicate our right to speak for peace.

oOo

45-5-49

STATEMENT OF KYRLE ELKIN, SYLVIA SOLOFF AND ABBOTT SIMON:

While there are four of us here to answer to these indictments, those against us are by far overshadowed by the indictment of Dr. Du Bois. He is one of the intellectual giants and cultural leaders of our time — one of the truly great figures of modern civilization. Acknowledged as one of the great leaders in the fight of the Negro people for freedom, he is a worldwide symbol to colonial peoples everywhere.

It is unconscionable to bring a man of Dr. DuBois' stature into a courtroom on such a charge.

Today the Negro people are under repeated brutal attacks - the execution of the Martinsville Seven, the trial of the Trenton Six, and the imminent execution of Willie McGee. The treatment of Dr. DuBois is a savage attempt to suppress the struggle of the Negro people for freedom by silencing the voice of one of their greatest leaders.

oOo

BILL OF PARTICULARS, issued by UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT against
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

(19)

The following information is supplied as to Counts I and II of the indictment in response to the defendants' motion for a Bill of Particulars:

As to Count I:

A. As to Paragraph 2

1. The principal place of business of the "Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" was in Paris, France during the time mentioned in the indictment.

2. The principal place of business of the "World Peace Council" was in Paris, France during the times mentioned in the indictment.

3. The above organizations are "Foreign Principals" within the meaning of the Act because

a) They are organizations having their principal place of business in a foreign country within the language of Sec. 1 (b) (4) of the Act (22 USC 611 (b)(4)).

b) They are persons outside of the United States within the meaning of Sections 1(a) and 1(b)(3) of the Act (22 USC 611(a) and (b) (3)).

B. As to Paragraph 3

4. (a) Defendants organization, Peace Information Center, during the period alleged in the indictment did act as, and did hold itself out to be, publicity agent for its foreign principal (the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace and its successor, the World Peace Council) in that for its foreign principal it did within the United States through its officers, directors and representatives, publish and disseminate oral, visual, graphic, written and pictorial information in the form of books, stamps, periodicals, posters, buttons, motion pictures, newspapers, letters, leaflets, petitions, lectures, discussions and speeches. The matter disseminated by the Peace Information Center was issued principally through its office in New York, N. Y.

(b) The "holding out" as a "publicity agent" as aforesaid was done both orally and in writing.

5. In regard to information reported by the Peace Information Center to the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace and to the World Peace Council, such reporting took the form of written information relating to and growing out of its activity as agent for such foreign principal, which information was reported by the Peace Information Center during 1950 through its officers, directors and representatives to its foreign principal in Paris, France.

6. During the period mentioned in the indictment, the officers, directors and representatives of the Peace Information Center, at the request of its said foreign principal, published and disseminated in the United States the "Stockholm Peace Appeal" and related information pertaining primarily to prohibition of the use of atomic weapons as instruments of war.

7. The material disseminated within the United States by Peace Information Center as publicity agent for its said foreign principal consisted of information about peace, war, instruments of war, and the consequences of peace and of war, and other matters related thereto, which information was disseminated by the Peace Information Center through its officers, directors, and representatives in the forms described above.

C. As to Paragraphs 3 and 4

8. The agency relationship of the Peace Information Center with the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace and the World Peace Council is not claimed to have existed pursuant to contractual relationship.

25-5-8

[Peace Info Center] [1951]

Last August the Peace Information Center received a letter from the Department of Justice indicating their belief that we ought to register as "agents of a foreign principal" under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. The particular section of the Act quote indicated their belief that we were acting as publicity agents for an organization located outside of the United States. In the course of correspondence and one conference by our attorney and the Department of Justice, it developed that their position was that because we had undertaken considerabl activity in connection with the Stockholm Petition campaign, we were to be considered publicity agents for the world committee of the Partisans of Peace, even though we were not affiliated, did not have any basic organizational rel tionship, and our activities were by no means limited internationally or nationally to the Stockhold Petition (for example, we distributed more than 10,000 copies of the Statement of the International Red Cross and thousands of other copies of peace literature including the Quaker Report, statements by the Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church, material of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives and the statement on mediation in Korea initiated by The Witness).

It was clear from the conference our attorney had with the representatives of the Department of Justice that they had completely distorted picture of our formation, activities, organizational structure, etc. Their main line of reasoning was that if an activity such as the Stockholm Petition were initiated or even received considerably support by left forces internationally, thoses in the United States who undertook simil r action are to be considered foreign agents under the terms of the Act. This seemed to be a completely illogical and untenable position to us and were were quite confident that our activities coulc not conceivably fall under the terms of the Act.

24-41-22

We were equally concerned with the fact that if we were to register, the requirments of the Act would compel us to turn over to the Justice Department complete files not only of all our contributors but of all individuals who had correspondence with us, of the individuals who had received or distributed literature, etc. For example, all of the more than 30,000 individuals throughout the country who had circulated the Stockholm Petition, secured signatures and then turned them into our office, would under the provisions of the Act have to be listed by us. This was obviously even more sinister than the McCarran Act in its implications.

At the time the Justice Department originally wrote to us, Dr. DuBois was in Europe. On his return in the course of further correspondence in which we developed and reiterated our position, he requested the opportunity to have a personal conference with Mr. Foley, head of the Foreign Agents Registration Section. Mr. Foley refused Dr. DuBois' request in what I considered an exceedingly discourteous manner, and Dr. DuBois then wrote to Attorney General McGr th explaining the situation and requesting a conference. No word was heard from Attorney General McGrath, and it was our impression that the Department of Justice after carefully considering the matter had decided not to press it further, particularly since our organization was in the process of dissolution and was winding up its affairs.

About a week before the indictment was returned, we learned that some people had been subpoena d before a grand jury and there were some rumors current in Washington that the case against the Peace Information Center was being reopened. Dr. DuBois again wrote Mr. Foley requesting an opportunity to discuss this matter personally since he felt that he as chairman of the organization from the very beginning was the person best qualified to explain fully any number of pertinent and significant details to the Justice Department which in his opinion would clarify the entire situation. This was the way the matter stood when on the morning of February 9th the wire services began to communicate with Dr. DuBois and informed him of the indictment.

In addition to Dr. DuBois, indictments were also returned ag inst myself as executive director Mr. Elkin, our treasurer; and Mrs. Noos, my predecessor as executive director who had been travelling in Europe since early July. To give you some indication of the carelessness and what I consider their disregard of what such a step may mean to an individual, an indictment was also returned against Miss Soloff who has been a devoted stenographer and typist in our

office. When this matter was checked with the Justice Dept. it turns out this was done simply because she had signed one set of minutes of a board meeting since she was the secretary of that meeting!

24-41-29

ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938, as amended. (22 U.S.C.A. Sec. 611 and ff.)

Who is Responsible for Compliance with the Act?

Each officer, or person performing the functions of an officer, and each director, or person performing the functions of a director, or any organization which is the agent of a foreign principal, is made responsible for the compliance of his organization with the obligations imposed by the Act. Failure of the organization to register subjects such officers and directors to criminal liability (22 U.S.C.A. Sec. 617)

What is a Foreign Principal?

A foreign principal may be any individual not a United States citizen and not domiciled in the United States; or any partnership, association, corporation, organization, or any other combinations of individuals, not organized or created under the laws of the United States or having its principal place of business in the United States.

While the definition stated in the above paragraph is most inclusive, the statute also specifies that a "foreign principal" may be a "government of a foreign country" or a "foreign political party", or an individual associated, supervised, directed, financed or subsidized by either; or a domestic combination of individuals subsidized, in whole or in part, by any "foreign principal" as above defined. (22 U.S.C.A. Sec. 611)

What is a Foreign Agent?

A foreign agent is any person (or association, etc.) "who is or holds himself out to be whether or not pursuant to contractual relationship, a publicity agent for a foreign principal" or any person who assumes or purports to act as such within the United States. (Other activities which constitute foreign agency are set forth in the Act, but are not pertinent, and will not be set forth here.)

The term "publicity agent" includes any person (or association) who engages directly or indirectly in the publication or dissemination of oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including publication by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or otherwise. (22 U.S.C.A. Sec. 611)

What Obligations are Imposed by the Act Upon Agents of a Foreign Principal?

A. Registration Within ten days after becoming an agent of a foreign principal, the agent must file a registration statement under oath, including the following items:

(1) The agent's name, addresses in the United States or elsewhere, its status; the name, residence address and nationality of each of its officers and directors or persons performing the functions of officers and directors; a copy of its constitution and by-laws, and a copy of every other instrument or document and a statement of the terms and conditions of every oral agreement relating to its organization, powers and purposes; and a statement of its ownership and control.

(2) A statement of the agent's business; a complete list of the agent's employees and a statement of the nature of the work of each employee;

the name and address of each foreign principal for whom the agent is acting or assuming or purporting to act; the character of the business or activities of the foreign principal, and its ownership and control; and the extent to which the foreign principal is supervised, directed, owned, controlled, financed or subsidized by any government of a foreign country or foreign political party.

(3) Where no contract exists, a full statement of all the circumstances, by reason of which the registrant is an agent of a foreign principal; and a comprehensive statement of the nature and method of performing the agency, and the existing and proposed activities engaged in or to be engaged in by the agent for the foreign principal.

(4) The nature and amount of contributions, income or money received by the agent within the preceeding sixty days from the foreign principal, and the form and time of each such payment and from whom received.

(5) A detailed statement of all other activities which the agent performs, not connected with the foreign principal.

(6) The name, business, and residence addresses, and nationality of any person who has contributed money to the agent, within the preceding sixty days.

(7) A detailed statement of money spent or disposed of, within the preceding sixty days, by the agent.

(8) Any other information which the Attorney General may from time to time require "having regard for the national security and the public interest.

The registration statement must be supplemented every six months by such information as will make it "accurate, complete and current with respect to such period." (22 U.S.C.A. Sec. 612)

B. Further Requirements

(1) Filing and labeling of "political propaganda":

Copies of all "political propaganda" to be disseminated by a foreign agent must be filed with the Attorney General and the Library of Congress, and must be labeled as propaganda of a foreign agent by a statement set forth the fact that the disseminator is registered with the Department of Justice as an agent of a foreign principal and the name and address of the foreign principal. (22 U.S.C.A. Sec. 614)

The term "political propaganda" includes any oral, visual, grapic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (a) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious or social, dissensions, or (b) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by means involving the use of force or violence.

The term "disseminating" includes transmitting or causing to be transmitted in the United States mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce. (22 U.S.C.A. Sec. 611)

(2) Books and records:

An agent of a foreign principal must keep books and records of all activities, which shall be open to official inspection at any reasonable time. (22 U.S.C.A. Sec. 615)

C. Exemption Exemptions are granted to diverse duly accredited officials of foreign governments: to persons engaging in private, non-political, financial, mercantile or other activities in furtherance of bona fide trade or commerce; to persons who solicit funds for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering; and to persons engaging only in activities in furtherance of bona fide religious, scholastic, academic, or scientific pursuits of of the fine arts. (22 U.S.C.A. Sec. 613)

What are the Penalties for Violation of the Act?

Willful violation of the Act, willful misstatement, or willful ommission of any fact, subjects the violator to punishment by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

West Glacier, Mont.
March 1, 1951

American Peace Crusade
1186 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Friends:

The enclosed contribution is for the Defense Fund for the Peace Four. The indictment of Du Bois or anyone who works for peace is a shameful thing in a country which is supposed to stand for democracy and justice.

Sincerely

Mr. & Mrs. Wilford Pederson

25-13-21

THE P.E.N. A WORLD ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS

55 CENTERS IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE AMERICAS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Geraldine Jackson, 14 W. 55th St., N.Y. 19, CIrcle 6-7153

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March 14, 1951

The P.E.N. will give a cocktail party on Wednesday afternoon, March 28, at 5 o'clock, in the Rainbow Grill, on the 65th floor of the R.C.A. building, 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

The party will be in honor of all members of the American Center who have recently published books. Please come and help them celebrate.

Admission, including one cocktail, will be $1 per person, payable when you make your reservation (all subsequent cocktails to be paid for when ordered).

Each member may bring one guest. Please make your reservation by filling out the blank below and mailing it to the Executive Secretary immediately.

* * * * *

Mrs. Geraldine Jackson
Executive Secretary, P.E.N.
14 West 55th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

I will be present at the P.E.N. cocktail party on

Wednesday, March 28, at 5 o'clock, at the Rainbow

Grill. I will bring a guest.
will not

(The name of my guest is _____)

I enclose my check for _____($1 per person).

_____

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JOHN FARRAR

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THE P.E.N. A WORLD ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS

55 CENTERS IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE AMERICAS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY · CHLOE R. FOX · 228 E. 33RD ST., NEW YORK 16, N.Y., MURRAY HILL 4-5672

September 26, 1951

Dear Member:

The 1951-52 season of P.E.N. activities is getting into full swing. The successful cocktail party last week was a foretaste of some of the activities you can look forward to during the coming season.

Instead of a big--and expensive--dinner meeting to start the season off formally, the Activities Committee has decided on a less formal, less expensive means of getting together. And so, Wednesday, October 10, we will have a buffet supper followed by a meeting. It will be held at the Lotus Club, 5 East 66th St., at 7 p.m. Cocktails will be served until 8 and will be moderate in price. The entire cost of the buffet supper will be $2 per person. There will be a few very brief and interesting reports on European activities from such members as Marc Connelly, and we will announce a list of activities for the year for your discussion.

In brief, here are the activities already planned: There will be a Thursday drop-in cocktail hour at the New Weston Hotel, 50th Street and Madison Avenue, from 5 to 7 p.m. every week excepting the second Thursday of each month. On this day, there will be a buffet supper and discussion group on topics of vital interest to all writers. These will be held at a place to be announced.

I hope I am conveying the idea that we are attempting to revitalize the P.E.N. Club. All these activities are a bid for your cooperation, and your cooperation, in turn, will make the Club more interesting and more useful. Any ideas on the increased usefulness of the Club will be gratefully received.

Please return the enclosed post-card just as soon as possible. We are looking forward to seeing you on October 10.

Cordially,

John Farrar
President

P.S. We can accommodate only 120 at the buffet, so get your reservation in early.

AMERICAN CENTER

President
JOHN FARRAR

Vice-Presidents
CLEVELAND AMORY
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25-8-32

THE P. E. N. A WORLD ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS

56 CENTERS IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE AMERICAS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY · CHLOE R. FOX · 228 E. 33RD ST., NEW YORK 16, N.Y., MURRAY HILL 4-5672

December 31, 1951

Dear P.E.N. Member:

Before telling you about our next buffet supper I want to express my personal thanks to you for your generous response to our appeal for funds to assist Franz Schoenberner. I am doing it this way instead of writing you a special letter simply as a matter of economy.

Now about our next panel discussion. The topic will be "What's Wrong With Writers?" and it will be discussed briefly by four noted editors:

Helen Everitt (Houghton-Mifflin)
Nicholas Wreden (Dutton)
Harold Straus (Knopf)
Eugene Reynal (Harcourt, Brace)

James Putnam who is both an editor (World Publishing Company) and a P.E.N. member will attempt to moderate the discussion. Here is one chance to learn from a group of top editors--or to fight with them. Whatever your wish, you can fulfill it (if it isn't too violent a one) at this meeting.

As before, each panel member will speak for five minutes and then the question will be thrown open to the rest of us. The date is Thursday, January 10, 7 p.m., Town Hall Club, 123 West 43 St. There will be excellent cocktails at moderate prices, and the usual fine buffet supper.

The cost per person including tip is $3.00. Our last buffet supper drew a capacity crowd. Therefore it is essential that you send in your reservation immediately. Those coming in late may have to be returned. Cancellations must be in our hands by Wednesday morning, January 9th.

With best wishes to you all for a Happy New Year.

John Farrar
President

- -

Mrs. Chloe Fox, Secretary
P.E.N. Club
228 East 33rd Street
New York, N. Y.

Enclosed please find my check for $____ in payment for ____ reservations ($3.00 each) for the next P.E.N. Club buffet supper-discussion on January 10th.

Name (please print)_____

Address_____

P.E.N. MEMBERSHIP LIST

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J. Donald Adams, New York City
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Joseph Anthony, New York City 3
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Martin Flavin, New York City 16
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35-8-28

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Mark Gayn, New York City 10
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Bertha Gunterman, New York City
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Lilian Hellman, New York City
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Helen Hull, New York City
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Kenneth Wilson, New York City 17
Thomas J. Wilson, Cambridge 38, Mass.
Joseph Wittlin, New York City 71
Kurt Wolff, New York City 14
Victor Wolfson, New York City 28
John Woodburn, New York City
Nicholas Wreden, New York City
Richard Wright, New York City
Miss I.A.R. Wylie, Belle Mead, N. J.
Mrs. Helen Woodbury Yocum, Riverside,Conn.
Otto Zoff, New York City 28

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS & PEACE EXPOSITION, CHICAGO COLISEUM, 15th & WABASH, CHICAGO, ILL.

TENATIVE PROGRAM & AGENDA

FRIDAY, JUNE 29

Morning - Registration, Housing, Etc.

Afternoon Panels - 2:30 P.M. to 6 P.M. - Panel Discussions

Educating our Children - For War or Peace? Miss Esther Feinglass, Chairman

Peace and the Negro Citizen - Mrs. Senora Lawson, Chairman

Standards of Living and the War Budget - Ernest DeMaio, Chairman

The Right to Speak for Peace - Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Chairman (Tent.)

Colonialism and War - Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, Chairman

The Battle for the Mind - Hon. Elmer A. Benson, Chairman (Tentative)

Militarization, Conscription and Universal Military Training (In formation)

Each panel will have a chairman and consultants who will present factual information reflecting peace. The major time will be spent on discussion with emphasis on full and free participation by a large and representative group of delegates. The findings of each panel will be presented as information to the Plenary Session on Sunday and will become part of the proceedings of the Congress.

Nationality groups (according to national origin) will hold separate meetings on Friday as well as a general workshop on S aturday.

Evening

PUBLIC RALLY AND PEACE PAGEANT - Speakers include Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Professor Philip Morrison, Paul Robeson, Fyke Farmer, Bishop Alleyne, Gale Sondergaard, and others.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

Morning

Keynote Address
Organization of Congress
American Foreign Policy - A Round Table Discussion
Chairman: Professor Philip Morrison. Invited participants include Prof. Joseph Fletcher, Dr. Willard Uphaus, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Fyke Farmer, (Pres. World Council of the Congress for World Government), Carl Stellato (Pres. Ford Local #600-UAW-CIO), Rabbi Robert Goldburg, Protestant, Catholic and Quaker spokesmen, Dr. Ruth Blier, etc.

Afternoon - 2:00 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

Workshops on "Proposed Roads to Pea ce" - Labor, Women, Youth, Farmers, Veterans, Nationality Groups, Religious Groups.

The Worksheps are primarily on a category basis and will be presented against the background of the special problems of particular interest to the groups concerned. Emphasis will be placed on the exchange of techniques and information. The reports from the Workshops will be pres nted as general information to the Plenary Session on Sunday.

5:30 - 6:30 P.M. - State Delegation Meetings.

Evening

CULTURAL PROGRAM A ND DANCE

SUNDAY, July 1

Morning - Interfaith Devotional Services
Round Table - "Moral Basis for Peace"
Plenary Session - adoption of program m reports of panels and workshops.

Afternoon - YOUTH FESTIVAL AND FIELD DAY at Packinghouse Grounds, 4859 S. Wabash Ave.
Delegates Tour of Chicago

dpowa/65

[People's Peace and Goodwill Council]

313 Lawson Street
Durham, North Carolina
17 September 1951

Dear Miss Citron:

Thank you kindly for the picture and the vital data that you sent us.

We have postponed our Du Bois rally until a later date when we can get a good speaker. We have written Abbott Simon (APC) about this, and we hope to be able to hold our meeting before the end of this month. A church has been promised us already.

Inclosed is a clipping from The Carolina Times describing one activity of our People's Peace and Goodwill Council. (Sending one to APC also.) The minister of the church where we held our affair is president of the local (Negro) Ministerial Alliance and highly praised our picnic, inviting us to come back any time.

Please, give us the benefit of any ideas you have on our meeting and keep us up to date. Thanks again.

Yours for Peace and Freedom,

Nat Bond

Nathaniel Bond, Chairman
DUBOIS COMMITTEE (PPGC)
(Box 1553, Durham, N.C.,
or address above.)

25-20-62

People's Progressive Party

199 CHARLOTTE ST., GEORGETOWN.
BR. GUIANA.

PHONE C—780

Chairman: Linden F.S. Burnham
Secretary: Janet Jagan

Nov. 20, 1951

Miss Alice Citron
16 West 29th St.
Room 1224
New York, 1, N.Y.

Dear Comrade,

Enclsoed please find copy of a resolution passed by the People's Progressive Party of British Guiana in protest against the imprisonment of Dr. Du Bois.

Yours sincerely,

Janet Jagan
Secretary, P.P.P.

25-17-32

OFFICE JACKSON 1896 RESIDENCE WABASH 0174

Jesus Christ's Church—No Racial Or Class Discrimination

Emmanuel Baptist Church

642-48 SOUTH TENTH STREET
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

MELVILLE M. DUPEE PERDUE, D. D., *Pastor*
515 SOUTH 10TH STREET
LOUISVILLE 3, KY.

85-6-41

October 4,1951

Miss Alice Citron
16 W. 29th Street
New York 1. N.Y.

Dear Miss Citron:

You may forward our petition to Washington, D.C. I think Mrs. Elder to whom I gave it sent a copy to only you.

Yours truly,

M.M.D. Perdue, chairman

MMDP/ed

COPY

File Compass

May 23, 1951

Mr. Jennings Perry
c/o DAILY COMPASS
164 Duane Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Perry:

I deeply appreciate the column which you wrote concerning my indictment in the COMPASS on May 21. Several thousand copies are being reprinted and distributed where I am sure they will have influence.

It is a great satisfaction to find a few people in these days who dare say what they think.

Mrs. Du Bois (Shirley Graham) joins me in thanking you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-44-45

WEBD:lm

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(22)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA257 PD= NEWYORK NY 23 905P=

DR W E B DUBOIS, SMALLS PARADISE INC= 1951 FEB 23 PM 9 27

: 2294 7 AVE=

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS KEEP UP THE GOOD FIGHT FOR PEACE WE ARE WITH YOU THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NOT AQUIESCE TO THE WAR MONGERS=

A GROUP OF ORGANIZED WORKERS AT PHI BETA KAPPA=

65-81-92

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature Mary Phillips
Lemont, Ill.

REMARKS:

I wonder if those liberals who labeled the "preventive-war" enthusiasts the "lunatic fringe" five years ago, and called atomic war INSANITY, yet who today advocate it or are willing to risk it (all-out a la MacArthur or limited ala Truman), and brand "Communist" those who still maintain it IS INSANITY and urge peace negotiations instead, realize that they are implying ONLY the Communists have had the stamina to retain their sanity through the cold war hysteria and Korean war? I deny such implication, and I submit it is a sad commentary on the rest of us if ONLY the Communists have the courage to speak up for peace today.

U S A -- U N
Lemont, Illinois
November 12, 1951

Honorable Harry S Truman
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

Before your November 7th "Disarmament" speech, I had been looking forward to it with great hope. It had been advertised as the christening of a new brain-child of the Western bloc of nations.

However, I was completely disillusioned. The West had not given birth to a new brain-child at all, but was simply re-presenting its old, objectionable, rejected Baruch Plan. (In an editorial, Sept. 30th, 1949, the Chicago Sun-Times made it clear that not only the U.S.S.R. but "a great many American devotees of national sovereignty would reject it too.")

There was nothing new in your speech except, perhaps, a new belligerence in your words, "we will do it the hard way if we must," which was a new wording of the "peace through strenghh" idea of an ultimatum to the Soviet Union. An ultimatum to surrender her Socialist government and return to capitalism (opening the way for Western investors to engage in "free enterprise exploitation of gold, copper, tungsten, etc."), or be wiped out with Atom bombs. This idea is not new; only the words are. The idea was not new when Navy Secretary Matthews impressed it on the world in August, 1950, with his notorious "aggression to compel peace" speech (for which you did not fire him, although you had fired Commerce Secretary Wallace in 1946 for deviation from official policy). Nor is it made new by the elaborate presentation of it in the entire October 27th issue of Collier's magazine. Collier's brazenly attempts to (1) sell the American people the notion that war is inevitable; (2) convince us that "our superiority" obliges us to go a-conquering--the "mission" theory a la Hitler; and (3) that "our mission" cannot fail. The editors neglect one thing: to remind their readers that Hitler, too, was convinced that his mission would not fail.

Mr. President, if you are at all sincere in a desire for peace, you must not hesitate any longer to announce your belief in the possibility of co-existence between East and West, despite their different social systems. Specifically, since the editors of Collier's claim that top military planners in Washington participated in their fantastic blue-print for World War III, you, as the Commander-in-Chief of the military planners, must demand that they give a public explanation of their participation, and you must repudiate this egoistic blue-print personally. Then and only then will you be taken seriously when you speak of peace. Perhaps then you can concentrate on and actually bring forth a NEW brain-child which will be a sincere plan--not to grab the peace offensive for propaganda purposes--but to reach an agreement on disarmament and peaceful co-existence.

Very sincerely,

Mary Phillips

25-20-207
25-16-59

Ontario Calif
Apr. 28th 1951

Peace Information Center
16-18 W 29th St. N.Y.

Dear Friends,

My entire heart and mind are with you in this hour of grave peril for our cause and that of our great Crusader Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. I wish enclosed check was more. Yours for peace

Annie D. Philpott
1300 East "A" St
Ontario, Calif.

and

Michigan Council for Peace
1310 Broadway
Detroit 26, Michigan

August 23, 1951

Dear Alice:

The pamphlets came. About the script, it is a little too late for us to use it now and as things are shaping up we simply won't have time for it. It is an afternoon meeting, scheduled for 3 and if fortunatex we'll start at 3:30. At 6 everyone will want home so we must have Dr. DuBois scheduled no later than 5. Between the chairman, a brief musical number, another speaker and Miss Graham we'll have to hop.

You mentioned, I believe, that Shirley Graham would make the collection appeal. If it weren't for the fact that time at the meeting is so limited, I would prefer to avoid this, but we can't spare another 40 minutes for an appeal. Please consult her and determine if it is ok with her to make the appeal.

Tickets are being distributed, the church seats about 1500. We are working on sponsors have about 20 so far but will have more in a few days. It is now a Committee to Welcome DR DuBois but hope to build a Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois.

We will send Dr. DuBois'and Mrs. DuBois' expenses in time. Where, however, do you get the novel idea that $150. would be Detroit's "pro-rated"share? Round trip air fare NY-Detroit is $65 including tax, so if we had to bear the whole transportation cost it would be roughly $130.

Very truly,

Lenore

Lenore Piazza

25-19-100

Dec 10 -
7620 Dexter Blvd
Detroit

Dear Alice -

As you probably know, the Detroit Committee is having a Victory Dance + Buffet supper this Saturday night.

From all the response, it promises to be quite an affair; it certainly is the first of its kind to be held in Detroit.

A floor show and dancing will be the entertainment: Mrs. Elizabeth Moos will be our featured speaker.

The speakers platform is quite an elaborate one: we would so much like to have some greetings to the peace workers of

24-42-5

Detroit, to be read to the audience by the Master of ceremonies!! Can you fix this up for us? - you know what I mean - from historical figures - Dr. Upshaw of course and most of course Dr. Du Bois and Shirley Graham. And others (Paul Robeson?) I dont have the contacts to get a speedy reply like you can!

24-42-2

Wish I could get together with you and compare notes on some things. The Detroit Committee plans to become a permanent one - to fight for the right to speak for peace. I believe they may call themselves the Du Bois Defense Com (in honor of Dr. Du Bois) It is an interesting development; Ford Local 600 is prominent, and the committee works with in the Michigan Council for Peace. (That is how I got into this act!)

Any way - please let me know when you have a chance to come to town.

Can you take care of the "greetings?) If so this is the best way to address them:

Mr. James Watts
Ch. Planning Committee
% Renore Piazza
7620 Dexter Blvd.
TV 46811
Detroit.

Thank you so much.

Renore Piazza

If the mics are here by Friday night we can pick them up.

We hope there will be some profit made from the affair so we may be able to send you more funds.

24-47-7

C O P Y

260 West 139 Street, New York 30, N. Y. - - (30)

Dear Sirs: Thanks for card of invitation to Reception in honor of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois-- Glad you are having the reception. No intelligent and honest person who has known DuBois for 40 years or more can ever believe without the most direct and utmost proof, that he could ever be a traitor or a willful law-breaker of his country,-- of our country.

Very sincerely yours,

William Pickens, 260 West 139 St.,
New York City (30)

Sept. 20, 1951--

25-1-32

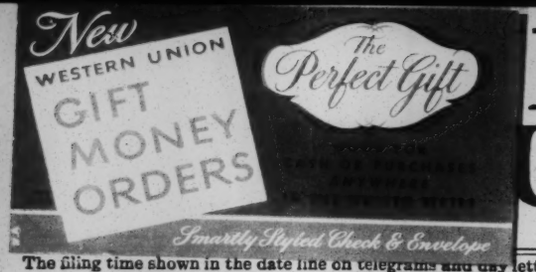
EMILY M. PIERSON, M.D.
CROMWELL
CONNECTICUT

Best wishes to Dr. Du Bois!

100.—

Ans.

11-21-52



WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

25-18-67

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NA023 INTL FR ORD WARSZAWA VIA RCA 62 22 1145

TESTIMONIAL DINER COMMITTEE CITY W E D DU BOIS=

53 WEST 125 ST NEWYORK=

ON THE OCCASION OF 83RD BIRTHDAY OF THE DISTINGUISHED NEGRO LEADER DR STOP W E B DU BOIS THE POLISH COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES SENDS YOU OUR BEST WISHES AND WORDS OF SOLIDARITY WITH HIS INFLEXIBLE STRUGGLE FOR PROGRESS AND PEACE=

SECRETARY GENERAL ~~OF COMMITTEE~~=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1220

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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FEB 21 PM 9 05

.NA149 INTL=N WARSZAWA VIA RCA 85 21 1700=

:DR WEB DU BOIS=

:53 WEST 125 ST TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE NYK=

ON BEHALF OF THE MILLIONS OF PEACE FIGHTERS IN THIS COUNTRY THE POLISH PEACE DEFENDERS COMMITTEE CONVEYS TO YOU THE PERSISTENT SELFLESS FIGHTER FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM ITS SINCERE AND CORDIAL GREETINGS STOP BEST WISHES TO YOU OF LONG LIFE AND GOOD HEALTH AS WELL AS OF FURTHER FRUITFUL WORK FOR THE GREAT IDEA OF PEACE AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS STOP=

HENRYK MALINOWSKI SECRETARY OF THE POLISH PEACE DEFENDERS COMMITTEE= X3

25-14-58

:53 125=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Polish Teachers Union]

24-37-25

STANDARD TIME

1951 FEB 24 PM 4 49

DA482

PL202/ZW ORD WARSZAWA 40 24 1440

LEB DU BOIS TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE 53 WEST 125 STREET NEWYORKCITY

W IMIENIU POLSKICH NAUCZYCIELI PRZESYLAMY WAM NAJLEPSZE ZYCZENIA Z OKAZJI 83 ROCZNICY URODZIN W WASZEJ PRACY I WALCE O UTRZYMANIE STALEGO POKOJU ZYCZYMY WAM PELNEGO ZWYCIESTWA

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CFM 202 LEB DU BOIS 53 125 W Z 83 W I O

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
66 BROAD STREET, N. Y. • TEL. HA. 2-1811

April 23-1951

Dear Mr Robeson:-

There was a time, when my contributions were substantial, but in recent months my income is on the down grade, hence the enclosed is all I could spare at present, regret my inability to send you a larger amount, and I do hope Dr. DuBois will be exonerated from the inconsistent charge against him.

Sincerely yours

Eslanda

P.S.-

25-6-7

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
66 BROAD STREET, N. Y. • TEL. HA. 2-1811

319 College Ave.
Ithaca, N.Y.
May 3, 1951

Dear friends,

After reading Dorie Wilkerson's article in the Daily Worker, I became fully convinced of the injustice of the case against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois. The jailing of Du Bois will not only be a blow against the civil rights of the Negro people, but could easily initiate a reign of terror and intimidation against all those who speak for peace.

As a student at Cornell, as an enthusiastic reader of Du Bois' literary and historical contributions, I protest this branding of America's greatest living scholar as a "foreign agent." To back my words with deeds (a principle which on this campus merits for one the name of Communist), I enclose a contribution for Du Bois' defense and will urge all of my fellow students to do likewise.

Fraternally,
Manuel Poveda

25-6-11

September 21, 1951

Attorney J. Howard McGrath
Justice Department
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Attorney McGrath:

I am writing you this letter in behalf of Dr. W. E. B.- Du Bois who is indicted by the government as being a foreign agent. I have known Dr. Du Bois for the past 40 years. During that time I have heard him deliver scores of addresses bearing upon the civil rights of minority groups or all of the people. I have never heard Dr. Du Bois, utter one word which indicated that he was or is connected with any foreign government; always advocating full democracy for all of the people over the world.

I am sure it is a grave mistake when he is label as a "foreign agent" for any nation.

Dr. Du Bois is a high class gentleman, foremost scholar, and first class citizen of the United States of America. Please see that the indictment against him is dropped when the case is brought to trial on October 2, 1951

With kind regards I am,

Very truly yours,

Geo. W. Powell

24-42-63

March 27, 1951

Mr. P. L. Prattis
Pittsburgh Courier
Center Avenue & Francis Street
Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Dear Mr. Prattis:

I am representing the committee set up on behalf of the officers of the Peace Information Center to begin organization of support on their behalf.

I particularly want to add my commendation for your splendid columns of March 3rd and 10th. I am sure you know by now from all of the reactions coming into the paper that I only echo the feelings of countless others. I want to have at least 2 copies of both columns in the press, and would appreciate your sending these to us immediately along with bill for same. Upon receipt of the bill we shall immediately send you a check.

I am sure that you would want to know that there is in the process of formation a broad committee of citizens for the defense of Dr. W.E. DuBois. I shall be glad to keep you informed of this and any other developments in the case.

Sincerely yours,

Louise T. Patterson
Acting Secretary

dpowa

[Prattis]

Pittsburgh Courier
POST OFFICE BOX 1828
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.
MAyflower 1-1401

Office of the
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

November
26
1951

Miss Alice Citron,
16 W. 29th Street,
Room 1224,
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Miss Citron:

Thanks for your letter of November 21.

25-12-4

November 20 will undoubtedly become a date long remembered in the history of the American Negro. It will mark the high point, not the low point, of the long career of Dr. DuBois. When these days shall have passed and "the terror" shall have vanished upon the return of sanity, the measure of those who truly fought for peace will be taken. In those days to come, future historians will measure off the dimensions of Dr. DuBois and discover the stature of one of the greatest protagonists of peace, and of the poor, of this and all times.

60

This bit of history, denied me, will be the pleasure and inspiration of my children and grandchildren.

Yours very sincerely,

P. L. Prattis

P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

PLP/feg

[Progressive Club]

Salem, Oregon; May 24, '51

National Com. for The Defense of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Room 311 – 16 – 18 West 29th St. New York, N. Y.

Friends; Enclosed find ($10.) Ten Dollars
Contributed at a Progressive Club Meeting
last night in Salem, Ore.

Contributed by Mr. Lush	$2.
Mrs. Thomas	1.
A. M. Church	1.
Ray Thomas	3.
Mr. Miller	1.
Pearl Formick	$2.
= ?	$10.

We are sorry that we just don't have
any more to give right now.

Yours for justice;
Pearl D Formick Secy

Fill

Progressive Party
150 West 46th St.
New York 19, N.Y.
JUDSON 6-2335

January 4, 1951

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

25-2-46

Elmer A. Benson, Chairman, and C. B. Baldwin, Secretary, of the Progressive Party, today sent the following telegram to President Truman:

"President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Never has man's inhumanity to man been so tragically demonstrated as in Korea. We have suffered the greatest moral and military defeat in our history. Each day that our troops remain, thousands will die or be maimed for life and the wanton devastation of life and property in Korea will continue. The reputation of our country is at stake and that is more important to the people of this country than the face of the President, the Secretary of State or of General MacArthur. We are earning the hatred of all people of Asia and our government's prestige has suffered a staggering blow throughout the world.

We implore you, Mr. President, to order the immediate evacuation of all troops and announce that the United States air force and navy will cease all attacks. Force and the threat of atomic bombs have failed. Honest mediation with all countries involved is the only way to restore our moral authority in the councils of nations and end the threat of a world war no one can win.

Elmer A. Benson, Chairman
C. B. Baldwin, Secretary
PROGRESSIVE PARTY "

uopwa 16

Progressive Party
150 West 46th St.
New York 19
JUDSON 6-2335

February 14, 1951

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

C. B. Baldwin, Secretary of the Progressive Party, today sent a telegram to President Truman, demanding that the indictments against Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and four others be dropped. Text of the telegram follows:

President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D.C.

No more shameful act has been performed by your administration than the indictment of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates on the absurd charge that they are foreign agents. For 60 years Dr. DuBois has given his great talents to the strengthening of democracy, the ending of segregation and racial discrimination, the outlawing of colonial exploitation, and the fight for peace. It is significant that you chose the outstanding Negro scholar of our generation in an attempt to frighten the great mass of American people. This ridiculous and unconstitutional action is a clear indication to the world of your intention to use every device to suppress the actions and voices of the growing peace forces in the United States.

We demand that you immediately exercise the responsibilities of your high office by ordering these indictments dropped and that you assure all our citizens that their constitutional rights will be fully protected.

C. B. Baldwin, Secretary,
Progressive Party.

###########

uopwa 16

Progressive Party

20-44-53

C. B. BALDWIN

cordially invites you to attend

A RECEPTION

to honor

HARRY BRIDGES

BREVOORT HOTEL

Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7th, 1951

at Eighth O'Clock

R.S.V.P.

412

Sent Answer on card that
W C. B. regrets — etc.

PRESS RELEASE

May 29, 1951

In response to requests from all over the country, the Progressive Party has organized a tour for Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois in major cities in our country. Dr. & Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois will speak at large meetings that have been organized by many groups beside the Progressive Party on the right to speak for peace. He will also tell his audiences why he and his associates in the former Peace Information Center were acting as Americans for America when they refused to register as "agents of a foreign principal."

So much interest has been expressed that wide sponsorships have been set up in many of the cities for these meetings. The complete tour follows:

June 1, 2,3 Chicago, Ill.

June 3rd Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois South Bend, Indiana

June 3rd Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois Gary, Indiana

June 4th,5th,6th Minneapolis, Minnesota

June 8th, 9th Seattle, Washington

June 10, 11th Portland, Oregon

June 13,14,15,16 San Francisco, California

June 17,18,19,20,21 Los Angeles, California

June 24--28 Texas and Oklahoma

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Mrs. Du Bois are embarking on this strenuous schedule because of the eager demand on the part of people throughout the country to engage in activities so that the indictments against Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his Associates in the former Peace Information Center will be dismissed.

In addition to speaking at mass meetings that have been arranged Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois will speak to trade unionists, church groups and many others at their request.

Same letter sent to: W.E. Lewis, Portland
Martin Ludwig, San Francisco
JackBerman, Los Angeles

June 1, 1951

42-1E-20

Mr. Thomas Rabbit
417 Mitel Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Tom:

Dr. and Mrs. DuBois left this morning for Chicago and will arrive in Seattle on schedule.

There have been strong expressions by all PP state organizations and other progressive groups and individuals in support of Dr. DuBois and his associates in the Peace Information Center. However, up to this time, there has been very little organized activity directed toward building strong public sentiment for their support in the magnificent fight they have made for peace. The purpose of their trip is to develop strong organized support in their defense. I am sure that you will see that all progressive forces in your state are fully mobilized and that in addition you will reach many people who have not been active in the progressive movement but who will recognize that the indictment of Dr. DuBois is a genuine threat to all and that the Administration's real purpose is to silence the peace forces.

As I indicated in my previous letters, Dr. DuBois has agreed to speak in each city at one mass meeting and, in addition, will be glad to attend one reception. Shirley Graham (Mrs. DuBois) will be available for smaller meetings. It also should be possible for you to arrange for a limited number of individuals who may not be able to attend the public functions to visit with him in an effort to also enlist their support. However, every care should be taken so that such appointments are made at his convenience and handled in such a way that he will be able to conserve his strength.

The second purpose of this trip is to raise much needed funds for the defense. Vito Marcantonio has agreed to enter this case as an attorney without fee. However, the other attorneys must be paid and the expenses of printing the record and handling other phases of the case will be very great. Shirley Graham is Treasurer of the Defense Committee and has the responsibility of making settlements with the local organizations sponsoring the meetings. The funds, after deducting expenses, are to be divided equally between the local sponsoring group and the National Committee To Defend Dr. W.E.B. DuBois And Associates In The Peace Information Center. These settlements must be made immediately following the meetings and funds turned over to Miss Graham. Under no circumstances should a settlement be delayed until after they leave your state. I am confident you will recognize our responsibility in this matter and will make the most generous settlement possible. As you know, all such funds will be used exclusively for the defense.

In order that this office may be kept advised, I am asking that you send us immediately a full report on the meetings held and their results, including the financial settlement.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. Baldwin, Secretary

TELEGRAM

August 18, 1951

357-57

President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D.C.

The people of the United States are not concerned with where the line is drawn in Korea. They want an end to that war and its senseless slaughter. They want the return of their sons. They want a line drawn forever between war and peace. Continuation of hostilities in Korea means more American deaths and greater devastation and ruin, and the growing danger of a war that will engulf the world.

We call upon you to order General Ridgeway to conclude a truce at once and begin peace talks. We urge that no impossible conditions be imposed to further delay the conclusion of an immediate truce.

National Committee of Progressive Party
by: Elmer A. Benson, Chairman
C. B. Baldwin, Secretary

NEWS from the PROGRESSIVE PARTY

150 West 46th Street New York 19,N.Y. JUdson 6-2336

25-36-54

NUMBER 1 -- AUGUST 18, 1951

This is the first issue of the monthly Progressive Party Newsletter. It is intended to provide facts, figures, bits of news and comment on the current political and economic situation, which will be of use to State and local Progressive Party leaders, particularly in preparation for the coming campaign. Since it is assumed that all Progressive Party leaders read three indispensable publications -- The National Guardian, Freedom and March of Labor -- the Newsletter will not try to duplicate material appearing therein.

We hope you will find it helpful. Please send comments and criticism of it to the National Office.

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WHERE WE ARE

In mid-August, the economic and political situation in the United States summed up this way:

1. Business profits zooming almost out of sight -- over $50 billion a year.

2. Arms expenditures scheduled to run at least $65 billion -- and probably a lot more -- this year.

3. Total government spending nearing 20% of entire nation's output, the chief prop to unbalanced economy.

4. The "Fair Deal" flushed down the drain so long ago, nobody ever hears about it any more.

5. The Administration engaged in an hysterical effort to silence any criticism of its policies, behind demagogy of attacking "hysteria."

6. Prices climbing upward under a "Controls" act tailored by the business and farm lobbies, while Congress works on another tax bill to make the low income workers pay more of the arms bill.

7. Mounting attacks on civil rights and the rights of the Negro people.

8. Jockying started for the 1952 Presidential race with the old party prospects limited to generals and aspirants whose only claim is that they can run the profits-war-arms program better.

9. The Franco-Chiang Kai Shek lobbies getting their way in Washington.

10. Increasing -- but almost entirely unorganized and inarticulate -- dissatisfaction with the war program, and unrest in the labor movement over the wage freeze and mounting living costs.

11. The Administration and Big Business up against the awful possibility of peace -- dragging along the Koreacease-fire talks and desperately trying to get out of a Big Five peace conference -- hoping to keep the profits-arms boom going via a "limited" war, coupled with plenty of scare talk, but not landing in a big war they couldn't win.

THE ARMS PROGRAM

Size

Arms appropriations from the end of World War II up to this year totalled over $60 billion. Last year the total was $14 billion. Early in 1951 arms spending ran at an annual rate of $21 billion, now is running at $35 billion, and is scheduled for at least $65 for current fiscal year. But even this is not enough. The President threatened more arms in the Mid-Year Economic Report.

Who gets it?

Last month the Senate Small Business Committee showed who gets the gravy. Ten giant outfits got 40% of the $23.8 billion arms contracts let by the government between July 1, 1950, and June 1, 1951. Here's how the top 10 split their $9½ billion share: General Motors, $3½ billion; Ford, $1 billion; Boeing Airplane, $960 million; Curtiss-Wright, $840,240,000; Lockheed Aircraft, $674,300,000; Republic Aviation,

$549 million; General Electric, $500 million; United Aircraft, $490 million; North American Aviation, $481,897,000; Bendix Aviation, $475 million.

The Committee found that 50 companies got two-thirds of the dollar volume of the arms contracts, and noted: "This is a considerably higher concentration than during World War II, when 10 large manufacturing companies controlled 30% of the war contract dollar volume and 100 companies, two-thirds."

Scare propaganda

In recent weeks we have seen a full barrage of war scare propaganda from the military chiefs and the Administration -- all to insure passage by Congress of additional billions. This has been coupled with warnings against peace overtures and delay in Korean truce.

> Air Force Chief Gen. Vandenberg refers, in testimony before Congressional Committees, to our present Air Force as a "shoestring" one, although he claims he could "lay the industrial potential of Russia today waste, or we can lay the Manchurian countryside waste, as well as the principal cities of China." Our Air Force is a "shoestring" because, he said, "we cannot do both."

Starting off "debate" on the $56 billion arms bill on August 8, Representative Mahon (D. Texas), handler of the measure, gravely warned that he held "only a minimum of hope" that difficulties with Russia could be solved short of war. Truman, Marshall, Acheson and the other Administration big wheels have missed no chance to whoop up the "danger" of the situation -- all for the same purpose. Mobilizer Wilson warned against significant timing of Malik peace proposal "seven days before vote on controls bill." Even NAM found Wilson "hysterical."

The record $56 bill passed the House on August 9 with only two votes against it. With the $37 billion the Department of Defense still had available on July 1 this year, the military will have $93 billion to hand out to the profit-hungry arms industry. $6 billion more is going for defense building; and $8 billion for foreign military and economic aid -- a grand total of over $100 billion.

How big an Air Force?

In World War II, the United States had an Air Force of 240 wings. The "wing" is the "group" or actual flying personnel and planes together with necessary ground crews, supply troops, headquarters forces, etc. A wing is made up of about 30 bombers or 75 fighters. In June 1950, at the beginning of the Korean war, the Air Force had 48 wings with a goal of 55. Today there are 87 wings and the budget calls for 95 by June 30, 1952. For this, the Air Force had $15 billion to spend last year and has $30 to spend this year. Yet they are nowhere near satisfied. For months the Air Force, the aircraft industry and some of their Congressional spokesmen (led by Senator Lodge (R. Mass.) have been propagandizing for a 150 wing Air Force.

And on August 7, just as the House started consideration of the $56 billion arms bill, Chairman Vinson (D. Georgia) of the House Armed Services Committee called for immediate action to build a 163 wing Air Force plus 2 additional super aircraft carriers. General Marshall was reported in the NEW YORK TIMES August 8, "to have advised the aviation industry recently to expand its capacity to a possible 180 wing production level."

> I. F. Stone, in the NEW YORK DAILY COMPASS, August 8, "Air Force testimony was vague as to just how the 95 groups now planned compared with the 240 groups during World War II. But the testimony of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Combs, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics during the same Defense Department budget hearings, indicated that the 150-group goal the Air Force is now suggesting represents a far more costly and far more powerful striking force than the 240 groups of World War II.

The modern super planes cost five times what the wartime planes did, the Admiral testified.

BUSINESS PROFITS

To understand what's really behind the arms program, it's necessary to look at the profits American business makes. The following figures are taken from the July 1951 Midyear Economic Report of the President. (The figures are in billions of dollars.)

	Before Taxes	After Taxes
1929	$ 9.8	$ 8.4
1940	9.3	6.4
1941	17.2	9.4
1942	21.1	9.4
1943	25.1	10.6
1944	24.3	10.8
1945	19.7	8.5
1946	23.5	13.9
1947	30.5	18.5
1948	33.8	20.7
1949	28.3	17.3
1950	41.4	22.8

Seasonally adjusted annual rates

		Before Taxes	After Taxes
1950	First half	$ 34.7	$19.0
	Second half	48.0	26.5
1951	First half	50.2	22.6
1950	First quarter	31.9	17.5
	Second quarter	37.5	20.6
	Third quarter	45.7	25.2
	Fourth quarter	50.3	27.8
1951	First quarter	51.8	23.3
	Second quarter	48.5	22.0

These figures show how well off business was in the post-war years, until it started to fall off in 1949. The Korean war then gave business the needed shot in the arm, boosting profits to an all time peak. It also gave them rapid amortization gifts to build more factories.

> These figures explain why the United States is stalling on the Korean cease-fire talks and filling the press and radio with scare talk to ease through more billions for arms. The Administration and big business are deathly afraid peace will knock the bottom out of the unbalanced war economy. But, on the other hand, they don't want an expanded, full-scale world war because, first, they realize they probably couldn't win it, and second, to finance it for any length of time they would need real economic controls and much higher taxes. So they want to stretch out the "small" war, keep the arms billions flowing, prevent real controls, take a bigger tax bite out of the workers' pay.

THE PRODUCTION CONTROLS ACT

The "controls" bill enacted by Congress and "reluctantly" signed by Truman is indeed a bill to raise prices, as the United Labor Policy Committee pointed out. Under it ceiling prices will be raised to include price increases since the Korean war started. According to official figures, wholesale prices rose 18% in the year after July 1, 1950. When those increases are included in new ceilings, it appears that the Stabilization office's estimate of an 8% retail price increase in the next year is extremely modest. The new bill permits rent increases (in those areas where rent control still exists) up to 20% above 1947 ceilings.

> The voting in the House and Senate showed the bipartisan drive to destroy any possibility of effective price controls. Although the Administration asked Congress for a "stronger" bill than was passed, most Senate Democratic leaders from both North and South voted for a weaker bill on key rollcalls.

For example, on the Butler amendment prohibiting OPS from setting meat slaughtering quotas (heart of meat price control), the 17 Democratic leaders (15 committee chairmen plus majority leader and party whip) voted 7 against quotas to 5 for, with the majority leader and whip both voting against. Again, on the Moody amendment which would have substituted last year's bill for the weaker one, the leaders split 3 for the amendment to 10 against, with the leader and whip divided.

Clayton Knowles, NEW YORK TIMES Capitol Hill reporter, analyzed on July 23 the voting of the 19 House Committee Chairmen on efforts to kill amendments the Administration ostensibly opposed. He found that of the 19, only 7 voted down the line with the Administration, 4 were against the Administration 100%, 2 against 6 out of 7 times, 2 against 5 out of 7, 2 against 4 out of 7, one against 3 out of 7, one against 1 out of 7.

25-38-58

EFFECT OF THE KOREAN WAR AND ARMS PROGRAM

Above are quoted the fabulous profit figures of the Korean war period. A recent SEC report shows profits in manufacturing were 30% higher than a year ago. Here are some figures to show how the people whose labor created those profits have fared. These figures are all taken from the President's Midyear Economic Report:

(1) The average worker in all manufacturing industry worked 1 hour longer per week in the first half of 1951 than in the first half of 1950 (the report made no mention of how much his job was speeded up.) He made 10% more per hour, 13% more per week. He paid 20% more in taxes. Remember, this average pay increase is only for manufacturing, not for all workers. For hotel workers the increase was 5%. The Report says: "Between early 1950 and early 1951, when personal income rose by about 13%, half the population did not obtain any increase in income. In fact, 18% had decreases in income."

(2) The consumers price index (1935-1939 = 100) rose from 170.2 on June 15, 1950, to 185.4 on May 15, 1951, 8.9%. This is an official estimate. The United Electrical Workers' more realistic price index shows a rise of twice that amount. In the same period, the wholesale price index rose 16%.

(3) Per capita disposable income, measured in 1951 prices was $1,422 in the first half of 1950, $1,449 for the second half of 1950, and dropped to $1,434 for the first half of 1951.

(4) In 1950, 11.6% of all families had a total family income of under $1,000 after taxes; 16.4% between $1,000 and $2,000; 17.7% between $2,000 and $3,000; 19.7% between $3,000 and $4,000; 13.6% between $4,000 and $5,000; 14.3% between $5,000 and $7,500; 4% between $7,500 and $10,000; 2.7% over $10,000. The 46% of all families under $3,000 received 20.5% of all money income; the top 2.7% of all families received 11.2% of all money income. The Bureau of Labor Statistics figures that an average family needs close to

$4,000 at current prices to support a minimum standard of living -- thus, two-thirds of American families are below that standard -- and it is this 2/3 which is being asked to provide big new taxes.

THE 1952 PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Rising interest in the 1952 Presidential race centered largely around two points: will Truman run again? will Eisenhower run?

After a year on the skids, Truman's popularity, as measured by the Gallup Poll, took a turn upward just after the Korean cease-fire talks started. For your reference file, here are the percentages of favorable answers to Gallup's question "do you approve or disapprove of the way Truman is handling his job as President" since he took office:

July 1945 — 87%	January 1949 — 69%	December 1950 — 36%
Oct. 1946 — 32%	January 1950 — 45%	February 1951 — 26%
March 1947 — 60%	June 1950 — 37%	June 1951 — 24%
April 1948 — 36%	August 1950 — 46%	July 1951 — 29%

During the controversy over MacArthur, Truman played the "peace" role of not wanting to spread the war, and pictured the Republican Party as the "war" party. However, behind the demagogy, he adopted most of MacArthur's anti-Chinese program. Since then, the stalling on the cease-fire talks and the contemptuous rejection of the Supreme Soviet's suggestion of a 5-Power meeting and peace pact have further unmasked the demagogy of his "peace" stand.

Political observers are nearly all agreed that Truman's decision to run will be based on the identity of the Republican candidate. If Eisenhower runs on the Republican ticket, Truman will probably bow out and give the nod to Chief Justice Fred Vinson to act as a receiver in bankruptcy to hold together the Democratic Party machinery. If Taft gets the Republican nomination, Truman thinks he could beat him and will try. He is already preparing a campaign of demagogy that will outdo 1948 — he is now the champion of "peace" while delaying peace in Korea. He "represents the consumers" while signing an inflationary controls bill, and attacks hysteria while arresting aliens, labor leaders, and communists, and whips up more hysteria.

The Eisenhower threat has the Democrats jittery. Nobody talks any longer of the possibility that Ike might be a Democrat. All agree he's at heart a Republican, and a reactionary one at that. The Democrats are doing everything possible to knock the props out from under those Republicans who are building him up, while at the same time giving a boost to Taft wherever they can. An example was the recent nomination by Truman of Gov. Youngdahl of Minnesota to a Federal judgeship. The Republican Governor was being counted on by Harold Stassen (now one of Ike's most voluble boosters) to head the Republican state ticket next year and to line up Stassen-Eisenhower delegates to next year's Republican National Convention. By the appointment, Truman removed a potent Stassen-Eisenhower force, and so helped Taft — since Taft has at present a wide edge in any present count of convention votes.

Two major groups of Democratic support in 1948 are growing noticeably cool toward Truman and the Democratic Party. The Negro people, in larger and larger numbers, are realizing how remote their chances for liberation are under the banner of the Democratic Party. Likewise, more and more trade union members, squeezed between the wage-freeze and mounting living costs, are realizing that the Democratic Party is just as much the lackey of big business as the Republican Party. John L. Lewis, in a TV appearance, called Truman and Taft "Scylla and Charybdis."

The loudest noises coming out of Washington these days are scare propaganda warnings of the Administration and military leaders paving the way for more arms billions. Second only to this scare propaganda -- and a measure of the extent that the people are not buying it -- are the somber warnings of the "apathy" of the American people. Almost daily, Marshall or Acheson puts on the tear-bag to bemoan the people's"apathy" in failing to whoop it up for war. One day it's the lagging in the campaign for blood, the next it's a slow-down of civil defense plans, another it's beefing about high prices. The "apathy" for the war program which worries Washington undoubtedly reflects a vast unorganized, unarticulated feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction with the Korean war. The Gallup Poll shows the people want an end to that war. This feeling has tremendous potentialities of danger for the Democratic Party. The feeling of "apathy" toward the war program is also "apathy" toward the Democrats.

Signs of disintegration are showing among groups in the party. While the major breach between Truman and the Dixiecrats over the Fair Deal and civil rights "programs" has been largely healed since Truman has dumped those "programs", he has had more trouble than ever before with party leaders in Congress -- even his Northern leaders -- on many other issues. The voting on the Production Controls Act especially shows this. Likewise, the fight with Senator Douglas of Illinois on judicial appointments.

25-38-60

> <u>On the Republican side</u> the fight for the nomination now shapes up as Taft vs. Eisenhower, if Eisenhower runs; otherwise, Taft vs. the "stop-Taft" forces. It's often said that Taft is the smartest man in the Senate. He recently pulled another cutie, designed to build himself up with labor -- yes, labor. For the past year Republicans have been pointing out that Taft's victory last year shows that he got thousands of CIO and AFL votes. Now he comes up with a bill to save all the union-shop contracts which the Supreme Court invalidated because they were signed before CIO and AFL officials had signed Taft-Hartley affidavits.

Heading the Eisenhower draft movement are Senators Lodge and Duff, and Harold Stassen. Eisenhower backers have been telling Republican big shots that they will have Ike's assurance by late fall that he will accept if "drafted." But the draft movement isn't all clear sailing. Among its difficulties, as Arthur Krock points out in the NEW YORK TIMES, are the need to time the public approach to the general after "the progress under his direction of one of the greatest and most difficult missions in history, its stake the security of the free world, has been notable, and plainly so." Krock didn't add "and that will be a long time", but he could have. This could be one reason why Ike is yelling from Paris for more speed in arming Western Europe. Another possible hitch for the draft-Ike boys is that he might not give them an absolutely firm commitment or should change his mind, in which case, if they had worked up a big-I movement they'd be in the doghouse with respect to another eventual nominee. All in all, the Republicans are in search of a candidate rather than a set of policies with which to lick the Democrats. Their platform is shaping up as McCarthyism at home and MacArthur's global war aims abroad.

A development of considerable interest, but one which political observers feel has only the barest chance of success, is the attempt now being made in some Republican quarters to arrange an alliance of coalition with the Dixiecrats around a single Presidential ticket. An active leg-man in this deal is Sen. Karl (Mundt Bill) Mundt who has taken several exploratory trips through the South. He described the plan very fully and frankly in an interview in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, August 3. He suggests a deal with the Dixiecrats to elect in the southern states slates of electors who will vote for the Republican rather than the Democratic presidential and vice presidential candidates. As bait, he offers a Republican platform based on "states rights", coming out flatly for all civil rights issues to be left up to the states, so that Mississippi can have a Mississippi-run FEPC. As further bait, he offers a top place on the ticket to Sen. Byrd or Sen. Russell, cabinet posts

to Dixiecrats, and (here he certainly wasn't speaking for all his Republican Senatorial colleagues) Dixiecrats to keep committee chairmanships.

THE AMERICAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

Not everything is going the way the bipartisans want it. Note these facts:

(1) Two months ago, NAACP and the American Jewish Congress in joint annual report soundly condemned failures of Administration on civil rights legislation.

(2) American Civil Liberties Union annual report attacked Smith Act decision as blow to First Amendment, and condemned hysteria growing out of Loyalty Order. (Mr. Truman, author of Loyalty Order, please copy.)

(3) Smith Act decision scored increasingly -- ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH, NEW YORK POST, Cowles papers; 5 national leaders, including Roger Baldwin, Stringfellow Barr, Alexander Meiklejohn, Clarence Pickett, and Zechariah Chafee, joined in republishing Black-Douglas dissent. Overflow ASP meeting in New York heard Prof. Fowler Harper of Yale condemn decision. Movement growing to stop further arrests, high bail and denial of counsel, and for repeal of Smith Act.

(4) John L. Lewis reminded labor in Detroit that at end of defense program United States would be like man all dressed up and no place to go. With enormous war contracts, 100,000 auto workers out of work. Fear of depression or war, together with labor speedup and cuts in real wages, forcing even conservative labor leaders to firm up demands. Growing movement against speedup spearheaded by Ford Local 600 and Flint Auto locals. Wider movement for junking wage freeze controls.

(5) Not every Republican bigwig is in the war camp. Ernest Weir, head of National Steel Company, has been circulating his January speech opposing war and war economy to many influential Republican leaders. Is now circulating new pamphlet along same lines.

(6) Nor do all Democratic leaders favor bipartisan policies. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, who dissented with Black in Smith Act decision, also dissents on bipartisan foreign policy. Excerpts from his powerful LOOK article, August 14, attack surrender of policy to military men, failure to recognize legitimate revolutionary pressures in Asia, United States support of viciously corrupt elements, failure to recognize burning desire for equality of colored races. "We never should have crossed the 38th Parallel in Korean War."

(7) Gallup Poll shows majority of people want end of war in Korea. Thousands leaving Chicago June Peace Meeting carried back to communities a program for peace that is getting wide support.

25-38-61

NEWS NOTES

Blood for Korea.

According to Doris Fleeson (NEW YORK POST, August 8) the armed forces have been asking for 300,000 pints of blood a month for Korea and stockpiling, and donations have been running only 35,000 pints. "Congress, which talks a big defense program all the time," she wrote, "was recently invited to shed its blood peacefully and comfortably in the most accessible place -- the Capitol." Who showed up? Two of the 96 Senators and 22 of the 435 Congressmen.

Hideous Strategy.

Alsops, close to General Staff, write (HERALD TRIBUNE, August 13):

"The fact is that our war strategy has rested squarely on population bombing. To put this ugly fact bluntly, our willingness to use atomic bombs against the largest Russian population centers, to cause enormous civilian casualties and thus disrupt the Soviet industrial and political system, has been the heart and soul of our war planning. This strategic concept, however hideous morally, has been wholly correct, since this willingness has been the only deterrent to Russian aggression."

Who's stalling on Korean truce?

Same Alsops write (August 15):

"The important point to note ... is that the Kremlin was given good reason to believe, and almost certainly did actually believe, that we would be satisfied with a straight return to the Korean status-quo-ante. Between Acheson's testimony to the Senators and the opening of negotiations at Kaesong, however, the position in Korea had altered radically ... General Ridgeway was instructed, with concurrence from London, to insist on a cease-fire on the basis of the existing fighting line ..."

USEFUL FIGURES

***** The record $56 billion arms bill passed August 9 by the House (admittedly billions short of what the Administration, the military and the arms lobbies will demand before Congress quits this fall) comes to $374 for every man, woman and child in the United States, $1496 for a family of four.

***** Every time you hear of another billion dollars for arms, remember that's $6.67 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

USEFUL QUOTES

War Scare - Peace Scare

While Administration big guns boomed of "threats" and "dangers" -- the $56 billion arms bill was just coming up for a vote -- Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyoming) said on August 3 there is not "the slightest danger of war" and demanded cuts in arms funds.

WALL STREET JOURNAL's front page Washington Wire, August 3: "Grim warnings from the Pentagon are largely propaganda.

> "Global war danger is increasing, according to Marshall and Pace. What they really fear is a let-down in the arms program, as fighting subsides in Korea. And they want to be sure Congress will appropriate the full $61 billion they're

asking for defense in the current fiscal year. Hence, the scare talk.

"Actually, military advisers and diplomats have no evidence of new Russian moves. A build-up in Soviet satellites got headlines recently, but it's old stuff. Intelligence sources say the danger of war hasn't changed, for better or worse. They still bet Stalin won't risk war with the United States for a couple years or more."

A "confidential" newsletter of the Bank of Manhattan Co. warns: "Peace or an approximation thereto would probably bring on a depression since the inflation of incomes, profits, prices, credit, capital investment and inventories has weakened the economy."

25-36-13

A WALL STREET JOURNAL editorial on July 31, titled "Rule by Vituperation?" said: "This newspaper regards adequate arms and military personnel as now the first of our national policies. But what is adequate in this field and how rapidly we can build up our military preparedness without needless injury to the national economy are certainly debatable questions. Yet the President and some of his associates in the Administration speak as though any critical examination of his proposals for government action were dangerous, even almost 'subversive.' ... To him ... criticisms of Administration policies are only 'howls,' 'smears,' or 'lies.' ... he may be unaware how like the head of a police state he often talks."

RECOMMENDED READING

I. F. Stone's brilliant, hard-hitting daily exposure and analysis from Washington in THE DAILY COMPASS, particularly of the Smith Act persecutions.

Article on Korea, MONTHLY REVIEW, issue of August 1951, reviews year of war in Korea.

Interview with Sen. Mundt, U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, August 3, 1951.

Texts of British Foreign Minister Morrison's statement and reply by PRAVDA, NEW YORK TIMES, August 2, 1951.

Text of message to Truman from Supreme Soviet, NEW YORK TIMES, August 7, 1951.

Midyear Report of the Council of Economic Advisers, July 1951, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; text is a shabby rationalization for the arms program, but contains many valuable tables of up to date statistics on income, production, cost of living, etc.

LOOK, August 14, 1951, article by Supreme Court Justice W. O. Douglas on U.S. policy toward Asia.

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Progressive Party
National Committee Meeting
Andrews Hotel
Minneapolis, Minn.

August 18-19, 1951

35-7-47

PROGRESS REPORT ON STATE FINANCIAL QUOTAS

	Amt. due for 8 months, Jan-Aug.	Amt. paid to date	Amount Delinquent
California, north	$ 400	400	---
California, south	1000	400	600
Colorado	160	50	110
Connecticut	400	150	250
Dis. of Columbia	400	300	100
Illinois	800	600	200
Indiana	200	---	200
Kentucky	80	70	10
Maine	200	50	150
Maryland	200	25	175
Massachusetts	400	350	50
Michigan	400	50	350
Minnesota	400	400	---
Missouri	200	25	175
Montana	40	30	10
New Hampshire	200	---	200
New Jersey	600	600	---
Ohio	600	525	75
Oregon	200	200	---
Pennsylvania	600	365	235
Vermont	200	---	200
Washington	400	250	150
Wisconsin	80	50	30
TOTAL	8160	4890	3270

Progressive Party
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35-7-48

REPORT BY C.B. BALDWIN, Secretary

The United States, producing 42% of the world's goods, with only 6% of the world's population, is now controlled by a fraction of one percent of its population which cannot maintain jobs and prosperity without a war economy. This in a nutshell describes our present danger and the danger to world peace. Never before in history has such power existed, nor the threat of its use for destruction been made more evident by any set of rulers.

In the space of six short years, our government has been changed from one devoted to the interests of the masses of the people and the destruction of fascism to one serving the interests of big business and corrupt and ignorant politicians. In their greed and fear of the loss of their power, they choose a war economy as the simplest way out of their economic predicament, using fear and hysteria to support their position.

The founders of the Progressive Party saw this clearly when we met in July 1948 to organize our party. Every prediction we made during that historic campaign has, unfortunately, come true. We said armaments was no way to peace, and peace was indispensable to abundance, security and freedom. We warned against the domination of monopoly. We said labor has been put in chains, the consumer robbed, the welfare of the people being destroyed, their liberties curtailed. We said the Negro people were being and would be betrayed. We pointed out the identity of Republicans and Democrats, and the subordination of both to big brass and big corporations.

The leadership of the Democratic Party was forced to recognize the threat of the Progressive Party appeal to reason. They shrewdly, albeit demagogically, adopted our domestic program — at least in words — and made gestures of peace which enabled it to win a close but impressive victory. I might add that that demagogy is being tried again. The character of that campaign was determined not by the Republican Party but by the existence and dynamic quality of the Progressive Party. There are sound grounds for belief that had it not been for our great peace campaign, we would have been in World War III.

I am confident that these introductory remarks are shared by you. If the organization of the Progressive Party was an absolute necessity in 1948, then its continued and even more vigorous activity is of even greater importance now. It is due to your fortitude and determination that the Progressive Party of 1948 did not suffer the fate of the progressive parties of 1912 and 1924. The million or more who make up our ranks have shown their firm determination, despite attacks, that they will not rest until the threat of war is eliminated and the needs of our people are met.

Let's have a preview of 1952.

The Democratic Party is bursting at the seams. The party is thoroughly contaminated and commands few loyalties. It is significant that the real decisions in this Administration are made today by Generals and Wall Street corporation members. There is no rule by the men elected in 1948. Byrd and Byrnes have taken over the Dixiecrats — hook, line and sinker. They demand an end to even the promise of civil rights legislation. They want a return to a pre-Hoover Democratic Party. The big city machine politicians, desperate over the probable loss of their graft and patronage through the defeat of their ally Truman, are trying to salvage something from the wreck. The remnants of the ADA, which completely supports the cold war policies of the Administration, feebly cast about for candidates and flirt with Eisenhower, who opposes their entire domestic program. With significant exceptions, the leaders of organized labor have swallowed the cold war policies, and blow hot and cold as workers become more and more bitter against them and Truman.

Truman, the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the Democratic Party, attempts desperately to hold his forces together by every possible means. He counts on the prosperity of armaments, and boosts spending every time the market falls. His demagogy has never been so well developed. He is the defender

MORE - - -

of peace but sees to it that the military gets larger and larger appropriations -- and the war in Korea goes on -- while his State Department outdoes Hearst in attacking Russian peace moves. Having sowed the wind of hysteria, he now cries out against the whirlwind of McCarthys and McCarrans -- but acts the same. He appeals for support of the Bill of Rights, while his Attorney General carries on mass raids and issues orders to deny the right of bail. He calls for civil rights legislation publicly, and privately assures the Dixiecrats that he doesn't really mean it. He encourages labor in its fight for higher wages while his appointees deny them, and his own leaders wreck price controls. He talks about the urgent need for welfare appropriations, but his policies destroy the people's welfare.

25-7-49

Truman's decision to run will depend largely on whether he thinks he can win. He would settle for Eisenhower, but Eisenhower isn't a Democrat. If Eisenhower should be nominated by the Republican Party, Truman will probably step aside, perhaps pushing Vinson for the nomination as the trustee in bankruptcy for the Democratic Party. If Taft is the Republican candidate, Truman seems confident he can win again and will run.

The Republican Party has a simple problem. There is a division but only on where to fight a war. Dewey, Dulles, Stassen, and the Europe-first crowd favor Eisenhower -- Taft, Hoover, MacArthur and the Asia-first crowd favor Taft. If Wall Street's decision is Eisenhower, he will be the Republican nominee. If it is not, Taft, now fully unmasked by his supporting MacArthur and McCarthy, will provide the candidacy against which the full force of Truman's demagogy will be unleashed.

Where does this leave the people?

It is apparent that whether it is Eisenhower, Taft or Truman, the same combination of Wall Street and Generals will rule the roost. The same policies will prevail -- the bitter alternatives of depression or war, the intensified attack on civil liberties, betrayal of the Negro people, deterioration in living standards, and an unparallelled hysteria to pave the way for war.

What about the people? I think we must be quite candid. The people generally are against war. The Gallup and other polls support this fact. They want an end to the war in Korea and the return of their sons. But they are still taken in by the hysterical propaganda of a Soviet threat to the peace and are willing at this price to support an arms program. They have not yet felt the full brunt of the arms program. They have jobs, more money income in the family, prices have been temporarily stabilized. They do not yet see how their welfare, jobs, liberties -- hinge on peace.

But let us look at the whole process, the underlying forces, and some of the developing resistance. The arms economy has intensified the gap between production and consumption. Half of the American families had no increased income in 1950. Profits jumped 44% -- real wages dropped. Big corporations took the bulk of war contracts -- while General Motors got $3 billion and Ford $1 billion in arms contracts. 100,000 auto workers became unemployed. Small farmers are being squeezed. It is true that prices will remain relatively stable for some months, but a new advance is in store. Rents are going up, goods will become scarcer, and taxes are rising. We can see the signs of resistance developing.

Labor is far from satisfied with its shot-gun wedding to the war economy and big business and the resultant wage freeze, price and tax robbery. John L. Lewis has given voice to the widespread protest and fight against the war economy and warned of the depression ahead; he presented an imposing challenge to other leaders of labor. It is to be regretted that the AFL leaders have broken up the unity of labor, but it is interesting to note that the reasons reflect distrust of being tied to the kite of either big business or the Democratic Party.

The Negro people are stirring. The NAACP is aware of and has scored the betrayal of Negro rights. Outstanding Negro leaders and writers have attacked the war program, the denial of civil rights, and the indictment of Dr. DuBois.

MORE - - - -

The Truman-Vinson-McGrath substitute for the Bill of Rights is not finding it all one way. A number of trade unions — CIO, AFL and independent — educators, church leaders, and prominent individuals are speaking out and organizing against the Smith Act and its consequences.

What about the war program? The strange thing is that there are cracks appearing in the bipartisan support for the war program. An Ernest Weir — there couldn't be a better Republican — questions it so seriously, he is circulating two pamphlets against it. The WALL STREET JOURNAL raises the basic questions — we can't win a war; arming costs too much; we must leave room open for negotiations.

Church leaders, the Quakers, segments of organized labor, women's groups — many in all walks of life are coming out for negotiating peace.

Within the Democratic Party, many supporters are beginning to see that behind the war hysteria, the whole basis of the Roosevelt program is being destroyed at home and abroad. Two weeks ago Justice William O. Douglas sharply rebuked the whole bipartisan war program, said crossing the 38th Parallel was a mistake, and we could not stop revolutions in Asia by arms and money. True, he has advanced no positive programs and feels he must apply the usual stamp of anti-communism, but his opposition is significant of a wider, unvoiced protest developing.

The difficulty is that there has been so little joining of these forces, and while the protests grow louder, they have not yet taken a political form or resulted in political action. Time is growing short but the developing situation offers hope for and requires independent political action in both the oncoming Congressional and Presidential preference primaries. There are large peace forces in both the old parties. They should be encouraged to speak out and their representatives should seek nomination. These we should support and encourage. In other situations, a number of which we should discuss at this and subsequent meetings, there should be independent peace candidates for both the Senate and the House. Movements built around such candidates is the most effective way to also develop a national independent ticket for President and Vice President.

THE INDEPENDENT ROLE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Our first responsibility is to strengthen our own party organizations. This responsibility grows greater as we see the movements of protest developing. One of the most important steps we can take toward giving these movements the broadest possible political expression in an independent peace ticket is to build a stronger Progressive Party which will have an indispensable part to play in organizing such a ticket and winning its place on the ballot.

First of all, this means an intensification of the fight for the Progressive Party program. It means not only publicly identifying the Progressive Party directly in the fight for peace, for civil and political rights, for the rights of the Negro people, for higher wages, lower prices and better working conditions, but it also means politicalizing these fights, seeking the best means to convert them into political action. With the elections approaching, we have an absolutely necessity to call on Progressive Party members to give first priority to building their party organization for the politicalizing of these fights. This means not only strengthening existing Progressive Party organizations, but we must start now to revitalize the Progressive Party in the states where it is dormant. This is not only the responsibility of the national office but also that of the neighboring states where staffs and organizing skills exist.

Second, we must begin now to make our preparations to get on the ballot in all of the states. We accomplished the seemingly impossible in getting our candidates on the ballot in 45 states in 1948. This year we must work to insure our place on the ballot in every state. And we have to begin now. Recognizing the profound relation between the just demand of the Negro people for representation at every level of office, we must more effectively implement our policy of assuring representatives of the Negro people a place on the ballot.

I am confident our deliberations here will contribute greatly to the solution of many of our problems and the strengthening of our organization.

MORE - - - -

Progressive Party
National Committee Meeting
Minneapolis, Minn.
August 18-19, 1951

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON THE 1952 ELECTIONS

In the 1952 national election, the American people can exert a decisive influence for peace, provided they are given an opportunity to vote for a presidential candidate who stands for a policy of peace. The Progressive Party guarantees that they shall have that opportunity.

A year ago the Progressive Party stood almost alone in its opposition to American armed intervention in Korea. Today the American people overwhelmingly want an end to that slaughter. While this year has seen a sharpening of the war danger, mounting armaments and war preparations, it has also witnessed a rising revulsion of the American people, particularly among the workers, farmers and the Negro people, against the senseless adventure in Korea, against the growing economic hardships of high prices and higher taxes imposed by the war program, against the ruthless suppression of civil liberties, the abandonment of civil rights legislation and the desertion of the people's welfare.

Despite the misleaders of labor and farmers, the American people are finding their own ways for expressing their profound dissatisfaction with and opposition to the war program and its effects. This has been evidenced in their mounting demand for an end to hostilities in Korea. Coupled with the world-wide pressure for peace, it has forced the United States to enter cease-fire negotiations and can lead not only to an end of hostilities but to further steps toward negotiating real peace.

But the sentiment for peace, for civil liberties, for equal rights for the Negro people and for a welfare economy can be effective only if given political expression.

Ever wider groups of the American people realize that no hope lies in either the Republican or Democratic Parties, as the Progressive Party has consistently pointed out since 1948. The two old parties stand committed more deeply than ever to a war economy, to the maintenance of huge armaments, to betrayal of Negro rights and destruction of civil liberties, to rule by monopolists and militarists through fear and hysteria. Their policies bring closer the twin disasters of depression and war. The Progressive Party is therefore determined that in 1952 there shall be a peace candidate at every level of office, including the office of President, to give full expression to the sentiments for peace of the American people and their growing struggle against the consequences of a war economy to their standards of living and their liberties.

To assure the achievement of that objective, we shall at once strengthen our party organizations and take all necessary steps to prepare to run Progressive Party candidates for President and Vice President. At the same time, because we believe that the character of the Presidential peace candidate and the ticket on which he runs should reflect the full breadth of the peace forces of the country, we shall continue to work for and do everything in our power to bring about the organization of an independent ticket, supported by a coalition of all groups and individuals who stand for a genuine policy of peace.

We suggest the following minimum program as the basis for such a coalition ticket:

(1) An end to the war in Korea; United States initiative for good faith negotiations among the 5 great powers for the peaceful settlement of outstanding differences.

(2) A return to a peacetime economy; a deep cut in armaments spending; genuine price and profit controls; an end to the wage freeze and an adequate welfare budget.

(3) An end to discrimination against the Negro people, with full legislative guarantees of civil rights.

(4) An end to McCarthyism, McCarranism, McGrathism and Taft-Hartleyism; repeal of the Smith Act and return to the Bill of Rights.

MORE - - - -

While we shall make every effort to assist in the organization of an independent ticket based on a minimum program of this character, we state flatly that if the conditions for such a ticket do not mature, the Progressive Party will nominate its own candidates for President and Vice President in ample time to assure them a place on the ballot in 1952.

We recognize the profound relation between the just demand of the Negro people for representation at every level of office and the fight for peace. We shall continue and intensify our policy, either through coalitions or alone, of assuring representatives of the Negro people a place on the ballot.

To carry forward this program and these objectives for 1952, the National Committee of the Progressive Party is today appointing two committees:

ONE, A Presidential Campaign Committee to plan for our National Nominating Convention and Platform, and to work out all possible plans for encouraging the growth and development of an independent peace ticket.

SECOND, a Congressional Campaign Committee to work with the state organizations of the Progressive Party in selecting and supporting candidates for Congress, building independent congressional slates, or supporting, on their merits, such members of other parties who will carry forward the program for peace.

To effectuate this program, we are authorizing the National Office to call regional conferences throughout the country to strengthen and revitalize Progressive Party organizations, to prepare and make sure that the Progressive Party is on the ballot in every state.

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65 dpowa

The Truman-Vinson-McGrath substitute for the Bill of Rights is not finding it all one way. A number of trade unions -- CIO, AFL and independent -- educators, church leaders, and prominent individuals are speaking out and organizing against the Smith Act and its consequences.

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The difficulty is that there has been so little joining of these forces, and while the protests grow louder, they have not yet taken a political form or resulted in political action. Time is growing short but the developing situation offers hope for and requires independent political action in both the oncoming Congressional and Presidential preference primaries. There are large peace forces in both the old parties. They should be encouraged to speak out and their representatives should seek nomination. These we should support and encourage. In other situations, a number of which we should discuss at this and subsequent meetings, there should be independent peace candidates for both the Senate and the House. Movements built around such candidates is the most effective way to also develop a national independent ticket for President and Vice President.

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First of all, this means an intensification of the fight for the Progressive Party program. It means not only publicly identifying the Progressive Party directly in the fight for peace, for civil and political rights, for the rights of the Negro people, for higher wages, lower prices and better working conditions, but it also means politicalizing these fights, seeking the best means to convert them into political action. With the elections approaching, we have an absolutely necessity to call on Progressive Party members to give first priority to building their party organization for the politicalizing of these fights. This means not only strengthening existing Progressive Party organizations, but we must start now to revitalize the Progressive Party in the states where it is dormant. This is not only the responsibility of the national office but also that of the neighboring states where staffs and organizing skills exist.

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MORE - - -

but in order to implement the decision of the body, I wish to make the following concrete proposals:

(1) That we establish two standing committees:

(a) A Presidential Campaign Committee to assist the national office and the state organizations in charting our course in 1952. This committee should be empowered to decide on the place and date of the 1952 convention after consultation with the state organizations and the National Committee, and start work on the party's platform and candidacies. It should also be empowered to work out all possible plans for encouraging and organizing an independent ticket for peace.

(b) A Congressional Campaign Committee to work with the state organizations on Progressive Party candidates, independent candidacies, and where justified, the endorsement and support of peace candidates running as Democrats or Republicans.

(2) The calling of regional Progressive Party conferences in the major geographic areas of the countries to meet in September and October to begin at once the rebuilding of the Progressive Party, intensifying its organizational activity, and to assure our place on the ballot.

I would suggest conferences covering the following areas: New England, Eastern-Middle Atlantic, South, Middlewest, Mountain & West Coast.

In closing, I wish to give additional emphasis to the decision arrived at at our April meeting when we resolved: "Under no circumstances will we allow the 1952 campaign to begin without the people having an alternative to the war policies of the bipartisan coalition."

Because our first devotion is to the cause of peace, we will make every effort to assist in the organization of an independent ticket that grows out of, bases itself upon, and is supported by a coalition of the peace forces of the country. But we state flatly that in the event no such independent ticket matures in 1952, we are prepared and will nominate and fight vigorously for our own Progressive Party candidates to give the people a real choice to the alternatives of depression and war under a military state now being prepared for them by a corrupt Democratic Party and a callous Republican Party.

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25-7-52

Progressive Party
150 West 46th St.
New York 19, N.Y.

35-7-55

FINANCIAL REPORT — January 1, 1951 to July 31, 1951

INCOME

Contributions	$ 5,597.00	
Quotas from States	3,798.04	
Mail Solicitation	925.25	
Refund of Expenditures	325.90	
March 8 Reception	531.00	
Interest	7.67	
Travel Exchange & Refund	657.72	
TOTAL - - -		$11,842.58

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	6,732.91	
Travel & Travel Exchange	591.06	
Newspapers & Publications	66.10	
Maintenance & Repairs	92.00	
Rent	1,232.00	
Electric	46.12	
Water	46.41	
Insurance	11.06	
Moving expense	50.00	
Telephone	572.88	
Telegrams	93.57	
Bank charges	18.37	
Letter shop & Printing	192.91	
Stationery & Supplies	69.68	
Postage	163.96	
Misc. Petty Cash	25.00	
1948-49 Accts. Payable	392.38	
1950 Payroll Tax	340.41	
1951 Payroll tax	1,161.27	
Publicity & Research	360.00	
Meeting Halls	50.00	
National Committee Meeting	265.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		12,573.09
Less Payroll Tax Deductions		1,097.95
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		11,475.14

CASH RECAPITULATION

On hand January 1, 1951	123.62	
Income for 7 month period	11,842.58	
	11,966.20	
Less disbursements	11,475.14	
Cash on hand July 31, 1951 - - - - - - - - - -		$ 491.06

Progressive Party
National Committee Meeting
Minneapolis, Minn.

August 18-19, 1951

25-7-52

RESOLUTION ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

The action of the United States Supreme Court in destroying the First Amendment by upholding the Smith Act and condemning men to jail for the teaching and advocacy of ideas is the culmination of a deliberate policy by all branches of the national government of robbing the American people of their priceless heritage of constitutional liberty.

The enactment of the Taft-Hartley law, the denial of civil rights to the Negro people, and the official toleration of Jim Crow and lynch law, the loyalty order, legislative witch hunts, the McCarran Act, the persecution of the foreign born and the use of the FBI as a pervasive political police, have all been part of the softening up process leading to the obliteration by the Supreme Court of the most basic of all constitutional guarantees — the right of free speech, press and assembly.

The Smith Act decision has been followed by the wholesale invasion of the Bill of Rights by the Attorney General and the courts. Mass arrests have been made for the "crime" of advocating a system of political thought which has been the subject of discussion and debate for more than a century and which has found acceptance among half the population of the world. More arrests are scheduled to follow. The destruction of First Amendment rights has been accompanied by the disregard of other guarantees of the Bill of Rights. Bail has been denied in violation of the Eighth Amendment and the Nazi practice of holding hostages has been substituted for the American doctrine of individual guilt. The right of the accused to counsel has been abridged and the privilege against self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment has been brushed aside.

These are the acts of a government which is desperately attempting to preserve the profits and privileges of the few at the expense of the great mass of the people. Unable longer through demagogy and deceit to gain adherence to its disastrous policies through the democratic process, it is destroying democracy itself.

The fight for peace, for the rights of labor, for equality for the Negro people, for the welfare of all Americans cannot be won unless the people also make and win the fight to restore the first Amendment and the Bill of Rights as the supreme law of the land.

The National Committee, therefore, considers it a first duty of our Party to initiate a widespread campaign, enlisting all sections of the people, for a halt to Smith Act prosecutions, the reversal of the Supreme Court decision, and the repeal of the Act itself.

A petition for a rehearing of the Smith Act case will come before the Supreme Court in October. The people have it in their power to reverse that decision, restore the First Amendment, and turn back the attack on their democratic rights, if they will but make their voices heard.

The National Committee, therefore, instructs the National Office immediately to prepare and transmit to the state parties a series of concrete action proposals to this end.

We also specifically recommend to members of the Progressive Party that they and their friends and neighbors urge the President of the United States and the members of Congress to insist that the Attorney General withdraw the indictment against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his colleagues.

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65 dpowa

Minutes of Meeting of National Committee

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Andrews Hotel
Minneapolis, Minn.

August 18-19, 1951

PRESENT:

Members

John Abt, N.Y.
C. B. Baldwin, Conn.
Elmer A. Benson, Minn.
Boris Brail, Ill.
Hugh Bryson, Calif.
Inez Campbell, Oregon
Charles Coe, N.Y.
Hugh DeLacy, Ohio
Vincent Hallinan, Calif.
Marie Reed Haug, Ohio
Chester Higgins, Ky.
Louise Hunt, Maine
Lillian Larvanette, Ill.
Robert Morss Lovett, Ill.
Martin Ludwig, Calif.
Thomas Lynch, Wash.
Vito Marcantonio, N.Y.
John McManus, N.Y.
William Miller, Ill.
Florence Morrisey, Wash.
Walter O'Brien, Mass.
Sallie Peek, D.C.
Clara Perkins, Mo.
Linda Solomon, Md.
Susie Stageberg, Minn.
Alfred K. Stern, N.Y.
Henry Supak, Minn.
Pauline Taylor, Ohio
Katherine Van Orden, N.J.
Craig Vincent, New Mex.
Alexander Wright, Pa.

Others

Homer Ayres, Iowa
Horace Alexander, Calif.
Mike Alexandroff, Ill.
Bertha Anderson, Minn.
Nina Anderson, Minn.
L. Bergman, Minn.
Jack Berman, Calif.
Morton Bloom, N.J.
E. J. Boman, Minn.
Elizabeth Cuff, Minn.
Zalmon Garfield, Pa.
Pat Gleason, Minn.
Dr. & Mrs. Stanley Griffin, Iowa
Vivian Hallinan
Dorothy Haven, Conn.
Madge Hawkins, Minn.
H. H. Hester, Minn.
John Jacobson, Minn.
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Jones, Wisc.
Charles Kramer, N.Y.
Joe Larvanette, Ill.
John Marsalka, Conn.
C. D. Norlig, Minn.
Herman Olson, Wisc.
Sam Pavalovic, Minn.
Fred Ptashne, Minn.
Theodore Ptashne, Minn.
Thomas Rabbit, Wash.
H. Rathner, Minn.
Sarah Roberts, Ohio
James Robertson, Minn.
Rose Rose, Ill.
Wm. R. Smith, Iowa
Fred Stover, Iowa
L. Subrt, Wisc.
E. M. Swanson, Minn.
George Wharam, Iowa
Forrest Wiggins, Minn.
Luke Wilson, Mass.

PRESIDING: Elmer A. Benson
Hugh Bryson
Pauline Taylor

35-1-45

SATURDAY SESSION

SECRETARY'S REPORT: Mr. Baldwin presented the report of the Secretary. Discussion on the report followed. In the course of the discussion a number of amendments to the report were proposed and accepted, and the report as amended was unanimously approved. Copy of the report as amended is enclosed.

1952 ELECTION CAMPAIGN POLICY: A further discussion of the party's 1952 campaign policy followed. At the conclusion of the discussion, the chair designated the following subcommittee to prepare a statement embodying the conclusions reached in the discussion and to present it to the Committee for adoption on the following day:

John Abt
Hugh DeLacy
Vincent Hallinan
William Miller
Sallie Peek
Horace Alexander
Marie Reed Haug
Thomas Lynch
Homer Ayres

PEACE IN KOREA AND FIVE POWER CONFERENCE: Mr. DeLacy reported on recent developments in the fight for peace. Discussion followed. At the conclusion of the discussion the Committee unanimously adopted the enclosed telegram to President Truman, calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

SMITH AND MCCARRAN ACTS: Messrs. Hallinan and Abt reported on the Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the Smith Act and the growing violation of constitutional guarantees resulting from that decision. Discussion followed. At the conclusion of the discussion, the subcommittee previously designated was instructed to bring in a statement on this subject matter for adoption by the Committee on the following day.

EQUALITY FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE: Mr. Alexander reported and a full discussion followed, in which both the positive aspects of the work of the Progressive Party in defense of the rights of the Negro people and its shortcomings were subjected to critical examination. At the conclusion of the day's session, it was agreed that further discussion should be continued on the following day.

Meeting recessed 5:50 PM.

SUNDAY SESSION

EQUALITY FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE: The discussion initiated at the previous session was continued. Upon its conclusion, Mr. Alexander summarized the discussion and offered the following motions which were adopted unanimously:

(1) That a meeting of the National Committee on the Negro Vote be called promptly, and that regular meetings of that committee be reinstituted.

(2) That all states which have not as yet established Committees on the Negro Vote do so immediately and that all such state committees meet regularly.

MORE - - - -

(3) That the national office and each state party immediately undertake campaigns for Negro rights in employment, housing, defense, or such other issues which may present themselves as key issues in the particular state or community.

(4) That the Progressive Party in each state plan at once to initiate independent nonpartisan committees for Negro representation in public office, in preparation for the projection of Negro candidates in the 1952 elections.

23-7-46

1952 ELECTION CAMPAIGN POLICY: The subcommittee presented a proposed policy statement on the 1952 election campaign. Mr. Marcantonio addressed the committee on the statement, and further discussion followed. At the conclusion of the discussion, the statement was unanimously adopted. Copy is enclosed.

The technical problems of securing a place on the ballot and implementation of the policy statement with reference to candidates were referred to the Presidential and Congressional Campaign Committees to be appointed by the Chairman in accordance with the provisions of the statement.

CIVIL LIBERTIES: The subcommittee presented a proposed statement on civil liberties which was unanimously adopted with amendments. The statement as adopted is enclosed.

WORK AMONG THE FARMERS: Messrs. Stover and Ayres reported on the situation among the farmers and the potentialities for work among them on the basis of the program of the Progressive Party. Discussion followed.

WAR ECONOMY AND HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS: Mrs. Haug reported on the situation within the ranks of labor as a result of the wage freeze, higher prices, and the growing speedup. She proposed that if and when the cease-fire in Korea is announced that the Progressive Party undertake an immediate campaign to terminate the President's declaration of national emergency and, consequently, the termination of the wage freeze.

REACHING THE PEOPLE: Mrs. Van Orden discussed the various media to be used in reaching the people with the Progressive Party program in 1952. Discussion followed.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN AND FREEDOM: Mr. McManus spoke on the importance of increasing the circulation of the GUARDIAN and FREEDOM as key media for bringing the Progressive Party, its program and activities, both to the members of the party and to others. Discussion followed on methods for increasing the circulation of both papers.

FINANCES: The attached financial statement and progress report of state quotas were distributed.

NEWSLETTER: The national office is initiating the distribution of a monthly news letter. Copy as attached was distributed. Mr. Baldwin announced that suggestions for improvement, changes, etc. would be welcomed by the national office.

MINNESOTA HOSTS: Motion was made and carried by a rising vote to express the thanks of the National Committee members and the national office staff to the Minnesota Party for its warm hospitality.

Meeting adjourned 5:45 PM.

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY

150 WEST 46th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

Co-Chairman
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

Treasurer
Boris R. Steinberg

November 30, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Gract Ct.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The delegates at our MidWest Regional Conference, held in Chicago last weekend, asked that I forward to you the enclosed resolution which they adopted. I wish you could have been there to see their enthusiasm on your victory.

Best wishes,

C. B. Baldwin
Secretary

25-2-82

[Progressive Party]

MIDWEST CONFERENCE - PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Midland Hotel Chicago, Ill.

November 24-25, 1951

RESOLUTION ON DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS AND HIS COLLEAGUES

We salute the great victory for progressive forces and for peace won in the case of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his associates of the Peace Information Center.

This is the first major case in which the government has been forced to drop an indictment and the persecution of peace advocates.

This inspiring triumph resulted from the tremendous fight waged by the Progressive Party, and all other peace advocates nationally and internationally, the magnificent courage and unity of the Negro people, and the virtually unanimous support of the Negro press in rallying solidly behind Dr. DuBois. It indicates forcefully that the people's demand for peace can bring significant changes in governmental policy in the direction of peace.

Dr. DuBois has grown in stature as a world leader, and the progressive peace movement of the world has been immensely strengthened by this event. All progressives take heart from this great victory. They will renew the struggle for peace with greater courage and enthusiasm.

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25-12-65

Progressive Party, Ill.]

ASS OF SERVICE

is is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1220

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

1951 FEB 22 PM 5 08

The origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

.N.CB415 LONG NL PD=CHICAGO ILL 22=

:DR W E B DUBOIS, PROGRESSIVE PARTY=

150 WEST 46 ST NYK=

:THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS ON BEHALF OF ALL ITS MEMBERS DESIRES TO RECORD ITS SINCERE APPRECIATION ON THIS YOUR 83RD BIRTHDAY FOR YOUR AMAZING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN SCENE WITHOUT WHICH THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN GENERAL AND THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF ILLINOIS IN PARTICULAR WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH THE POORER. WE ARE NOT UNMINDFUL OF THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE BEEN SINGLED OUT FOR SPECIAL PERSECUTION BECAUSE YOU REPRESENT AND EMBODY OUR ASPIRATIONS. IN A SENSE YOUR INDICTMENT IS A TRIBUTE TO YOUR LEADERSHIP. WE WISH YOU MANY LONG YEARS OF CONTINUED ACTIVITY AND WE PLEDGE ON OUR PART TO DEFEND YOUR RIGHT TO LEAD US=

WILLIAM H MILLER THE THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY=.

25-14-96

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

The PROGRESSIVE PARTY • 166 W. Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois • RAndolph 6-9270

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•

Legislative Director
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25-13-6

October 2, 1951

Shirley Graham, Treasurer
National Committee for the Defense
of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Associates
of the Peace Information Center
16-18 West 29th Street
New York 1, New York

Dear Miss Graham:

The State Office of the Progressive Party of Illinois, in behalf of its entire membership takes this occasion to express our heartiest wishes for a speedy success in court for Dr. DuBois and his associates and our congratulations to you and your staff for your perserverance in his defense.

You will find enclosed a check in the amount of $63.15, which was donated spontaneously by the delegates attending our 3rd Illinois Progressive Party State Membership Convention held September 29th and 30th .

You will also be interested to know that, in addition to the enthusiasm and warmth displayed in the course of the discussion of the proposed indictments, each and every delegate present addressed a personal message to Attorney General McGrath insisting that the government drop its charges against Dr. DuBois and his associates.

We send our warmest regards to Dr. DuBois and his fellow victims of these malicious charges, and the pledge that we will continue supporting the common fight for their freedom.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Allen

Mary Lou Allen
Office Secretary

Lectures - 1951

PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS
7 Broad Street
Boston 9, Mass.

February 3, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Through Mr. C. B. Baldwin, we understand an arrangement has been made so that you can spend the evening with the Progressive Party of Massachusetts group for an affair in Boston to follow your Community Church appearance. We are very happy to know that you are going to be with us and are awaiting the meeting with great anticipation. We would like you to accept a $50 honorarium for your time with us.

24-39-70

It is my understanding that you will be staying over Sunday night, and we are arranging a hotel reservation for you. I checked with Rev. Lothrop of Community Church to find out whether you would be coming Saturday night and needing a room for that night, and was informed that he did not know. Would you kindly inform us upon receipt of this letter as to your plans for arrival, and we will arrange accommodations either for the two nights or one night to fit your plans and telegraph the information to you as to the hotel reservation.

The affair that we are planning is a supper-reception to be followed by a meeting. It is to be held at Ruggles Hall in the South End of Boston. We anticipate an audience of somewhere between 200 and 400 people. A request was made to me by Mr. Arthur Jones, a member of the Administrative Committee of the Progressive Party here, that you speak on the present Negro liberation movement in this country as it is related to the question of peace. This differs somewhat from your morning subject at Community Church and will undoubtedly help to build our evening meeting.

Wishing you a pleasant trip to Boston.

Sincerely yours,

Walter A. O'Brien

WO/l

Walter A. O'Brien
Director

February 7, 1951

Mr. Walter A. O'Brien, Director
PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS
7 Broad Street
Boston 9, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

I shall be with you Sunday Night. I have already made hotel reservations at the Copley Plaza.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-39-71

[Progressive Party of Mass.]

February 8, 1951

Mr. Walter A. O'Brien
7 Broad Street
Boston 9, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Will you please send a ticket for the Sunday night dinner to:

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

and charge it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-39-72

Progressive Party of Massachusetts

7 BROAD STREET • BOSTON 9, MASSACHUSETTS • CApitol 7-9260

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Vice-Chairmen
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D. ANGUS CAMERON
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Secretary
JEAN BELLEFEUILLE

Treasurer
MARY RACKLIFFE

Director
WALTER A. O'BRIEN

November 2, 1951

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

It is with the greatest of pleasure that we see that you are coming to Boston on November 11 for the Community Church.

Miss Florence Luscomb, State Chairman of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts, asked me to write you to see if it would be possible for either or both of you to meet with a group of Cambridge people on that Sunday afternoon. The gathering would be sponsored by the Progressive Party of Cambridge in the interests of Dr. DuBois and his co-defendants. We feel quite sure that some funds could be raised for the Defense.

I know that I am speaking for the whole Progressive Party when I say that your courageous stand and loyalty to the principles of peace are so great that they are inspiring hundreds of thousands -- yes, possibly millions -- to stand up and be counted for peace.

I would appreciate an early reply to this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Walter A. O'Brien

WO/1

Walter A. O'Brien
Director

25-7-18

Ward 1
Vol 3
Block 251
Lot 50
Left 7 rooms
Room 1, Wood Floor
Set 2
NY

Progressive Party Presents

W. E. B. DuBOIS

Distinguished Negro Scholar and Author

"The Most Incisive Thinker in America Today"

"The Peace Movement in Our Time"

Tuesday, June 5, 1951, 8 P.M.

Pilgrim Baptist Church

732 Central Ave., W. St. Paul

Admission 60 Cents **Tax Included**

II 42/12/18

[1951]

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

DISTINGUISHED NEGRO SCHOLAR, AUTHOR, EDUCATOR and EDITOR

will speak on
"The Negro and the Peace Movement"
at the
PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH
732 Central Ave. W.
St. Paul, Minn.
Tuesday, June 5th 8:00 P. M.

Among many other accomplishments, Dr. DuBois was:
A founder of the Niagara Movement, and of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Special Minister to Liberia in 1928.
Special Consultant at founding conference of the United Nations.
Author of many works, including Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace; Dusk of Dawn; Souls of Black Folks; Black Reconstruction.
Editor of The Encyclopedia of the Negro.
For many years, Editor of Crisis Magazine.

24-39-132

After a lifetime of service to his people, Dr. DuBois, now in his 83rd year, has been indicted on the preposterous charge of failing to register as a foreign agent. His only crime is that he took part in the work of the Peace Information Center in New York.

When this outstanding American, who has given his life to research, writing, and to promoting the welfare of his people, can be arrested, fingerprinted, and handcuffed, simply because he spoke out for peace --- Then all Americans must protest.

We cannot allow this great voice of Freedom to be stilled. Not only for his sake, but for ours.

He will be accompanied by his wife, Shirley Graham, author of The Life of George Washington Carver, The Story of Phyllis Wheatley and many other books.

This is the only Twin City meeting at which these two outstanding leaders of the Negro People will speak. We urge and invite your participation and support.

DEFEND DR. DUBOIS' RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM!

Sponsored by Progressive Party of Minnesota

Admission 60¢, tax incl.

[Progressive Party, Minnesota] 10/19/51

Dear Friends: -

Enclosed is 100.00 from the Progressive Party of Minnesota towards the defense fund. We hope to be able to send more very soon - also hope an acquittal will preclude the necessity of having to raise funds for this particular purpose.

Our hearts and active spirits are with you in the name of Peace

Sincerely
Prog. Party of Minn. Theodore Hashim

85-13-53

[Progressive Party, Montana]

Box 859
Great Falls, Mont.
5-11-51

Shirley Graham,
Committee to Defend the Advocates of Peace
Room 311, 16 West 29th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Graham,

Enclosed is $2.00 contributed to your committee by L. S. Boe, Whitefish, Montana.

Yours for peace,

MONTANA PROGRESSIVE PARTY

John

JOhn Hellman

25-20-8

April 19, 1951

Mr. Mort Bloom
Progressive Party of New Jersey
264-15th Avenue
Newark, N. J.

Dear Mort,

Will you kindly send us the name of the person from whom we can get further information about the Ministers' Association which passed a resolution in support of Dr. Du Bois.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyrle Elkin

dpowa
KE:HY

25-80-42

25-12-68

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1951 NOV 21 AM 2 32

.CTA014

CT.CLA071 NL PD=CLEVELAND OHIO 20=

:DR W E B DUBOIS AND ASSOC=

:STATLER HOTEL WASHDC=(

:LEVELANDERS ARE ELATED OVER YOUR GREAT VICTORY WE HAVE MADE HUNDREDS OF PHONE CALLS TO SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS AND EVERYWHERE WE FIND A NEW DETERMINATION TO MOVE TOWARD AN IMMEDIATE END TO THE KOREAN WAR AND PERMANENT WORLD PEACE WE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP=

DON ROTHENBERG EXECUTIVE SECT PROGRESSIVE PARTY=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Progressive Party]

RESOLUTION on ELMER BENSON and C. B. BALDWIN

WHEREAS: The Progressive Party has consistently since its conception pointed out the dangers of American foreign policy and has predicted the consequences thereof with unerring accuracy, under the leadership of National Chairman Elmer Benson and National Secretary C. B. Baldwin, and

Whereas, our National Secretary, C. B. Baldwin, has recently appeared before the Armed Forces Committee, the U. S. Senate, and has succiently and courageously reiterated the opposition of our party to present American foreign policy and stated our policies for world peace and domestic prosperity,

NOW, therefore, be it resolved: that we commend our National Secretary for his inspired leadership and urge his continued untiring efforts in the case of world peace.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

RESOLUTION on the FEDERAL BUREAU of INVESTIGATION

WHEAREAS: The Federal Bureau of Investigation during the present fiscal year has received in excess of fifty million dollars which constitutes over one hundred times the amount of money contemplated for the maintenance thereof at the time of its creation, and

WHEREAS, it is deemed that legislation has been enacted which turns over to a federal agency the enforcement of purely local matters such as automobile thief and prostitution, and

WHEREAS the Internal Security Act of 1950 has spread the activities of investigators and agents of the Federal Bureau into a "thought control" and political interference agency in violation of the letter and spirit of the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution, and

WHEREAS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation seeks continuously to expand and enlarge its authority and control over the American people by fingerprinting and by other methods, and at greatly increased costly taxation upon the people,

NOW, therefore, be it resolved: that we urge Senators and Representatives from Oregon in the U. S. Congress to institute a hearing by a special congressional committee on the activities of the Agents of the FBI, and

Be it further resolved: that we urge legislation to restrict authority of the FBI to enforcement of strictly Federal matters and not local matters and with no authority to investigate political beliefs or activities of citizens, or aliens, and to place the FBI under the Civil Service Laws of the United States.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

RESOLUTION on DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

WHEREAS: We are reliably informed that Dr. W.E.B. Dubois, one of America's formost scholars and Negro leader, and others have been indited by a Federal Grand Jury in New York for alleged violation of Federal Law in failing to register as "Agents of a Foreign Government" in conducting the Peace Information Center in New York City, and

WHEREAS, we deem it of utmost importance that citizens be urged to devote effort to encourage discussion and action by the people on the problems of world peace and not jailed for such efforts by officials of the Federal Government, and

WHEREAS, we earnestly consider such action by officials of the Federal Government in obtaining such indictments to be directly opposed to the rights guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. to such distinguished American citizens and all of the American people, and to be a flagrant affront to all peace loving people in our country.

NOW, therefore, be it resolved: that the PROGRESSIVE PARTY of Oregon protest such indictments and urge President Truman to order immediate dismissal of said indictments.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

These RESOLUTIONS passed unanimously by the Executive Board of the PROGRESSIVE PARTY of Oregon, Feb. 23, 1951, in Portland, Oregon

HARLIN TALBERT

Acting State Sec.-Treas. Progressive Party of Oregon

25-18-127

Birthday Greeting by WESTERN UNION

25-18-54

735

B139CC 5 NL PD

[Progressive Party, Pa. Com]

PHILADELPHIA PENN FEB 19 1951

DR W E B DUBOIS CARE B BALDWIN PROGRESSIVE PARTY

150 WEST 46 ST NYK

GREETINGS AND SINCEREST WISHES FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY ON YOUR 83RD BIRTHDAY WE HAIL YOU AS ONE OF AMERICAS OUTSTANDING LEADERS AND SCHOLARS AND SUPPORT YOU IN YOUR HEROIC FIGHT AGAINST YOUR UNJUST INDICTMENT

ZALMON GARFIELD

GDOP

25-12-64 [Progressive Party of Phila.]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

1951 NOV 20 P 5:50

1114 BROADWAY NY
MU-3-5295

WESTERN UNION

1201

(48)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
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=NA619 PD VIA AD (NFU)=PHILADELPHIA PENN 20 453P= 1951 NOV 20 PM 5 50

=DR W E B DUBOIS=

~~16 WEST 29 ST=~~ Try 23 W 26 St

ALL PEACE LOVING AMERICANS STOOD TRIAL WITH YOU YOUR VICTORY IS THEIR VICTORY OUR CONGRATULATIONS AND THANKS FOR YOUR STEADFAST PURSUIT IN THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE=

=ALICE LIVERIGHT CHAIRMAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF PHILADELPHIA=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

416 Eitel Bldg.
Seattle 1, Wash.
May 31, 1951

Alice Citron
16-18 W. 29th St.
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Miss Citron:

We could use 500 of the Jennings Perry reprint for our Dr. DuBois meeting. Hope you can get them to us by Friday, June 8th, the day of the meeting.

Thank you for the defense leaflet.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas C. Rabbitt

DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN

Redaktion des Jahrbuches

BERLIN W 8, den 29. 10. 1960
OTTO-NUSCHKE-STRASSE 22-23

ZEICHEN:

Bei Antwort anzugeben

Herrn
Professor Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

Brooklyn II New York
31 Grace Court

410-9-54

Betr.: Jahrbuch der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin - Mitgliederverzeichnis

Sehr verehrter Herr Professor,

entsprechend dem Präsidiumsbeschluß vom 22. 1. 1959 (s. Anmerkung im Jahrbuch 1959, Seite XII) erscheinen die Mitgliederverzeichnisse in jedem zweiten Jahr. Da sich die Arbeiten am Ende des Jahres sehr zusammendrängen, beginnen wir schon jetzt mit den Vorbereitungen zum Jahrbuch 1960 unserer Akademie.

Beifolgend überreiche ich Ihnen den Sie betreffenden Abschnitt aus dem Jahrbuch 1958 und darf Sie bitten, diesen Text zu überprüfen und mit etwaigen Änderungen, die innerhalb der letzten beiden Jahre in bezug auf Funktionen, neue Mitgliedschaften und Auszeichnungen eingetreten sind, spätestens aber bis zum 25. November d.J., zurückzusenden. Sollten sich bis 31. Dezember d.J. noch weitere Änderungen ergeben, so wollen Sie uns diese bitte bis zum 10.Januar 1961 bekanntgeben, damit sie bei den Fahnenkorrekturen nachgetragen werden können.

Ich danke Ihnen für Ihre Bemühungen im voraus und bin mit den besten Empfehlungen

Ihr

W. Radig

1 Anlage

(Prof.Dr.Radig)

Bankkonto: Nr. 11 20 000/2
Deutsche Notenbank, Berlin W 8, Behrenstraße
Postscheckkonto der Bank: Berlin 24 00

Telegrammanschrift:
Akademiewissenschaft: Berlin
Fernschreiber (Telex): 011 468

Fernsprecher:
Ortsverkehr 200481
Fernverkehr 200316

IV/2/14 52/1 Bm 674/60 13750

Corr. M.

MR. and MRS. HARRY RAGOZIN

cordially invite you to meet

PROFESSOR PHILIP MORRISON

Nuclear Physicist of Cornell University

at their home
305 Riverside Drive

Wednesday evening, February twenty-eighth
eight-thirty o'clock

264

25-15-22

February 21, 1951

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ragozin
305 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Ragozin:

Dr. Du Bois regrets that he will be out of town February 28, and cannot attend the reception to Professor Philip Morrison.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

25-15-23

Ransom

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
BUREAU OF CHRISTIAN RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

BISHOP REVERDY C. RANSOM
DIRECTOR

October 26, 1951

National Council of the Arts
Sciences and Professions
49 West 44th Streets
New York 18, New York

Dear Sir,

In addition to your communication I also have a circular from the National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois. Whose address I have a letter from 16 West 23th Street
Room 1224
New York 1, New York.

25-31-20

I have the time to come to Washington to the hearing on November first, but I do not have the physical strength. Dr. Du Bois is eighty three, I am almost ninty one years of age, but I want both you and him to know that with all my puny strength and influence I am with you one hundred per cent.

I have known Dr. Du Bois more than fifty years, ever since he graduated from Harvard University. I have worked with him in organizations and committees fighting for justice, freedom and equality for almost two generations.

Even if I could, I would not bother President Truman about this case. I think I know him well enough to know he will have nonthing to do with this monstrous attempt at intimidation and suppression of an outstanding American citizen. I have the same confidence in United States Attorney General, Mc Graeth. By the

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
BUREAU OF CHRISTIAN RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

BISHOP REVERDY C. RANSOM
DIRECTOR

accident of birth Dr. Dubois is classed with Americans of African descent, but he is much more than that. He is bound by no creed of race, or color. His writings are voluminuous and easily accessible. He is one of the best know Negroes in America or for that matter in the world.

This blow at him looks like a strike at the intelligencia of Negro Americans and the millions who trust and follow their leadership. It may be in the case at hand that Dr. Du Bois like millions of us stopped here and there to listen to the song of some siren, who sought to lure him. But I am sure that his loyalty to our government has never leaned in the direction of Russian Communism.

25-31-21

For over fifty years, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois has stood for the things for which George Washington fought, that Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, and the guarantees contained in the Constitution of the United States. Millions of Americans of African descent thou inarticulate aspire to achieve the things avocated by Dr. Du Bois. Namely full and complete intigration into every phase of American life on the basis of Ablosute equality. Negores are fighting and dying in Korea today, they are working in the mines, on the farms, and in the great industrial plants without a murmer or complaint to sustain and support our government.

If this case comes to trial, will they try to end this man's

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
BUREAU OF CHRISTIAN RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

BISHOP REVERDY C. RANSOM
DIRECTOR

brilliant career by placing on him a martyrs crown? In case they do it, would be the most powerful blow for Negro Freedom, ~~Growth~~, and Equality ~~then anything~~ that has happened since Abraham Lincoln issued his proclamation emansipating the slaves. We are not turning back a single inch. Americans of African descent are on the March of Freedom against Segration, Proscription,--- Denial, and every influence that would prevent them from obtaining their goal of complete freedom and equality as American Citizens.

I know that the forms of law must be observed, but when it is administered in the spirit of hysteria or to frighten and discourage we shall not retreat a single inch. Millions of us here have courage without fear. And shall firmly stand to support the foundation upon which this nation was established, and upon which it stands today. It remains the brightest hope for all Americans regardless of race, creed, or color. If we could ascend from the depths of slavery from which we came to the place we occupy today, we can also achieve the goals of brotherhood and peace for which we strive.

Faithfully yours,

Reverdy C. Ransom

Reverdy C. Ransom

RCR:bjs

25-31-22

African Methodist Episcopal Church
Bureau of Christian Research and Statistics
Wilberforce, Ohio

October 26, 1951

Dear Sir:

.....

Dr. Du Bois is 83, I am almost 91 years of age, but I want both you and him to know that with all my puny strenghh and influence I am with you one hundred percent.

I have known Dr. Du Bois more than fifty years, ever since he graduated from Harvard University. I have worked with him in organizations and committees fighting for justice, freedom and equality for almost two generations.

Even if I could, I would not bother President Truman about this case. I think I know him well enough to know he will have nothing to do with this monstrous attempt at intimidation and suppression of an outstanding American citizen.
I have the same confidence in the Ubited States Attorney General, McGrath. By the accident of birth Dr. Du Bois is classed with Americans of African descent, but he is much more than that. He is bound by no creed of race or color.His writings are voluminous and easily accessibile. He is one of the best known Negroes in America or for that matter in the world.

This blow at him looks like a strike at the intelligentsia of Negro Americans and the millions who trust and follow their leadership. It may be in the case at hand that Dr. Du Bois like millions of us stopped here and there to listen to the song of some siren, who sought to lure him. But I am sure that his loyalty to our government has never leaned in the direction of Russian Communism.

For over fifty years, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois has stood for the things which George Washington fought, that Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, and the guarantees contained in the Constituion of the United States. Millions of Americans, though inarticulate aspire to achieve the things advocated by Dr. Du Bois.

Namely full and complete integration into every phase of American life on the basis of absolute equality. Negroes are fighting and dying in Korea today, they are working in the mines, on the farms, and in the industrial plants without a murmur or complaint to sustain our government.

If this case comes to trial will they try to end this man's ~~fifty~~ brilliant career by placing on him a martyr's crown? In case they do it would be the most powerful blow for Negro freedom and equality that has happened since Abraham Lincoln issued his proclamation emancipating the slaves. We are not turning back a single inch. Americans of African descent are on the March for Freedom against Segregation, proscription, denial, and every influence that would prevent them from obatining their goal of complete freedom and equality as American Citizens.

25-1-18

I know that the forms of laws must be observed, but when it is administered in the spirit of hysteria or to frighten and discourage we shall not retreat a single inch. Millions of us here have courage without fear. And shall firmly stand to support the foundation upon which this nation was established, and upon which it stands today. It remains the brightest hope for all Americans regardl ess of race, creed, or color. If we could ascend from the depths of slavery from which we came to the place we occupy todau, we can also achive the goals of brotherhood and peace for which we strive.

Faithfully yours,

Reverdy C. Ransom

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
7 W. 125 th St.
New York 27, N. Y.

24-27-38

Dear Dr.,

I wanted to write this note to you in longhand on this occasion to send you greetings & best wishes for continued success. your great contribution to history in terms of scholarship & the fight for freedom of the negro people will live long after the timid opportunists & blatant reactionaries have passed from the scene. our government has not indicted

you - it has indicted itself.
The struggle for peace must
and will go on and your
thousands of friends can
always be counted upon to
rally to your support.

yours
Willard B. Rawson
Walker Bldg
Indpls, Ind.

4 Chestnut St
Albany 6, NY
6/26/51

Dear Friends of the Du Bois Defense:

Sorry it can't be more now.
Thank you for the wonderful service you are giving.

Sincerely
David Rappaport

35-20-95

February 19, 1951

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Civil Rights Congress
23 West 26th Street
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I have heard that your birthday has been or will be about this date, and I wanted to send you a Happy Birthday card. However, I could not find one worthy of you and thought it of much more value to send you a note to tell you that I am prepared and thousands like me to fight your contempt charge to the hilt.

Just as long as the courts of America are successful in imprisoning men and women for speaking their mind and not only for speaking but for living that which they speak about, then I am not free and I have a very black future to look forward to. I pledge to you as a birthday greeting that I will do my utmost to bring peace, equality and liberty to the people of America.

Yours sincerely,

PHYLLIS RAPPORT
4524 Gilbert Place
Los Angeles 4, California

64-37-43

16-18 West 29th St., Rm. 311
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5-1783
March 29, 1951

Rev. Sandy Ray
846 Putnam St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Rev. Ray:

Since the very fruitful discussion I had with you last week, we have been following through on the contacting of other initiators of the Du Bois Defense Committee. The final list of initiators we are asking are Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Dr. Mary Van Kleeck and Mr. J. Finley Wilson.

I enclose the final draft of the letter and the statement on background material which I hope will meet with your approval. If you have any suggested changes, please let me know.

In discussion with Dr. Frazier and several of the other proposed initiators, they expressed their feeling that it would be highly desirable if you could accept chairmanship of this committee. Dr. Frazier particularly felt that it was very important to have you who represents countless numbers of our people in one of the basic organizations as chairman.

It is our hope to get the enclosed letter out the first of next week and we would appreciate receiving your acceptance of the material or any suggested changes as soon as possible. We also hope to arrange a meeting sometime next week of the initiators and committee members in New York so that the officers of the committee can be established and a headquarters decided upon. Meanwhile, it is necessary that there be someone to whom the acceptance letters be sent. I wonder whether you would be good enough to serve as temporary chairman so that such letter s may be mailed to you. This will facilitate getting the committee under way. I shall call you within a few days to discuss these various matters and get your answer. I certainly hope you will agree.

Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois have just returned to the city and when I told them of your great interest and willingness to cooperate in this case, they were very happy.

It was a great pleasure to meet you and to see at first hand the splendid work you are doing at the significant institution you head. It is my understanding that you are approaching your seventh anniversary in Brooklyn and I should like very much to offer you at this time my warmest congratulations and best wishes for continued success in your work.

Sincerely yours,

Louise T. Patterson

dpowa
encl.

DR. THOMAS E. RAY, D.C.

711 LAUREL STREET, SAN CARLOS HOURS 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT TELEPHONE LYTELL 3-0879

17 May, 1951

Shirley Graham
Room 311
16-18 W. 29 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Graham:

Enclosed find two dollars for the defense fund of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. I would appreciate some literature on the case, if there is some available.

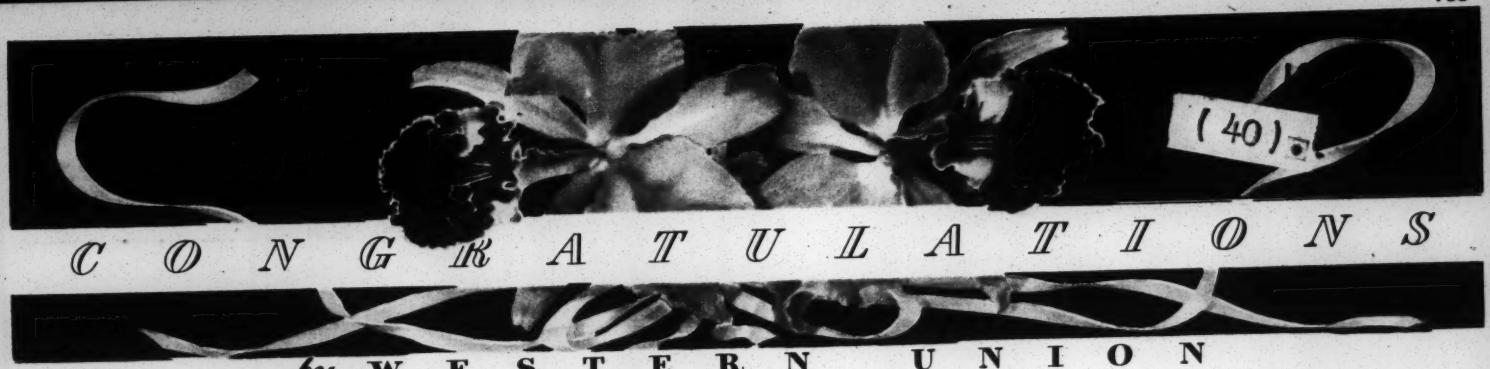
Your good book on the life of B. Banneker(sp) was greatly appreciated also.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Thomas E. Ray

Dr. Thomas E. Ray

25-18-29



241-36-100

NA115 CGN PD= ATLANTA GA 22 917A=

DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BKLYN=

CONGRATULATIONS KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK=

L D REDDICK=

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

27 February 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th. Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I should like to request your permission to quote in a textbook entitled Reading For Writing, to be published by Ronald Press Company, a chapter from The Souls of Black Folk, first issued by A. C. McClurg in 1903. The chapter is entitled "Of the Wings of Atalanta", and I wish to quote it in its entirety.

It is understood that, should permission be granted, proper credit will be given the author, the book and the publisher.

With every hope of hearing from you soon, I am,

Respectfully yours,

J. Saunders Redding

24-39-110

March 5, 1951

Mr. J. Saunders Redding
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Redding:

Answering your letter of February 27, to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that he is at present out of the country and not expected to return until the latter part of this month.

If this is not too long for you to wait, I shall be glad to bring your letter to his attention when he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

24-39-111

March 28, 1951

Mr. J. Saunders Redding
Communications Center
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Redding:

I will be very glad to give you permission to use the chapter in my book, The Souls of Black Folk, which you requested, and shall, of course, expect proper credit.

Very sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-39-113

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

13 April 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th. Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please let me thank you for your kind permission to use "Of the Wings of Atalanta" in the book Reading For Writing.

With highest personal regards, I am,

Respectfully,

J. Saunders Redding

24-39-17

24-36-58

LOUIS L. REDDING
ATTORNEY AT LAW
921 MARKET STREET - SUITE 303
WILMINGTON 7, DELAWARE

WILMINGTON 8-1924

February 19, 1951

W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Sirs:

Enclosed is my check for $7.50, for which please reserve a ticket for me for the dinner for Dr. DuBois on February 23.

Inasmuch as a ticket mailed after receipt of this letter might not reach me prior to the date of the dinner, I request that the ticket be held for me at the dinner hall.

Very truly yours,

Louis L. Redding

LLR/ah

24-39-11

LOUIS L. REDDING
ATTORNEY AT LAW
923 MARKET STREET - SUITE 300
WILMINGTON 7, DELAWARE

WILMINGTON 8-1924

July 24, 1951

Miss Alice Citron
National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, etc.
16-18 West 29th Street
New York 1, New York

Dear Miss Citron:

When Dr. DuBois was last in Wilmington - to speak at a meeting of Delaware Fellowship Commission at the local YMHA auditorium, early in 1950 - I had the privilege of introducing him. His trenchant writing had been an important factor in my maturation, as I am sure, in the development of hundreds of my generation. We believe we know what he stands for and has always stood for, and his indictment for alleged violation of a technical federal statute will not change that belief. Having such a belief, I think I do not need to comment on what someone now may write about him.

Enclosed is a small contribution toward his defense.

Sincerely,

Louis L. Redding

P. S. What a memory you must have that you could recall that I, then an utter stanger, was at Bob Jackson's crowded party!

LLR/jq

[Redfield]

University of Chicago

October 24, 1951

Mr. Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I write to add my name to the list of those alarmed by implications of the coming criminal trial of W. E. B. Du Bois.

The fear and intolerance now prevailing in our country present the danger that this eminent man may be convicted of failing to register as a foreign agent simply because he was an officer of an organization which spoke out for peace, and spoke out in words--the Stockholm petition--also used by Russia. This outcome would be a grave miscarriage of justice, and a serious blow to American freedoms and sense of decency.

Furthermore, the long and distinguished career of Mr. Du Bois has earned him the respect and gratitude of the American people. By associating him, in a way that I can only believe is indirect and fundamentally innocent, with Russian Communist hostile activity, we, his fellow citizens, are destroying him. And with him, we are destroying some good and perishable part of our better selves.

I beg you to interest yourself in this case.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Redfield
Professor of Anthropology
U of Chicago

RR:al

Copy to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath
Alice Citron

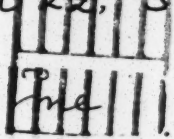
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCT 23
11-AM
1951

BUILD YOUR FUTURE
WISE
U.S. SA
NDS

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

National Comm. To Defend Dr. Du Bois
Room 1224,
16 W. 29th St.
New York 1, N.Y.

1 Forestway
Greenbelt, Md.
Oct 22, '51



Please send ~~me~~ about 100 more copies of your splendid folder entitled: 'Is Peace a Crime?' as soon as possible.x I want surely to have them by next Sat. for a meeting of the Women's International League for Peace & Freedom.

Sincerely yours,
Elsie B. Reeves

~~P.S.~~x Also some of the sheets with the article by Langston Hughes.

100 M. 6-50

FORM 1289 HV.

CLASE DE SERVICIO

Si no tiene ninguna indicación se entenderá que es cablegrama rápido.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAMA

19 YM

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WALTER P. MARSHALL PRESIDENTE

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WEB DUBOIS=

HOTEL VEDADO CALLE 19 YM HABANACUBA=

LETTER RECEIVED ARRANGEMENTS MADE MEET YOU AT AIRPORT=

H D REEVES.

Comz. R.

24-44-14

PARA TELEFONEAR SUS CABLEGRAMAS FAVOR LLAMAR AL M-9901

April 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Reeves:

My wife and I have been trying to get straight after getting home and moving into our temporary apartment; thus we have been slow in writing you to thank you, your son, daughter, and son-in-law for your very kind hospitality. We greatly enjoyed the stay in Miami, and want all of you including the grand children to know how thankful we are.

We have returned rested and ready for the big fight which is before us.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-44-15

WEBD:lm

ANTON REFREGIER
WOODSTOCK, NEW YORK PHONE 2178

April 9, 1951

Committee to Defend the Advocates of Peace
16 - 18 West 29th Street
NewYork 1, New York

I am terribly sorry that it will not be possible for me to be present at the meeting on April 11th. The least I feel that I can do in this urgent matter is to send a small contribution for the work of the defense committee.

Sincerely yours,

Anton Refregier

ANTON REFREGIER

25-6-2

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

16-18 West 29th Street Room 311 New York 1, N. Y.

April 14, 1951

Mr. Anton Refregier
Woodstock
New York

Dear Mr. Refregier:

Thank you so much for your generous contribution to the defense of Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the Peace Information Center.

We were very sorry that you missed our meeting of the 11th. A Committee has been set up and of course we hope that you will be a member, giving us the benefit of your advice and help as our activities develop. I enclose some of the material we discussed at our last meeting and a copy of a press release just sent out.

We will of course appreciate anything you can do to publicize this case. I know you will agree that it is of great importance in the struggle in which we are all engaged - to preserve the peace.

Sincerely,

Shirley Graham

[Regina (Canada) Peace Council]

24-52-21

2067 Rose St.,
Regina
Sask.,
Canada.
Feb. 23, 1951.

ans.
MAD

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have just heard your shameful indictment. We will engage in the fight against that, too.

Yours sincerely,
A. H. Morrison
President Regina Peace Council.

P.S. Mrs. Mabel Harvey President Saskatchewan Peace Council (Province of Saskatchewan Council) is present and endorses what I have said.

A. H. M.

We would be glad of advice as to what we should do.

ans

Mrs. Howard L. Reiner
1009 Cumberland ~~Foreman~~ Avenue
Syracuse 10, New York

5 check ✓

April 27, 1951

Dear Miss Citron,-

Enclosed is $5 check. Sorry it isn't larger.

May I suggest some names this appeal might go to if they have not already been sent.

Whitney, Mr. N. J. 111 Concord Pl. (10), Syracuse
West, Miss M. Lesley 347 W. Kennedy (5) "
Lehmann, Mr. Wm. L. 706 Westcott St. (10) "
Bernard, Dr. Leon 110 Clarke Av. (10) "
Noble, Rev. Chas. C. 815 Ostrom Ave (10) "
McConaghy, Rev. 227 Brattle Rd (6) "
Grisbach, Rev. M. 329 Comstock ave (10) "
Milgram, Mr. A. 305 Glenwood Dr (8) "
Bell, Dr. Earl H. 110 Harrington Rd (3) "
Romig, Mr. K. 115 Janet Drive (3) "

These are people who might be expected to contribute in some way. I hope!

Sincerely,
Lillian E. Reiner

25-20-210

25-12-70 [RETAIL DRUG...] 763

by WESTERN UNION

C139CC 4N NL PD

RJ NEWYORK NY NOV 24 1951

DR W E B DU BOIS, DUBOIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE ROOM 1222

~~16 10 WEST 29 ST NYK~~ 23 West 26 St

OUR HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR VICTORY. WE FEEL THIS A REAL TRIUMPH FOR DECENCY, THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND ALL PEOPLE IN THEIR FIGHT FOR PEACE

OFFICE WORKERS LOCAL 1199 RETAIL DRUG EMPLOYEES UNION

19

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Bulgaria ...

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mw 5 8912 ...

[REUNION]

1951 NOV 20 PM 3 31

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SOFIA 104/103 20 1645 1/35

LT ALICE CITRON 16-18 29TH ST ROOM 1224

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ROOM 1224 ...

NEWYORK1

CURES PAROISSES ORTHODOXES CAPITALE REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE
BULGARIE SOFIA ASSEMBLES REUNION SPECIALE FAVEUR PAIX SELEVENT
PROTESTATION CONTRE PRIVATION LIBERTE ET EMPRISONNEMENT PAR
IMPERIALISTES AMERICAINS FAUTEURS NOUVELLE GUERRE

16-18 29 1224 1

91-107-58

BG12 P2/68

MONDIALE DE LEMINENT VAILLANT COMBATTANT PAIX DEMOCRATIE
COLLABORATION INTERNATIONALE DOCTEUR DUBOIS STOP SAINTE ET
JUSTE CAUSE PAIX VAINCRA CAR NOTRE SEIGNEUR JESUS CHRIST A LUIMEME
PRECHE PAIX MONDIALE ENTENTE HUMANITE CAR TOUS HOMMES HONNETES
ET PROGRESSIFS DEFENDENT PAIX CAR MILLIONS GENS SIMPLES TRAVAILLENT
POUR TRIOMPHE PAIX STOP PRETRES ORTHODOXES SOFIA INSISTENT
LIBERATION IMMEDIATE DOCTEUR DUBOIS AFIN QUIL CONTINUE SERVIR
OEUVRE CHRETIENNE EMINEMMENT HUMAINE PAIX AMOUR
PROCHAIN

LA REUNION

47-41-68

Taylor 7-41 714

REVOLUČNÍ ODBOROVÉ HNUTÍ

SVAZ ZAMĚSTNANCŮ UMĚLECKÉ A KULTURNÍ SLUŽBY

ADRESA ODESILATELE: Svaz zaměstnanců
umělecké a kulturní služby, Praha II, náměstí Maxima Gorkého čís. 22

ROH

National Comitee to defend
Dr W. E. B. D u b o i s

16 - 18 West 29th Street
N e w Y o r k , 1.,
N. Y. U. S. A.

Vaše zpráva značky / ze dne

(Uveďte v odpovědi)
Naše značky
S 21-5025/51-Bř/pu

PRAHA II,
náměstí Maxima Gorkého 22
9.7.1951

Věc:

25-17-57

Československí umělci a technici divadel, filmu, rozhlasu, hudby a artistiky se připojují k obraně významného představitele kulturní Ameriky dr. W. E. B. Duboise a vyjadřují svůj vděk všem, kdo se aktivně jeho obrany ujali a na ní se podílejí. Inscenovaný proces s dr. Duboisem je dalším dokladem fašisace Ameriky v zájmu hrstky imperialistů, kteří za své sobecké zájmy a pro své válečné cíle zaprodají i lid své země a podupou všechny jeho svobody a práva.

Protestujeme proti diskriminaci pokrokových sil, proti teroru a omezování osobních svobod bojovníků za mír a vyjadřujeme svou solidaritu všem čestným lidem, bojujícím za demokracii a svobodu lidu, za světový mír.

REVOLUČNÍ ODBOROVÉ HNUTÍ
SVAZ ZAMĚSTNANCŮ
UMĚLECKÉ A KULTURNÍ SLUŽBY PRAHA

Vladimír Šmeral
předseda

Jaroslav Břinčil
ústř. tajemník

Vyřizuje	Šifra

TELEFON
206-60 a 205-61

PRAGE 06

BĚŽNÝ ÚČET: Státní banka čs., Praha 51429

ass. cont. 5

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature Vivian C. Reynolds.

REMARKS: I consider the prosecution of Dr. W.E.B.DuBois, and other officers of the former Peace Information Center, an affront to every decent person in the United States. If information is "foreign", if scholarship and public service are criminal, if the Negro People are to be denied a spokesman who is respected the world around, and universally loved for his contributions to literature and research, then indeed we have fallen lower than the beasts. In defending Dr. DuBois we only defend ourselves from a fate worse than death.

V.C.R.

25-19-24

100

760 Pleasant Street,
Stoughton, Mass.

October 17, 1951.

President Harry S. Truman,
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Truman,

I am writing you out of deep feeling, shared by thousands of my fellow countrymen.

Nothing could be more damaging to the prestige of the United States, all over the world, than the spectacle of a country which advertises its freedom handcuffing and trying a world-renowned scholar, like the 83 year old Dr. W.E.B.DuBois. For what crime? Dr. DuBois and his associates were connected with a Peace Information Center, not now in existence, which it would be perjury for them to call a "foreign agent", by registering themselves as such. Is peace so foreign to the United States that to work for it, or even to talk about it, is a crime? General Ridgeway's conduct of cease-fire negotiations in Korea would make it seem so. Does only the rest of the world want peace, and do we want profits and world domination? The American people are not with you when your acts seem to indicate that you are interested only in force, and in wars thousands of miles away from our borders.

25-13-52

As head of the military forces of the United States, you can stop this suicidal refusal even to negotiate for a cease-fire on any reasonable terms. This, while our boys, and thousands of innocent people die. As Chief Executive of the nation, you can say to the Department of Justice that they have over-reached all bounds of propriety and decency in their prosecution of Dr. DuBois and of many, many others for devotion to the cause of peace. When government itself jails and persecutes for opinions that result only in teaching and advocating peace, and the well-being of the common man, it has departed, not only from the constitution, but from the will of the great majority of our people.

We urge you to use your high powers for justice, not vindictive persecution of all who differ from your policies. These cases should be dropped at once, in the national interest.

Sincerely and urgently yours,

Bertha C. Reynolds.

April 27th. -51,
Rt. # 1, Box 499,
Lake Stevens, Wash.

Dear Sirs:-

Enclosed please find $1.00 for the defense committee. I wish you success in your courageous fight for peace. Any further action or information you may have in the future, please forward.

Sincerely yours,
Arnold P. Richards

P.S. Please send a receipt.

AR

25-22-209

[Richmond]

702

25-6-37

Kewanee, Ill.
Nov. 17, 1951

Dear Mr. Robeson:-

I am enclosing a small contribution, in the interest of Free Speech.

Please send me literature fully covering the case of the accused and I will do some 'missionary work' in this city.

Respectfully yours,

L. S. Richmond

217 N. Main St.,

Campus Drive 105
Pocatello, Idaho
February 20, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
The Birthday Committee
7 W. 125th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

With deep respect and admiration I wish you your happiest birthday. It is wonderful to have men like you in this Era of the Generally Intimidated. You are fighting for peace with your whole heart and brain. You are working for the welfare of all humanity.

It was my great pleasure to hear you speak after your return from a visit to France at a meeting of the PP national committee in 1949. It was a rare privilege to behold in one human personality such intellectual vigor, culture, and strength.

I have, of course, among many others, protested to Truman and McGrath the recent indictment, indicative of the fear in official circles of the growing refusal of the American people to bleed en masse in another world war prepared for by the desperate few.

Again, felicitations to a splendid American citizen on his 83rd birthday.

Cordially yours,

John Rideout

Dr. John G. Rideout, M.A.(Oxon.), Ph.D.
Member, Idaho Progressive Party

25-81-25

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature Dr. John G. Rideout

Dr. John G. Rideout

REMARKS:

I am honored to give my support to the defense of that great American Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and of his associates of the Peace Information Center. These courageous citizens work selflessly for peace that the criminal selfishness of the few shall not destroy the lives of the world's peoples.

ans - 100

Pocatello, Idaho
October 11, 1951

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McGrath:

25-1-29

I wish again to protest most strongly the prosecution of the indictment of Dr. W.E.B. Dubois and his associates of the Peace Information Center.

To me, this impending trial is a terrible commentary on the hostile attitude which is developing in our country toward men who think for themselves and whose thinking is motivated by the highest idealism and goodwill toward all their fellowmen. Dr. DuBois and his associates have labored constantly and selflessly for the goal that is dearest to the hearts of the American people in thisperiod riddled with fear of atomic-bacteriological warfare--the peace of the world.

In their attitude toward the Korean horror, the citizens of the United States have indicated most strongly, through such wholly conventional methods as the Gallup Poll, that they are opposed to war. No effort made to punish Dr. DuBois and his friends for their good deeds for peace will silence the insistence of the people on the peace and abundance atomic energy can bring, nor will it quell their terror of the catastrophic bloodbath being prepared for them by the criminally selfish few.

When history is written, Dr. DuBois will appear in the light of a friend to all mankind. It would also speak well of those who should decide to drop this indictment as a serious mistake.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. John G. Rideout

Pocatello, Idaho
October 24, 1951

President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Truman:

I am writing to urge most strongly the dropping of the indictment of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center.

The insistence of the American people on a truce in the Korean war has made it abundantly clear that the heroic struggles for peace of Dr. DuBois have the blessing of the citizens of the United States. The people live in terror of the war of annhilation to which certain reactionary interests are wholly willing to commit them. The figure of this aged, courageous scholar in the forefront of the American peacemakers is an inspiration to countless Americans who know that the pace of the world is contingent on America's willingness to work as hard for peace as the reactionaries have been preparing for war.

You, Mr. President, have already made a signal contribution to peace in the removal of the insubordinate general MacArthur. You would make world history by your support of the dropping of the indictment against an internationally famous American, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. John G. Rideout

Apt. 5E, Pocatello Heights,
Pocatello, Idaho
December 14, 1951

25-6-23

National Committee to Defend Dr. Dubois
Room 1222
16 west 29th Street
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear friends,

Here is another dollar from a friend.

Cordially,

John G. Rideout

Dr. John G. Rideout

IS PEACE AMERICAN ?

THEN STOP THE INTIMIDATION

A CRIME IS ABOUT TO BE COMMITTED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, the nation's capitol.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois, 83-year old scholar, historian, writer, and Negro leader, is scheduled to be brought to trial on October 2nd in Washington D.C.

His crime: He spoke and still speaks for -- be careful of the word -- peace!

Peace, if this distinguished American is convicted, becomes an illegal word.

The charge is that because Dr. Du Bois and his four co-defendants speak for peace they have failed under the law to register as foreign agents, as if the desire for peace was alien to America!

T H I S I S A T H R E A T

This prosecution is a threat to the American tradition and a threat to cherished American liberties. It is the most brazen attack yet made, not only upon the rights of the Negro people, but upon all the people.

Y O U C A N S T O P T H E I N T I M I D A T I O N

Peace is American. Peace is meat on the table as against guns.
Peace is life as against death.

It is up to you -- to we, the people -- to stop the intimidation that makes people fear to utter, write or even think of the word, peace.

Wire or send a card today to Attorney General Howard McGrath, Washington D.C. Tell him to drop the anti-peace persecution of Dr. Du Bois and his co-defendants.

Give to the fund for the defense of peace.

"Right to Speak for Peace" Committee
935 Market Street, Room 307
San Francisco, Calif.

labor donated

5.00

Helen MacMartin
55 Harrington Terrace
Burlington, Vt.

[redacted]

23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

October 8, 1951

Mrs. Katie Bell Ritley
837 Ogden Street
Denver, Colorado

My dear Mrs. Ritley:

Mrs. Du Bois and I appreciate the card which you sent us in Denver.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:WJ

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-44-74

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
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=MRS ALICIA CRAWFORD===

:SECRETARY W E B DUBOIS TESTIMONIAL SPONSORING COMMITTEE 7 WEST 125TH STREET=

SORRY CANNOT BRING GREETINGS SPEECH=

:HARRY W ROBERTS=

24-37-90

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

March 21, 1951

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

24-37-26

Dear Dr. Beekman:

Enclosed please find my check for the small sum of $5.00 which is only a token of my appreciation of the effort in which you are engaged.

If I were to send Dr. Du Bois a telegram in your care, would you see that it was included in the pamphlet of speeches and greetings being prepared for him? The reason I did not send it was that I intended to be present at the dinner and did attend.

Best wishes and much success.

#321

Very sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

D $5.00

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

HWR/bo

Virginia State College

Petersburg, Virginia

April 9, 1951

Dr. Walter N. Beekman, Treasurer
W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial
Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

25-18-125

Dear Dr. Beekman:

I received your letter with receipt for my contribution toward putting Dr. DuBois' papers in order. I asked in my letter, forwarding my check, if it were possible for me to send him a telegram--birthday greeting--in your care which would be included in the proposed bound collection. No reply was made to this inquiry. My interest in doing this is that I did not send a greeting as I attended the dinner, but would like to be among those who sent greetings.

Please advise me if this can be done at this date.

Thank you for your attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

HWR/lal

I am sending a
note, advising
Mr. Roberts to send
Telegram to Dr. DuBois
23 W. 26th St.

att. of Miss Lillian Murphy.
I'll call Dr. Boeman a
say Dans. it

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

November 5, 1951

National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
and Associates in the Peace Information Center
16 West 29th Street
Room 1224
New York 1, N. Y.

25-1-23

Dear Sirs:

While I do not see how I can get to Washington to attend the trial and sorry that duties here made it impossible to join a group in Washington to protest the indictments, I am writing President Truman and forwarding an additional contribution, small though it is.

You have my best wishes and prayers in your endeavor to defend these persons.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts

HWR:bcw

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

December 5, 1951

Dr. W. E. DuBois
c/o National Committee to
Defend Dr. W.E.B. DuBois et als
16 West 29th Street
Room 1224
New York 1, N. Y.

Brother DuBois:

Congratulations upon your victory over the forces of evil! It was not only a personal victory but a victory in behalf of the American people, and because of their significant place in the world today, it was a victory in behalf of the people of the world.

While I rejoice at your victory and try to draw lessons from it for my students, I am troubled by somethings that happened from the time of your indictment until your exoneration. I refer to the fact that it appears from where I stand that many "big Negroes" took cover and played it safe--if you will pardon the language of the street. This is tragic. However, I was happy to note much support that came from the "lesser folk" and from some of the churchmen who knew about it. I wish there were some way to compile information on the reaction of members of both races to the attack on you on a nation-wide scale. It would certainly be instructive.

I was so sorry that I was unable to get to the trial. I was at Tuskegee on College business the greater part of the time. However, I did send in an additional contribution and wrote President Truman urging him to drop the indictments, and what I thought of them.

I hope you will take a good rest for I know the strain must have been terrific. I thank God for the outcome and those loyal people who stuck with you.

Best wishes.

Fraternally,
Harry J. Roberts
Harry J. Roberts

101-93-12

JAMES S. ROBERTSON
1315 KESTON ST.
ST. PAUL 8, MINN.

Nov. 29. 1951.

Dear Mr & Mrs Du Bois:

Elizabeth and I join in your happiness. Your vindication is the greatest victory which the peace forces has had for many a year. It has helped mightily in dispelling fear which the idea of peace engendered. People are now beginning to regard "peace" as not something alien and apart from the American tradition, but something to struggle for.

23
25-12-14

JAMES S. ROBERTSON
1315 KESTON ST.
ST. PAUL 8, MINN.

Many people here are speaking of a victory celebration. Would it be possible for you to undertake another trans-continental tour?

Mrs Smith and Sherlejo brother Dave are visiting us this Saturday and we are looking forward to an interesting evening.

With all good wishes

Sincerely

Jim + Elizabeth Robertson.

25-12-15-

December 5, 1951.

Mr. James S. Robertson
1315 Keston St.
St. Paul, 8, Minn.

My dear Mr. Robertson:

Mrs. Du Bois and I appreciate the kind letter from you and your wife of November 29.

We are feeling very happy over the victory. However, we are not undertaking any speaking for some time. You will realise that we are pretty tired from these nine months' ordeal.

Very sincerely yours,

WDB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-44-75

St. Paul. Minn
June 3. 1951.

Alice Citron
16-18 West 29th St.
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Miss Citron

You letter offering a supply of leaflets for the Du Bois meeting and also the air mail package with the leaflet have been received and I believe that the leaflets sent will be more than enough. Thank you for mailing the leaflets.

Sincerely
Jane Robertson

1315 Keston St
St Paul 6
Minn.

25-20-48

W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee

7 WEST 125th STREET

NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
Chairman
MRS. ALICIA BURGHARDT CRAWFORD
Executive Secretary
DR. WALTER N. BEEKMAN
Treasurer

January 25, 1951

Mr. Paul Robeson
c/o McGee
22 W. 89th St.
New York City

24-35-35

Dear Mr. Robeson:

I have the great honor to serve as chairman of a National Sponsoring Committee of citizens who are planning to tender Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois a testimonial dinner on the occasion of his eighty-third birthday. Among the honorary chairmen for this tribute are Mary Church Terrell, Thomas Mann, Bishop W. J. Walls, and Dr. Benjamin J. Mays. The dinner will be held at the Essex House, Central Park South, New York City, on February 23, 1951.

Our Committee also wishes to have as sponsors to this tribute other men and women who recognize the contributions of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, both as a scholar and as a courageous champion of human freedom. We should consider it a great privilege to have you as one of these sponsors.

It is our sincere hope that you will accept this invitation. Please indicate your response on the enclosed card and return in the self-addressed envelope. Kindly do this immediately, as we must send our dinner invitations to the press within a very few days.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier

Enclosures.

412

24-42-9

417

P. J. C.

WID26 NR 519 INTL

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

NEWYORK NY 65 MAR 13 1053P

LT DR W E B DUBOIS

1951 MAR 14 AM 8:44

CARE G S WORRELL PO BOX 694 NASSAUNP

STRONGLE URGE ALL POSSIBLE EFFORT BE PRESENT WASHINGTON PILGRIMAGE THURSDAY MARCH 15TH YOUR LEADERSHIP AND PRESENCE WILL HELP GREATLY IN CRYSTALIZING NEW ORGANIZATION YOUR PARTICIPATION MASS MEETING CAN DRAMATIZE TO THOUSANDS OF DELEGATES YOUR LEADERSHIP IN ADVOCATING PEACE STRONGLY URGE YOU FLY EVEN IF ONLY FOR ONE DAY REGARDS

PAUL ROBESON

DR W E B DUBOIS G S PO BOX 694 15TH

816AM

October 8, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am pleased to transmit to you invitation enclosed ~~with~~ in a letter addressed to me as the representative of "The Peace Committee of the U.S.A."

You may wish to know that similar invitations are being transmitted to

Mr. Charles Chaplin
Mr. Howard Fast
Mr. Clifford Odets

Sincerely yours,

Paul Robeson

Paul Robeson

dpowa 65
enc

24-44-68

24-42-65

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMAN:

It would be a shameful thing for our country to try to jail Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois as a "foreign agent" because he fights for peace. We urge you to drop the indictment against him and the other Peace Information Center officials.

NAME Mrs. Dorothy R. Robinson

ADDRESS [illegible]

CITY Palestine, Texas

16-18 West 29th St., Rm. 311
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5-1783
March 29, 1951

Mrs. Therese Robinson
1725 T St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

It was good to talk with you the other day though I cannot say that all the things we discussed made me very happy. However, I am confident that you will find a way to work out all these problems and still make your contribution. You have those qualities which will find a way through any and all such difficulties.

I did talk with The Grand Exalted Ruler and he expressed over the phone his deep concern with the Du Bois case. Though I read the letter to him on the phone, he did ask that I send it to him, which I am doing. I am enclosing the same draft letter and statement to you and hope that we will have both of you as initiators.

However, if for any reason he decides not to go along, I will understand your position and realize that it does not in any way provide a measuring stick of your concern and interest. George will be down this weekend and I hope he will be able to follow up and help straighten things out.

Meanwhile, do take good care of yourself.

Fondly,

Louise T. Patterson

dpowa
encl.

85 BEDFORD STREET
NEW YORK CITY 14

Feb. 22, 1951

24-37-35

My dear Dr. Beckman,

I am sorry not to be able to attend the testimonial dinner for Dr. DuBois, truly a great man, as you say. The enclosed check is a small token of my deep regard for him and his work.

Sincerely yours,
Anna Rochester

11/29/57

85-6-28

Dear Miss Citron,

Thanks for your letter and my thanks, too, for the fine work you have done.

Sincerely yours

L. A. Rogers

[Rogers]

25-18-107

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

1921 FEB 23 PM 1

=(40)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA125 DL PD=CLEVELAND OHIO 23 1236P:

=DR E FRANKLIN FRAZIER=

:HOWARD UNIVERSITY=

=PLEASE CONVEY TO DOCTOR DUBOIS MY UNSWERVING SUPPORT ~~AND VICARIOUS INVOLVEMENT~~ IN HIS PRESENT TRIAL I JOIN YOU ALL IN SPIRIT AS YOU HONOR OUR MOST~~ER~~ STERLING REALIST AND DEFENDER OF HUMAN DECENCY=

:JEFFERSON P ROGERS SECY FOR RACE RELATIONS

EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH OF AMERICA

2969 WEST 25 ST CLEVELAND OHIO=

75
+19
.94¢

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BASCOM HALL

January 4, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am preparing a doctoral dissertation at the University of Wisconsin on a history of the idea of academic freedom and tenure in American higher education since 1870. The development of this idea can be traced partly through published materials, but I wish to use as many source materials as possible. Professor Merle Curti, who is directing my work, has told me that you have spoken of your difficulties with regard to academic freedom. I should appreciate it a great deal if you could provide me with a statement of your experiences and point of view on this matter which I might use in my dissertation. I would also be very much interested in using any correspondence or other documents which you might be able to lend me.

So far, I have been investigating the development of the idea of academic freedom in the late nineteenth century. In order to give my study balance and significance, I naturally want to get as much information as possible on the more recent phases of the subject. Individual experiences, which have often not been highly publicized, are frequently of considerable importance, so I shall be most grateful for any information that you are able to supply.

Very truly yours,

Stanley R. Rolnick

Stanley R. Rolnick

25-2-45

January 25, 1951

Mr. Stanley R. Bolnick
Department of History
Bascom Hall
The University of Wisconsin
Madison 6, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Bolnick:

The best reference that I can give you in answer to your letter of January 4, is the 4th chapter of my book, "Dusk of Dawn", published by Harcourt-Brace in 1940.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature Theodor Rosebury

Theodor Rosebury

REMARKS: Please note new address:

7624 Alicia Avenue

St. Louis 17, Mo.

Dec. 5, 1951

Mrs. Ruth Frank Rosenwald
418 West 118 St.
New York City

My dear Mrs. Rosenwald:

My fellow-defendants in the Peace Information Center indictment have asked me to write to a few of our friends to let them know the present situation.

The Victory was a tremendous one, not simply for us, but for Civil Rights in the United States. Naturally, after such a triumph everyone wants to sit back and relax, but in this case, the unfortunate fact is the cost of this extraordinary case.

Although our Chief Counsel, Mr. Vito Marcantonio, will accept no fee, it nevertheless cost us over $35,000 to win the case. Due to your generosity and that of others, $30,000 of this has been paid, but there still remains a balance of about $5100 which we must raise to close this case.

I am particularly anxious to have the office and efforts closed quickly and finally so that we may make a definite report to the public, and not have the matter dragging on, as such things are apt to do.

I am therefore venturing to write you and to ask if you and your friends would make a special effort to help us clear up this deficit. I am sorry to bother you with this additional demand, but I am sure you will understand our situation.

Very sincerely yours,

WDB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-44-65

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WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1951 NOV 20 PM 8 09

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

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VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA421 PD=NEW YORK NY 20 731P=

DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT=

:OUR SINCEREST CONGRATULATIONS WE KNEW YOU WOULD BE VINDICATED OUR ADMIRATION FOR YOU WILL CONTINUE UNABATED IN YOUR FURTHER STRUGGLES IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE WE SEND OUR LOVE TO YOU AND SHIRLEY=

:PAUL AND NAN ROSS=

24-36-98

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

10127 South Boulevard
Cleveland 8, Ohio
December 9, 1951

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Room 1222
16 West 29th Street
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish I could adequately describe to you how overjoyed and uplifted all of us in Cleveland were to learn of the dismissal of the charges against you and your co-defendants. Ever since people heard the news they have been asking: "Do you think Dr. DuBois will go on a speaking tour? Do you think he would come to Cleveland?" I'm sure the same question is being put in other parts of the country. I'm taking the liberty of inquiring, for the many people who have shown such great interest, whether a speaking engagement in Cleveland is at all possible.

I hope you won't think it presumptuous if I take the inquiry one step further and share with you some of our thinking on possible dates. It was our feeling, what with the holidays coming up, that we probably could not organize the proper kind of meeting until the latter part of January. It would also be ideal if you could spend a weekend here---probably speaking at a large meeting Friday night, being the guest at a reception Saturday, and speaking before a church congregation and other church groups on Sunday. If that is impossible, we would try to make the most of one weekend night.

As one possible suggestion, I would like to throw out the weekend of January 18th through 20th. If that is impossible, we probably could get something organized by the weekend preceding that, or certainly for any of the weekends following, or in February.

It is our hope that your program here would have the widest possible sponsorship and support. And on this score we are encouraged by the response that news of your dismissal brought. You might be interested to know that my husband happened to be speaking with Beany Baldwin in Washington just after the judge handed down his decision. I immediately called about a dozen of some of our most prominent ministers and rabbis to give them first news of the decision. Their response was wonderful: they were openly heartened, inspired, encouraged and deeply moved in their personal respect for you. I know they would want to share their feelings with you personally if you found it possible to come to Cleveland.

We would appreciate it if you could let us know at the earliest possible time. With every good wish

Respectfully yours,

Mildred Rothenberg

December 19, 1951.

Miss Mildred Rothenberg
10127 South Boulevard
Cleveland 8, Ohio

Dear Miss Rothenberg:

I have your letter of December 9. I regret to say that in January or February Mrs. DuBois and I plan to take a vacation, if possible. Even if I do not go in January, I shall be in the hands of my dentist the whole month, so that it will be impossible for me to come to Cleveland.

I might be able to go later in the spring.

I thank you very much for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

24-44-13

10721-86 Ave
Edmonton
April 15th

The American Peace Crusdade,

Dear Sirs,

I feel I must express my sympathy with your Crusade to assist in the defance of the leaders of the Peace Information Centre, and above all of that fine historian of the Negro People Dr Du Bois, whose book on "The Black People" is one of my treasures.

Please accept the enclosed M.O. as tokem of the strong wishes for the speedy liberation of those held for court action, and a successful outcome ,..to which we should add the determination to maintain and develop democratic liberties and human rights in all the world.

35-13-12

Sincerely yours

Ralph M. Rowan

Enclos.

New. york Oct. 22nd 1951.

Gentlemen

I hope I am not too late to send my contribution for the fund for the defense of Dr DuBois.
I admire Dr. DuBois, we should have millions men like him. I trust that justice will prevail and Dr. DuBois will be free to resume his wonderful work for Peace. and succeed.
yours wholeheartedly for Truth and justice

L. Roy.

25-13-55

334 - E. 39 st
New. york-16.

Robert Louis Stevenson School

246 West 80th Street, New York 24, N. Y.
Telephone: SChuyler 4-3232

January 24, 1951

Mrs. Alicia B. Crawford
W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125 Street
New York 27, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Crawford,

I shall certainly be very glad to attend a birthday dinner in honor of Dr. DuBois, and would be more than glad to do anything I can to assist in the preparations for this happy occasion.

However, I am chairing a meeting tomorrow night (I only just received your note) and cannot meet with the Committee at Mrs. Douglas' home. Please let me know if there is any way in which I can help with your further plans.

Sincerely,

Annette T. Rubinstein

Annette T. Rubinstein

ATR:mls

64-35-7

May 11, 1951

Dr. Annette Rubinstein
Robert Louis Stevenson School
246 West 80 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Rubinstein:

Please accept our sincere appreciation for the $200.00 loan you have been able to give us. We are happy that you understand our needs and gave us assistance.

Our appreciation,

Alice Citron
Secretary

21-42-28

Modern Book Store
180 W. Washington St.
Chicago 2, Illinois

CHICAGO 61 MAY 10 8:30 PM 1951

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mail Comm. to Defense of
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
16-18 W. 29th St. Room 311
New York 1
New York.

Please send us 200 copies of Peace on Trial which we will be glad to give to our customers. We will send on to you any contributions which we get.

Thanks.

Al Rubin.

P.S. Will he or his associates be making a tour in the near future?

Birthday Greeting by WESTERN UNION

735

24-37-92

G38CC 5F NL PD

SAN FRANCISCO CALIF FEB 22 1951

DR W E B DU BOISE

409 EDGECOMB AVE NYK

NINE FRIENDS SEND WARMEST GREETINGS ON YOUR 83RD BIRTHDAY.
PLEDGE SOLID SUPPORT FOR YOUR PERSONAL FREEDOM AND CONTINUED
STRUGGLE FOR WORLD PEACE

RUBY I RUDEN

600P

RUDER & FINN ASSOCIATES

32 EAST SIXTY EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y. TRAFALGAR 9-3600

March 19, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

As Public Relations Counsel for L. and C. Mayers Company, we have been asked by Mr. Lawrence S. Mayers, Sr. to write you in connection with an essay contest being sponsored by the Company on the subject of "What Can I Do To Contribute To A Permanent State Of Peace In The World".

This essay contest will be open until April 15th, 1951 to students of all New York City high schools. Suitable awards will be given to students presenting the most interesting ideas.

It would be a great honor to all of us if you would consider serving on our panel of judges. According to our plan, a preliminary screening will reduce the number of letters to be judged to a minimum. The project would not be at all time consuming.

Among the other judges who will serve are Cord Meyer, Jr., Mr. Ira Hirschmann, and we hope, Mr. Walter White.

May we hope to hear from you very soon?

Yours truly,

Rene Schenker

Rene Schenker

252-43

April 2, 1951

Mr. Rene Schenker
Ruder & Finn Associates
32 East 68th Street
New York 21, New York

My dear Sir:

I have just arrived home from a vacation, and have your letter of March 19.

I will be willing to read a few papers on the subject of peace in the world.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Action Appeal
SPOTLIGHT ON **AFRICA**

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.
23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 3-7622

December 28, 1951

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Enclosures include-

a) Christmas card b) WFTU letter c) National Guardian letter.

May I also take this opportunity to wish you and your wife the very best of Seasons Greetings.

Very truly yours,

Jerome Rush

Jerome Rush

24-46-1

[Russell]

Nov 10, 1951

My dear Mrs. Robeson

Enclosed please find my contribution to the Du Bois Defense Fund. I only wish it could be more but trust this will at least entitle me to stand up to be counted.

May I please offer a little suggestion. Instead of the time-worn appeal "write to your Congressman", "write to the President" my continuing appeal which I hope you may feel moved to endorse, is "write to your newspaper"; for the simple reason that the President & Congressmen get bushels of mail daily, which is read by one pair of eyes, a secretary's, whereas the editorial page of a big metropolitan newspaper is read

25-6-9

by 50,000 pairs of eyes.
And I venture to say
that the editorial page of
either the Washington Post
or the Washington Times-
Herald is read by virtually
every Congressman & Senator,
and by the President.

With warmest gratitude to
you & your colleagues for
your courageous stand, with all
possible & prayerful good wishes,
& with greetings to Mr. Don Boss
if he is kind enough to recall me
I am

Faithfully & fraternally yours

(Mrs. Charles Edward) Theresa A. Russell

C
O
P
Y

AIRMAIL SPECIAL

302 Alameda Avenue
Astoria, Oregon
Thanksgiving Day, 1951

Hon. Harry S. Truman
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Truman:

At the approach of the season which is supposed to signify peace and good will to all men, you have the wonderful opportunity of acting to save Dr. W. E. B. DuBois from prison. I urge you to do so in the name of the Prince of Peace, who I feel very sure would have highly approved of the dissemination of the Stockholm peace petition, as do all mothers of sons injured in war, of whom I am one.

Very truly yours,

Julia Ruuttila

24-44-64

opt.

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FOR
MEN WOMEN CHILDREN
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

I. SABEL, INC.

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NORMAL SHOES
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CHILDREN
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AGENCIES FROM COAST TO COAST

1207 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
LOCUST 7-3516-17-18

42/18/14

January 26, 1951

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Received your letter and we are shipping to you two pair black Oxfords, style 664 size 8½C. We have eased the shoes where you indicated there was pressure.

Thanking you, and hoping to serve you further, we are

Very truly yours,

I. SABEL, INC.

I. Sabel

IS:H

[SAMS]

Dear Mrs Graham,

I am enclosing one dollar in hopes it might help a little. I'm sorry I can't send more,

WF 27
WATER LILY
WILDFLOWER FLORAL NOTES
MADE IN U.S.A.

My address

Grace Sams
2929 Broadway
Oakland
Calif.

apt. D

"—" but may be I can wait
Pay day. I would
appreciate it if you would
send me some literature
on the case. I would
like to have my
friends and co workers
know more about
the DuBois case.
Thank you very much
Grace Sams

2076 S. St. Paul
Denver 10, Colorado
August 18, 1951.

Dear Miss Citron:

Today I received your letter of the 17th, as well as the packet of pamphlets. I am sorry that I did not acknowledge your former letter, sooner. However, I was more or less expecting to hear further from you regarding the financial obligation which would be involved in the proposed meeting for Dr. Du Bois.

We are definitely working for a meeting for Dr. Du Bois in Sept. We are now in the process of trying to organize a rather broad sponsoring committee for such a meeting. Things are going a little slow as a number of people are either out of town or tied up with other things. However, we are optimistic about the prospects for such a meeting and have several good people who have promised their cooperation. However, a couple of the more active people are a bit concerned about receiving more information about the financial obligation before proceeding too far.

I will try to keep you posted as the thing develops further.

Sincerely,

Lucille B. Sanderson

Lucille B. Sanderson

24-44-68

BISHOP COLLEGE

MARSHALL, TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Division of the Social Sciences
April 9, 1951

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
7 - West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Sir:

I am preparing a paper, "Legitimacy and Illegitimacy in the Desire for Peace," to be read before the Annual Meeting of the Association of Social Science Teachers, Houston, Texas, May 3-5. The Peace Movement chaired by Dr. DuBois will be a main item of discussion by analyzation of its aims and proposals. Although some materials on this organization are available here, I am in need of basic and primary materials from the organization itself.

I have been referred to you as a possible and quick source for this information, in addition to information concerning the charges and the procedure now initiated against Dr. DuBois. If you will be so troubled, I would very much appreciate your sending me these materials, such as are accessible to you. Anything in the way of materials and information which you might have, or to which you could refer me, which would add to the body of my general topic, I should also appreciate.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Sanford

Paul L. Sanford, Chairman
Division of the Social Sciences

24-46-35

Please send material

for paper, as soon as
possible. This came by
air-mail. I am not answer-
ing it, but will call
Mr. Beckman & tell him I
sent it on to you.

HBC.

August 31, 1951

Mr. Paul L. Sanford,
Bishop College,
Marshall, Texas

My dear Mr. Sanford:

I regret very much that long absence from my desk and work with regard to the defense case has made it impossible for me to answer until now your letter of April 9. It is, of course, too late for me to be of any service to you, but I want you to know that I will be glad, when I can, at any time to serve you in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

24-46-36

25-13-54

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Good luck. We need more men like you - 1951 version of Patrick Henry.

We could use less Benedict Arnolds like Joe McCarthy.

Helen Sato
715 Cedar St.
Ravenna, Ohio

5/18/51

25-20-35

Dear Shirley,

Please accept this small contribution to the defense fund for Dr. Du Bois.

With best wishes for his continued freedom (relative though it is in Jim-Crow USA),

Cordially,

Sonya and Morris U. Schappes

"Cobweb Steel -"
Glen Park L.I.

Defense Fund -

With great respect and
best wishes for your project.

Nancy Schenck -

3-1-5-1

25-13-20

[Scherer (Marcel) Defense Comm.]

MARCEL SCHERER DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Room 331 · 80 East 11th Street · New York 3, N.Y. · ORegon 3-7979

EDWIN S. SMITH
Director, National Teachers Division, UPWA
Chairman

JAMES McLEISH
President, Dist. 4, UERMWA

JUDITH BOUDON
Chairman, Garment Labor Peace Committee of Members of ILGWU, A.F. of L.

GLADSTONE SMITH
Organizer, Furriers Joint Board, IFLWU

June 22, 1951

Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
and His Associates in the Peace Information Center
Hotel Breslin
Broadway and 29th Street - Room 1224
New York, N. Y.

Att: Miss Alice Citron

Dear Friends:

I am very happy to inform your Committee that as a result of the acquittal of Marcel Scherer on the charge of contempt of Congress, there is a small balance of funds in the treasury of the Marcel Scherer Defense Committee.

The members of the Committee have voted to donate $100.00 to your Committee with an expression of our full support for the campaign to have the charges against Dr. DuBois and his associates dropped by the U. S. government.

Sincerely,

Edwin S. Smith

Edwin S. Smith
Chairman

ESS:ry
65/dpowa

D5-18-27

Carr. S.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed is the memorandum I promised you regarding the proposal for a campaign by whatever peace organization you may see fit to submit it to. I know that you are now trying to get some rest from your definitely heroic efforts for peace, but the memo may help when you are ready to go back into action again. I, too, had visions of complete rest and application to my chosen literary projects when I came here, but the stupidity and danger of the world situation acts like a hairshirt on me.

If you decide to carry through this project I will rest easy in the knowledge that it is in sincere and capable hands. I know the thoroughness of your approach from having long since studied your works.

I can be reached at Mr. Cash's "Alpha Hotel," phone 3272, if you wish any further information on the peace plan or the campaign necessary to put it into effect.

Thank you for lending an ear this morning.

Fraternally yours,

M. Schermer

[fragment]

PROSPECTUS for campaign to effectuate WORLD PEACE REFERENDUM

OBJECTIVE: To get the United Nations assembly to pass a resolution calling for a worldwide referendum on the questions of: (1)- Shall nations resort to arms or peaceful negotiations to settle international disputes?

(2)- Shall atomic and biological warfare be outlawed?

(3)- Shall the present government of China be represented in the United Nations?

Mechanics Of Referendum:

The UN will itself conduct a secret-ballot vote in all countries that give their consent to such international census of opinion. But, any nation that prefers to participate by conducting its own referendum on the questions propounded by the UN may do so according to rules established by the UN for unintimidated balloting.

If any nation in the world refuses to participate its government shall be declared suspect of warlike intentions to destroy the peace of the world, and economic sanctions shall be applied to prevent that nation from becoming strong enough to make war.

PURPOSE: To mobilize, and, for the first time, to enunciate the will for peace of the people of all nations. To use a high form of democratic expression - the referendum - to establish a basic political mandate that national disputes must be settled by peaceful negotiations through the United Nations. And to put warmongering statesmen and governments on the spot so that the people of each nation will know where their government stands with relation to an expressed worldwide desire for peace.

METHOD: Put ten prominent men and women of worldwide reputation in a plane and fly it around the world, getting people at each big airport to sign an introductory petition calling upon the United Nations to conduct a referendum. End the journey at whatever city the UN assembly meets, and present a resolution and accompanying petition to Trygve Lie or other UN officials.

Finance the "PEACE PLANE" voyage by calling upon the people of each nation to bring cash contributions to their airport in order to buy gasoline to send the plane on to completion of its vital mission. Slogan: "BRING 30¢ TO BUY A GALLON OF GAS FOR WORLD PEACE!"

April 2, 1951

Mr. M. Schermer
ALPHA HOTEL
Nassau, Bahamas
British West Indies

My dear Mr. Schermer:

I want to thank you for letting me see your prospectus for a campaign to effectuate world peace referendum.

I was not particularly encouraging in speaking to you, because I am disaprointed at the response for peace which has been made hitherto in the United States. Nevertheless on my return here I think I see some bettering in the situation.

I hope you will push you plan, although I am not sure how far you can get.

Mrs. Du Bois and I join in thanking you for your hospitality in the Bahamas. We are safely arrived at home.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

WINTER ADDRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 303
FREDERIKSTED
VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.A.

THEODORE SCHROEDER

SUMMER ADDRESS
PHONE: STAMFORD 3-2579
VALLEY ROAD
COSCOB, CONN., U.S.A.

June 27th 1951

National Committee for the Defense of Dr.DuBois,
Room 311, 16-18 West 29th St.,
New York 1, New York.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very sorry that I am unable to contribute money to the defense of Dr.DuBois and his associates. I am also sorry that I cannot offer my services as defense attorney. Age prohibits.

Perhaps what I can do is even more valuable because the attorneys will not have time to inform themselves of all the modern psychologic theories and historical data pertinent to the constitutional issues in that case.

I have a large fund of such information which I accumulated and digested in the last half century.

I enclose herewith a little printed hint of what I mean. I do wish that Dr.DuBois, perhaps with one of his attorneys, can come up perhaps to spend a day with me while I show and tell them what I have done and can do. Of course there will be no charge for this. If they think my suggestions are of any use to their case, they may think it desirable to print a book that I am unable to pay for.

24-44-8

Please express my high regards to Dr.DuBois and Walter White, both of whom I met at the old Civic Club during the days of the First World War.

I enclose stamps for the return of the printed matter when you have finished with it. I thank you.

Yours for a saner society,

Theodore Schroeder

THEODORE SCHROEDER

TS:C

C.P. I am not clear from news report as to exact nature of the charge.

July 14, 1961

Mr. Theodore Schroeder
Valley Road
Coscob, Connecticut

My dear Sir:

Thank you very much for the printed matter which you sent me which is interesting. I am returning it. I am enclosing a statement of our case.

I appreciate your sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Statement

24-44-9

JOHANNES GUTENBERG-UNIVERSITÄT

M A I N Z

December 30, 1951

85-1-1

My dear Professor,

On April 10th, 1952, Professor von Eickstedt will celebrate his 60th anniversary.

Under the present circumstances it is unfortunately not possible for the scientific publishing houses in Germany to bring out a "Festschrift" in his honour.

In order, however, to give a certain expression to his ties with numerous colleagues and friends both at home and abroad, it is planned to carry greetings with signatures in facsimile from his colleagues and friends in the journal "Homo", of which Professor von Eickstedt is the managing editor and of which I am an associate editor.

It would give me a great deal of pleasure if you could join in sending greetings by returning to me the enclosed sheet with your signature.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely

I. Schwidetzky

(Dr.) Ilse Schwidetzky

Science & Society
30 EAST 20TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 7-1021

August 22, 1951

Dr W.E.B. Dubois
23 W. 26th St
New York City

24-39-125

Dear Dr,. DuBois:

We hesitate to rush you but would like to know when we may expect your review of the volumes of THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, edited by Philip S. Foner.

We are eager to consider it for a forthcoming issue of the magazine and would appreciate it if we might have it by September 15th.

Thank you for an early reply.

Sincerely yours,
MW Moorman
MW Moorman
For the Editors

357

October 27, 1961

Editor
Science & Society
30 East 20th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Some weeks ago at your earnest request I sent you a review of Foner's Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass.

I have not heard to date whether you received it or used it. I should be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-39-113

[1951]

Science & Society

30 EAST 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 7-1021

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, NY

Dear Friend:

At a recent editorial meeting, the suggestion was made that you review for us

THE CHOICE BEFORE SOUTH AFRICA by E. S. Sachs

24-39-104

Because of our space limitations, the review should not exceed words.

The editors feel your comments would be of great interest to our readers. We will send the book to you as soon as we hear from you.

A self-addressed postal card is enclosed for your reply. We look forward to your early word.

Sincerely,

The Editors
Science & Society

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

(04) NA FEB 23 PM 10

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

24-37-12

NA275 PD VIA GD (NREG ESSEX HOUSE)=NEWYORK NY 23 709P=

=DR W E B DUBOIS=

=SMALLS PARADISE 135 ST AND 7 AVE=

:MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY SINCERELY SORRY UNABLE TO BE THERE OWING TO DEATH IN FAMILY:

=REV A SCOTT=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Janet Scott 75 Willett Street Albany, New York

May 19, 1951

National Committee for the Defense of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City.

Dear Friends,

During last fall's election campaign I had the privilege of meeting Dr. DuBois in Albany and hearing his splendid speech here. Please assure him that he has many friends here who will join in the fight. Please send me information on your national committee so that I can help get support here.

Our local executive board of the N.A.A.C.P. of which I am a member this week voted unanimously to write President Truman and the attorney general in protest over the case.

Sincerely Janet Scott

133 THIRTIETH AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO
21

Sept. 11, 1951

24-47-100

Nat. Comm. To Defend
Mr. Du Bois - Associates
16-18 West 29th St.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Friends:

A small contribution to help. Please send me 200 copies of Albert E. Kahn's Agents of Peace. so that I may mail them to friends.

Sincerely
Pauline Todd Scott

Dear Fighters for the American Tradition: 10-20-51

Any guy who can afford to donate a buck shouldn't hold it back because he feels it is a miserably small contribution (which it no doubt is) but he should be aware of the fact that a million miserably small dollar donations combine to make quite a fighting fund.

Here's a single to add to others in your fight to save our country the disgrace of victimizing a gallant Gyp-enriching Scholar, Dr. DuBois.

Sincerely
Robert Scott
5513 W. Palmer St.
Chicago, Ill.

BENJAMIN SEGAL, M. D., F. A. C. S.
126 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2444

$50

ans.

Dear Paul —

you don't know how badly I feel that I can only sent the enclosed amount. The many areas engaging our attention unfortunately makes for such limitation

Hope to see you again soon —

Sincerely
Ben Segal

25-6-5

BENJAMIN SEGAL, M. D., F. A. C. S.
126 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2444

October 22, 1951.

Honorable Harry S. Truman
President, United States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C.

In re: Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois.

Dear Sir:

The will of the majority of mankind is and always has been for Peace. Your frequent public pronouncements on the question of Peace certainly bespeak an awareness of this world-wide desire for Peace.

The Peace Information Center was responsible for drawing attention to the fact that millions of citizens of our country felt that way. It had engaged in this work motivated only by the drive for Peace. That foreign Governments agreed with them is so much to the credit of those Governments.

The indictment of theeofficers of a no-longer existing organization as agents of a foreign Government by one of your Departments could only be predicated upon its rejection of the objectives of this organization, namely, the drive for Peace. Is it a crime to further the cause of Peace -- no matter in what peaceful way? More is it a shame that our own Government does not unite with all other Governments in the pursuit of Peace by becoming signatories to the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

In the light of your public pronouncements, I urge you -- and feel that it is your duty -- to do all in your power to have the indictments dropped.

Respectfully submitted,

BS/ps

Benjamin Segal, M.D. F.A.C.S.

1121½ N. Normandy
Los Angeles 29, Cal
12. 9. 51

Dr. Du Bois

Dear Sir

I wrote to the President for you. I can't tell you how glad I am that your case was thrown out.

Respectfully yours

David Seidman

42-7-26

Letter of support.

March 17, 1951

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to highly praise your stand for peace and want you to know that both my husband and myself support you in this fight against silencing and strangling the Negro Liberation Movement.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. Seldow
382 N. Hollywood Way
Burbank, Calif

24-44-6

May 18, 1951

Mrs. J. Seldon
382 North Hollywood Way
Burbank, California

Dear Mrs. Seldon:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of March 17. We have been so busy defending ourselves that we have not had time to be courteous to our kind friends.

We thank you for your support.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

64-44-4

226-16 Hempstead ave.
Buffalo 15, N. Y.
August 13th 1951

National committee to Defend
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois + associates
in the peace Information Center.
16-18 West 29th St.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Shirley Graham:

Inclosed find two dollars to help in the defence of said persons in the pamphlet "I Take My Stand for peace". Mr. Louis Bress a neighbor also read the contents and found it very enlightening. Mr. Bress is also sending one dollars. We pray that this small sum may be of some benefit in your fight for freedom of expression. However I am not up to date in this special matter and would like to know more about it.

Very Truly yours,
Neil Shaw

: Enclosure 2, 1 dollars bills

[Shawnee Progressive Study Group]

ans.

May 7, 1951

National Committee for
The Defense of Dr Du Bois & Associates
New York, N. Y

Dear Friends

We have a small group here, not very active, but do what we can to do our part in helping where ever & when ever ~~ever~~ possible

Each of us has written President Truman and Atty. Gen. McGrath urging them to drop the indictment of Dr Du Bois and associates.

Hope this small contribution will be of some help.

Yours Sincerely

Mrs Vera Forbes, ch.
(Shawnee Progressive Study group)
722 Lane St
Topeka, Kans.

24-44-14

Department of History,
The Old College,
The University,
Edinburgh 8,
Scotland.

10th of August, 1951.

Dr.W.E.B. Du Bois,
409 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York,
United States of America.

25-31-15

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

May I take the liberty of introducing myself to you? I am a lecturer in the Department of History in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and I was given your address by Professor Rayford W. Logan, who is scheduling for publication in the Journal of Negro History two of my articles on "Frederick Douglass and Scotland" and "John Chilembwe, the Yao Native Messenger to the Negroes of the United States of America", It is in connection with the subject of this second article that I am writing to you.

I have been interested for some time in East and East Central African history, and shall be concentrating shortly on the antecedents, course, and consequences of the native rising in Nyasaland in 1915 which was headed by John Chilembwe. I have already acquired a lot of material on this topic. But, so far, I have not been able to secure much information on John Chilembwe's stay in the United States or on his American connections. I am told that he was educated in some Negro college in the West Vriginia area, but know little about it, or of anyone who knew him while he was there. I know that much of the money for the Providence Island Mission which he conducted at Mogamero, Nyasaland, was derived from Louisville, Kentucky, and other parts of America. And I have picked up a number of miscellaneous details about his career in the United States. But, I am still in need of many more if the project I have in mind for a fuller study of the Chilembwe rxising of 1915 is to materialise. I am wondering if you could help me here.

Also, I believe that you knew one Joseph Booth, founder of the Zambesi Industrial Mission and the man who brought Chilembwe to America; and that you were acquainted with John L. Dube, when he was speaking in America with Booth and Chilembwe for the "Africa for the Africans" movement. (This information I have derived from an issue of the African Sabbath Recorder, published by Booth at Sea Point in Cape Town).

If you would be so good as to tell me if you knew Booth, Dube, and Chilembwe I should be most grateful. I could then -- with your permission -- send you a questionnaire about them and the 1915 Nyasaland rising. This seems to me a much better prodedure than hurling at you a long list of questions about this topic before I am certain that you can help on the subject.

However, if you could give me in return any addresses of persons in the United States who knew any of these people I should be most grateful. This would also help me to ask you more informed questions.

I feel certain that with your wide knowledge of Negro history I shall be able to get some help from you. Even the smallest will be valuable, for, as you will realise, a topic of this sort does not yield much from official sources, and ~~that~~ one has always to go out into the byways of research to get any material.

Please forgive the note of importunity in this letter, but I am very anxious to get on with this work as quickly as possible, as memories grow dim and old records are so quickly destroyed that one has to tackle the question with the utmost speed if anything fruitful is to be discovered.

Yours sincerely,

George Shepperson.

George Shepperson.

August 31, 1951

Mr. George Shepperson,
The Old College,
The University,
Edinburgh, Scotland

My dear Sir:

Your letter of August 10 has been unanswered because of absence from the city. I am afraid that I cannot be of much use in your attempt to gather facts concerning Chilembwe. I do not think that I ever met him. However, I know of course of the Nyasa uprising.

I knew Joseph Booth quite well, and will be glad of his address if he is still there. Dube was one of my students.

If I can answer any further questions, kindly let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

24-39-19

Typed only letter

Department of History,
Old College,
University,
Edinburgh 8.

30th of September, 1951.

Professor W.B.Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N.Y.,
United States of America.

Dear Professor Du Bois,

Many thanks for your letter of the 31st of August. I have not been able to acknowledge it until now, as I have been away from Scotland for some time.

I am, in accordance with your kind offer, taking the liberty of sending you this list of questions. It has little system about it, and is often unduly general: but I am hoping very much that it will suggest to you some lines of thought which will bring forth material which may be of use to me in my study of John Chilembwe and Joseph Booth. For any help you may be able to give, I shall be more than grateful, for I believe that this is an academic study well worth making, although it involves the difficult task of tapping the memories and materials of three continents.

X

You say in your letter: "I knew Joseph Booth quite well, and will be glad of his address if he is there (ie in Africa, G.S.)". I do not know when you lost touch with him, but the following information may be of use and interest to you:-

25-31-16

He returned to Africa in 1902 (although I am told that he was in U.S.A. in 1905-6, 1907, 1910, and, for the last time, in 1912). His movements after the First World War seem to be very obscure, although I know that he was in North Basutoland in 1915. He married his third wife in Capetown in 1921, and died at the age of 81 in Weston-super-Mare, England in 1932. I imagine that he spent most of the post-War period in purely religious activity, which did not border at all on politics, as his activities with independent native missions, etc., had done before this period. I have copies of several papers in his hand written, presumably from Staines, Middlesex, England, in 1919, giving a resumé of some of his African activities, and dissociating himself from the immediate circumstances of the 1915 rising. His widow is still alive in England, and, as you will gather from the enclosed article, so is his daughter in America.

Will you please forgive my dreadful typing in all these papers? But I am in a very great hurry, with a new Term opening here, and several papers to prepare.

May I send you my best wishes?

Yours sincerely, George Shepperson.

George Shepperson.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

October 10, 1951

Mr. George Shepperson
Department of History
Old College, University
Edinburgh 8, Scottland

My dear Mr. Shepperson:

I am afraid that I can't be of much assistance in your research because I am so busy now in other matters; but I will try to answer as well as I can.

1. & 2. I remember distinctly that Joseph Booth called on me at 26 Vesey Street, New York. I think late in 1912. I had one or two other conferences with him. We talked about South Africa and of the possibility of successful native revolt so as to take over eventually the Portuguese territories. I did not see any great possibility of successful revolt or anyway in which I could cooperate.

3. No

4. No

5. I have heard of the Reverend Cheek but I am not sure that I ever met him. I do not know Branch.

6. I knew Dube when he was in school at Wilberforce but do not remember meeting him since; nor do I remember Chilembwe.

7. No

8. There are two Negro schools in West Virginia which Chilembwe might have attended: Storer College at Harpers Ferry, and West Virginia Institute at Institute near Charleston.

9. No

10. I know of the movements mentioned in Africa but I have no idea whether Booth, Dube or Chilembwe were connected with them.

11. I would say briefly and with reservations that Joseph Booth was a man of integrity but not practical in his plans or living. I can understand that in earnest search for truth and companions, he might have easily changed denominations frequently.

12. African news in 1915 was very carefully kept from knowledge of American Negro newspapers by being omitted in cable dispatches. The best proof of this is that in the Crisis which I edited from 1910 to 1934, there was no notice of the Nyasaland uprising, although I was especially interested in Africa. If the Crisis did not notice it, you can be pretty sure that no other Negro papers did.

I am afraid that this is all I can tell you. Perhaps later in my correspondence I may come across something. If so, I should be glad to let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:MJ

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-31-19

Department of History,
Old College,
University,
Edinburgh 8,
Scotland.
15th of October, 1951.

25-31-17

Dear Professor Dubois,

Many thanks for your letter of the 10th of October. It was kind of you to put yourself to so much trouble to answer my questions, under the circumstances.

I do hope that if you do, as you say, come across anything in your correspondence on Joseph Booth or John Chilembwe or allied matter that you will kindly pass on the information to me.

With renewed thanks and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

George Shepperson.

JOHN CHILEMBWE - THE YAO NATIVE MESSENGER TO THE NEGROES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I.

Early in 1915, when the "forgotten army" of the German general Von Lettow-Vorbeck was already well engaged in its long, serpentine struggle with British forces in East Africa, an old, purblind African Negro preacher named John Chilembwe[1] was shot down as a rebel against British power, seeking in vain to escape into Portugese East Africa. He had just led the most dangerous native rising which the British Protectorate of Nyasaland had known since its inception in 1907.[2] Certainly, in quality, if not in ~~quality~~ quantity, it was one of the most serious armed criticisms of white rule which the area had experienced since it had first been opened to British influence by Scottish missionaries and traders, following in Livingstone's footsteps, in the Seventies of the nineteenth century.

24-39 - 134

At the time of the rising, Chilembwe had been pastor in charge of an American Negro Baptist mission, the Providence Island Industrial Mission, at Chiradzulo, about fifteen miles from Mogomero, in the Shiré Highlands of Nyasaland.[3] The centre of his activities was a large, well-built brick church, and from this he appears to have been extending his influence amongst African communities nearby; linked in spirit, if not also in organisation, to the independent Negro church movement known generally as "Ethiopianism"[4], which received such strong support from American Negroes. "But he became embittered by the treatment he received from many Europeans, who in Africa often show their dislike of Africans who are educated and wear European clothes. He gradually came to believe that his people were oppressed, and cast himself for the part of their deliverer. He got his inspiration from the Old Testament, a book that has inspired so many insurrections in history, and preached to many hundreds every week sermons in which the example of the Jews in their national struggle with the Egyptians, Philistines and others was held up for their admiration and imitation."[5]

By the middle of January, 1915, Chilembwe had laid careful plans for a rebellion against such Europeans in his vicinity. "A quantity of arms and ammunition had been obtained; books bearing on the subject of military operations had been studied; a corps of stretcher-bearers and native hospital dressers had been organised."[6] And the blessings of the Germans in Tanganyika had been secured.

24-39-135

Support for the rising came from two groups : semi-educated Africans for whom the local low development of the European-dominated economy offered few opportunities for advancement, and native settlers and labourers on a nearby European estate who complained of insecurity of tenure and of bad conditions of work.

With this organisation and backing, two parties of Africans on the night of the 23rd of January, 1915, moved into the attack. The first burst into the house of the manager of the offending estate. To many of its members, he had become a sort of Central African Simon Legree, and, in retaliation, his head was hacked off, stuck onto a ~~pike~~ pole, and carried to Chilembwe's church where the leader preached a sermon with it perched on his pulpit. The second party attacked other Europeans in the area. In all, ~~three~~ fewer than ten appear to have been killed, and a special feature of the rising was the comparative good treatment of European women and children.

But the rebellion which began with a bang ended with hardly a whimper, after the arsenal and symbol of the rising, Chilembwe's church, had been blown up by the military.[7] Local native forces and European volunteers had, by the end of February, 1915, accounted for the ringleaders, killing them in pursuit, or bringing them to trial to receive either the supreme penalty or imprisonment. By the 14th of January, 1916, the Commission appointed to inquire into the causes and consequences of the rebellion had completed its work. Chilembwe had become but a memory, bitter or pathetic, for a few people in Africa, America, and Britain.

II.

Yet his character remains one of the most fascinating aspects of this abortive little rebellion, and, if scrutinised in the light of more adequate materials, should throw much light on not only his own, but a number of kindred Negro revolts.

His career seems to fall into three divisions: before 1897 in British Central Africa; after 1897 for two or three years in the United States; and, during the early twentieth century, back in Africa.

His father was a Yao, a member of a tribe which had risen to power in East Central Africa by acting as middlemen to Arab slavers. His mother belonged to the Mang'anja people, so often sold into slavery by the Yao.[8] What contact he had had with Europeans before 1892 is uncertain, but he must have had some, for he had named himself after the Beloved Disciple of the white man's religion, and had picked up a few words of English in some mission school. When, therefore, a missionary named Joseph Booth entered the British Central Africa Protectorate, as Nyasaland was then called, to found the Zambesi Industrial Mission, Chilembwe was able to approach him with a little letter in his own language: "Dear Mr. Booth You please carry me for God. I like to be your cook boy."[9] The request was granted; Chilembwe joined Booth, became his first native convert, and was baptised on the 17th of July, 1893.[10] He became more like a companion than a servant to Booth: travelling with him on many evangelising tours, acting as his interpreter, improving the English he would need when in America, and, perhaps, acquiring some of the radicalism critical of European habits and institutions for which his master eventually gained a short-lived "fame" in South and East Africa.

But, whatever opinion may be held of Booth's influence on natives of the Zambezi regions, it is a tribute to Chilembwe's initial attachment to Europeans that he stood by him and his ten-year old daughter at a time of great personal difficulty. Booth has left an eloquent account of this help:-

24-39-136

24-39-137

> The Writer doubts if any human being he has known has had a greater influence on himself than this same Native Youth. His many touching acts of kindness & thoughtfulness during the first 18 months of the Writer's residence in Nyassaland, before any other White Comrades assisted in answer to his repeated calls would fill a volume. Certainly the Writer and his little daughter , being alone, would have died but for Chilembwe's never wearying...help... Poor kindhearted Chilembwi (sic) : who wept with & for the Writer's fever stricken and apparently dying child : nursed & fed the father with a woman's kindness during 10 weeks of utter prostration: wept, labored with & soothed the dying hours of my sweet son John Edward (18 years old) at the close of a two months toilsome journey to the ocean post, for food & goods, in flood time of Rainy Season 1894, the Writer being away."

By 1896 Chilembwe had picked up enough English to write a letter to the London secretary of the Zambesi Industrial Mission, parts of which deserve quoting to show not only the level of his English when he entered the United States, but also the equalitarianism which he, like so many Negro leaders of revolts in the Americas, the West Indies, and Africa, found in the Scriptures. The secretary of the Mission had sent him a booklet which seems to have referred, innocently enough, to the curse of Ham, the black brother. Chilembwe was stung to reply:-

> Yes, that it time to be so, if it was long times ago, but by this time, is not so to be, says one of HAM'S sons. Now HAM'S sons they shall be servants not to them now, dear white brethren and sisters. Yes, our Father was indebted long time ago, therefore, now we are not servants anymore to them who are SHEM and JAPHETH'S sons, for many knoweth that our LORD had paid all about us, through his exceeding bad death. We are now in peace; we are saved by HIM; all is done; we are now no more call servants to SHEM'S son and to the JAPHETH son! No more.

But if this extract shows the sentiments which were to mature into revolt in 1915, the ending of the letter is pro-European and indicates Chilembwe's feelings towards the white man before going to the United States:-

> Blessed are the white people who keep praying for our

> darkness...GOD be with them who are willing to send their sons and their daughters to die for us that we must be saved...[12]

Yet it would be wrong to draw from this the conclusion that Chilembwe's anti-Europeanism began only when he went to America. Some of its origins may be found in the African Christian Union which his master founded in Natal, South Africa, at the end of 1896[13]. Whether Chilembwe was with him at this time is uncertain, but he was probably aware of what was happening and of the American connections of the movement. The feelings which these aroused amongst Europeans in Africa can be gauged from a passage in a South African newspaper:-

> ...it appears to have a branch in the United States, for there is an Afric-American Council. The object of this Syndicate is to unite African Christians, that is men of Negro blood in the United States, and West Indies, and South Africa, into one people... This is to be done by way of protest against the wrongs which the African races have suffered, by asking the U.S. government to pay £100 for each adult Afric-American who will leave the States for Africa; and by the formation of Companies which will devote their surplus profits to the objects of the African Christian Union...We shall not subject it to detailed criticism... (But) we do object to our natives being made the area of the dreams of high falutin Yankee negroes. There is a MONROE doctrine for South Africa...[13]

Whether or no such criticisms were made known to Chilembwe to show him that there were other kinds of Europeans than those with the missionary-spirit, is not clear, but the fact that Booth was already in communication with American Negroes on the African Christian Union may have stimulated Chilembwe's desire to visit the United States. ~~But~~ Yet. the ~~immediate~~ original stimulus came from ~~direct~~ immediate happenings ~~events~~ in British Central Africa; from a whispering campaign which the Arabs, faced with the decline of their power in face of the European advance, were carrying on amongst the Africans. Booth's own words give the best account of the strange situation which brought John Chilembwe to America:-

> When the Arabs told Kawinga, Liwondi, Makanjira, and

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Kaponi[14] that the whites were cannibals, that their pretended friendship towards slaves was only so as to get them for food, this bold youth (Chilembwe) withstood them, his own parents, & his chief...when the Arabs filled the Yao mind with the story that for hundreds of years Whites had taken shiploads of slaves to USA and other places & eaten them there, for they never came back[15]: perhaps trying to bring about a massacre of all Whites then North of the Zambesi, not 100 in number (only 51 in 1892) John Chilembwi (sic) was one of the few to belive the Writer that the descendents of these slaves still lived in USA & as freemen & he volunteered to go with the Writer, after learning English, & so prove the Arabs of Tanganyika to be false & the "Chi&glese", English speaking Whites, to be true friends and no cannibals. This he did & both he & the Writer had great difficulty to raise ehough for deck and steerage passages from the Shiré and Zambesi rivers to London, thence to Liverpool, thence to New York & forward to Richmond & Baltimore USA...He was charged in my presence by his parents and many Yao friends to become "eyes, mouth & ears" for them and quickly to write to those who could read Yao what he found and how he was received by these lost and forgotten black people...(and) all evidence in the Arabs effort to create hatred of the English was (thus) utterly destroyed.[16]

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And so John Chilembwe arrived in the United States. He travelled about with Booth assisting him to lecture on "Africa for the Africans", meeting both white and black. Obviously, his Negro contacts made the greater impression upon him; and the consequences of this may be stated again in Booth's own words:-

In Richmond Virginia he (Chilembwe) found hosts of educated Black Ministers & others: but mobs of White young men followed and frequently stoned us for walking together, sitting on the same public seats in the park & for living in the same Negro house. Yet the final effect of this visit was sad and disappointing. The Negro preachers wished him to leave the Writer as we became very poor. But he would not leave me in poverty to be made comfortable himself, till I begged him to do so. He was then for two years put into a Negro college in West Virginia[17] after which he returned as a full blown round-collard (sic), long coated, "Reverend" of the regulation type. In the city of Philadelphia, at a large gathering of Negro Ministers, he said openly to the Writer, "Mr. Booth we must now part. God has brought me to

good friends. I am now a man & can walk alone. For 10 years you have been kind to me and carried me like a baby, for which I shall be thankful till I die." Henceforth he should walk in another path. His new friends would care for him & send him back when ready. They knew well the ways of ~~Blacks~~ whites towards Blacks, better than the Writer did. He returned to Nyasaland after 2 years financed by some Negro society.[18]

That a sharp change had taken place in Chilembwe's attitude towards Europeans as a result of his stay in America is apparent from this. But it must not be accepted as the only explanation of this transition. For, in 1897, while Chilembwe and Booth were for a while preaching in Brooklyn for Native Independent Missions, they were joined by a South African native, John L. Dube[19], who had received seven or nine years education in the U.S.A. Yet Dube became by the 1930's a "moderate man...one of the few African leaders to be afforded the official support of the Government" of the Union of South Africa, and the recipient of an honorary doctorate from the University of South Africa for educational work[20]. Had Chilembwe not been on the estate of an intransigent planter, perhaps his career might have weathered the storm of its early American-derived radicalism. This had certainly happened to Dube, for, in 1906, he had been in trouble with the South African authorities for articles which appeared in the Bantu newspaper he had founded, Ilanga lase Natal (The Sun of Natal), criticising the Government at the time of the Bambata poll-tax rebellion in Natal in which nearly four thousand Africans lost their lives. Both Dube and Chilembwe drew on a heritage of Afro-American bitterness; both experienced insurrection; yet one was capped by a university, and the other died in the long grass. The life of one is known like Booker T. Washington's; the life of the other is ignominiously veiled.

This obscurity in Chilembwe's life is ~~more~~ nowhere more marked, perhaps, than in his American experiences and connections[21]. That he had established a relatively powerful group of "contacts" is apparent from the fact that, in addition to returning to Nyasaland with an American Negro wife, he had in twelve or thirteen years, largely with American finances, ~~backed~~ especially from Louisville, Kentucky -

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built up an independent native mission, with a brick church, school, and parsonage, and over two hundred members.[22] The official Commission of Inquiry into the rising gave his American experiences and contacts a high place in the list of causes. First was adduced his education in an American "Negro Baptist Seminary"; then the"establishment of certain...American Missions in the Protectorate...of which the Seventh Day Baptist Mission may be taken as (a type)...small Missions insufficiently financed, conducted by unsuitable persons"; and finally, "a class of American negro publications imported by Chilembwe the tendency of which was to inflame racial feeling, and also religious literature of which the 'Watch Tower' publications may be taken as a fair sample."[23]

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Thus, when John Chilembwe returned to the British Central Africa Protectorate at the beginning of the Twentieth century, the pattern of his career had been set. And, if the simple frame on which it was worked out had been arranged by his early acquaintance with the Zambesi Industrial Mission and Joseph Booth, many of the leading threads were spun in the United States. He returned to an area where American Negro influence was on the increase, for, in 1901, his former master had purchased a new mission estate at Cholo, "and brought an American Negro family from America to spy out the land."[24] By 1909, probably over one hundred Bantu had been educated in the spirit of the Ethiopian movement in American Negro colleges.[25] But the details of the "taking over of African nationalism by...American negroes"[26] remain obscure. All that may, perhaps, be said with accuracy is that it begins after contact had been made between the South African Bantu leaders of the Ethiopian movement in the mid-Nineties of the nineteenth century, rises to a tide during and immediately after the First World War, and then ebbs away slowly with the failure of the Garvey movement in the Twenties. And somewhere, on the crest of this wave, a little piece of the wreckage of human hopes, finally sucked under, was the rising led by John Chilembwe, the Yao native messenger to the Negroes of the United States.

III.

To some, he appears as "the most primeval type";[27] to others, leader of a "new type" of rising, "a Negro who has had some education."[28] And yet, at the same time, he is an outstanding example of the transformation of human attitudes: moving from the most conspicuous friendship to the most desperate hostility towards a particular social group. At one end of the scale, he is the eager Negro youth who went to a strange and fearful new country to disprove a rumour that white people were eaters of black: at the other, he is the tired old man who led black people to kill white.

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The ideology of his rising can be traced back to the earliest Negro revolts, with their apocalyptic imagery, and their attempts to interpret the Bible in its most literal, social sense. It is, then, not strange to learn that John Chilembwe acquired much of his outlook from a Negro "Baptist" seminary, when it is remembered that Nat Turner had been a Baptist preacher.

But the stream flows beyond simple Negro bounds, running right back to the European Protestant Reformation, particularly to the levelling Anabaptists of Munster. It breaks its banks in the English Revolution, especially with its left-wing Digger element. And, when Chilembwe is accused of sanctioning the cutting-off of a man's head, it should be remembered that another man of the Book had set a precedent in 1649. And, as the time came when men could see beyond the spite which had led to the disinterment of Cromwell's remains, and began to consider him a product of his age, class and nation, so now, perhaps, it is opportune to look upon this Negro leader of an infinitely smaller rebellion from a similar point of view.

He wrote, in the pathetic pidgin English of his letter of 1896, "remember darkness of here." If that darkness is remembered, with all its penumbra of prejudice, surrounding both white and black, casting its shadows far back to the days of slavery and the origins of the "Protestant ethic", then, surely, it will be said that John Chilembwe was a man more sinned against than

sinning?

GEORGE SHEPPERSON.

FOOTNOTES.

[1]This is the normal spelling of the name, but the following variants have been noted: Chirembwe, Chilembwi, Chilembew.

[2]Because of the small numbers killed, and the fact that it had a very small mass following, some are sceptical of the term "rising." The Head of the Church of Scotland Mission in Nyasaland wrote at the time, "It was in no sense a 'Native Rising'" (Alexander Hetherwick, The Romance of Blantyre, London, undated). But it was called a rising by the official Commission of Inquiry, and the expressions "rising" and "rebellion" have, therefore, been freely used in this article.

The most recent account of the course and significance of the rising may be found in Katesa Schlosser's Propheten in Afrika (Braunschweig, 1949), pp. 368-80, and pp. 392-9, passim. Only secondary sources are used here, but a full and useful list is given on pp.368-9, which is supplemented by the sources indicated by the ensuing foot-notes of this article.

[3]Alexander Hetherwick, ed., Robert ~~Napier~~ Hellier Napier ~~He~~ in Nyasaland (London, 1925), pp. 68 and 91.

[4]Schlosser, op.cit, forms a general, ~~guide~~ scholarly guide on "Ethiopianism" and kindred movements. See also:- Edward Roux, Time Longer Than Rope - A History of the Black Man's Struggle for Freedom in South Africa (London, 1949), Chapter VIII; James Wells, The Life of James Stewart (London, 1909), Chapter XXVII.

[5]Norman Leys, Kenya (London, 1924),p. 328.

[6]L.S.Norman, "Rebellion," Blackwood's Magazine, MCCXCIV, 1931, p. 867.

[7]See the picture opposite p.305, W.P.Livingstone, Laws of Livingstonia (London, undated).

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[8]See Mary Tew, Peoples of the Lake Nyasa Region (London, 1950) as a general guide to these tribes: Yao, pp. 2-22; Mang'anja, pp. 30-50.

[9]See Chapters III and IV and passim of Emily Booth Langworthy's This Africa Was Mine. Mrs. Langworthy is the daughter of Joseph Booth, and, at the age of ten, accompanied him to East Central Africa. She has written an account of her experiences, which I Have had the privilege of examining in MS., and it will soon be published in Scotland. In this, Chilembwe is mentioned consistently as "John". I am greatly indebted to her for a number of personal details about his relations with her father and herself. [→ See add. at end.]

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[10]The African Sabbath Recorder (Editors, Pastor Joseph Booth, Sea Point, Cape Town, and Pastor Charles V. Domingo, Mzimba, Nyassaland) No. 6, January, 1913, p.4.

[11]"re John Chilembwe the Yao Native Messenger to the Negroes of USA". This is the title of a five-page document in Booth's own handwriting, showing his own relations to Chilembwe and the rising, and must be considered a basic source of the affair of 1915. I found it by accident amongst a heterogeneous mass of records of the Anti- Slavery Society of London. These records have now been purchased by the Library of Rhodes House, Oxford, and the mss. will, presumably, rest there. In this and the other extract's I have made a few slight changes in punctuation.

[12]An occasional paper of the Zambesi Industrial Mission for July and August, 1896, p. 8 (British Museum).

[13]Midland News quoted in The Central African Planter, 15th of January, 1897, p.4. Roux, op.cit., speaks of "A religious movement known as the African Christian Union...founded in Natal by an American Negro calling himself Joseph Booth" (p.92). But the article "Mr. Booth in Durban" on p.3 of The Central African Planter quoted shows the innacuracy of this. Booth's reputation is sufficiently myth-making, without our turning him into an American Negro! Otherwise, Roux (pp.92-4) prints useful extracts from the organisations manifesto etc..

[14]Four powerful Yao chiefs. Kawinga and Makanjira caused the British considerable trouble in the early days of settlement: see Sir Harry Johnston, British Central Africa (London, 1898), passim.

[15]I have traced this rumour back to the Sixties of the ~~nine~~teenth century, and it may go back forther. David Livingstone (The Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa, London, 1874) reports a conversation with a headman in close contact with the Yao: "On inquiry if he had ever heard of cannibals...he replied, "Yes, but we have always understood that these and other monstrosities are met with only among you sea-going people". (I, p.60, 25th of June, 1866). Later, 20th of September, 1866, he reports: "... the Arabs tell the Waiyau (Yao) that our objects in liberating slaves is to make them our own..." (I, p. 159). A naval officer, G.L. Sulivan showed that the Arabs used this rumour at sea as well:- "On inquiry we heard from them that the dhow was crammed with slaves, but that on seeing us the Arabs said, pointing to the smoke from our funnel, 'White man is lighting a fire to cook nigger with'; and by this they persuaded the poor creatures to risk jumping into the water when they grounded.'" (Dhow Chasing in Zanzibar Waters, London, 1873, p. 163). Livingstone, op.cit., indicates why this fear of being eaten alive could be used with such effect by the Arabs on the natives of the Nyasa region:- "It was common in the River Shiré to hear Manganja and Ajawa (Yao) people speak of tribes far away to the north who eat Human bodies, and on every occasion the fact was related with the utmost horror and disgust." (I, p.39, 4th of January, 1870); "...great agony was felt in the prospect of bodily mutilation or burning of the body after death, as that is believed to render return to one's native land impossible. They feel as if it would shut them off ~~with~~ from all intercourse with relatives after death". (I, p.84, 9th of May, 1872).

[16]"re John Chilembwe...", op.cit.

[17]"West Virginia Negro Seminary" African Sabbath Recorder, op.cit., p.4.

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[18]"re John Chilembwe...", op.cit.

[19]African Sabbath Recorder, op.cit., p.4.

[20]Roux, op.cit., p. 108; see also pp. 117, 118, 258, 260, 296, 306, and 357.

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[21]Materials on John Chilembwe and his circle must exist in the United States in the form of letters, periodical press references, memories, etc., etc.. I am hoping to publish eventually a full study of Chilembwe and the 1915 rising, and I should be extremely grateful if any American readers who possess or know of the existence of any materials on him or on any of the topics mentioned in this article would communicate with me at the Department of History, Old College, The University, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8, Scotland.

[22]African Sabbath Recorder, op.cit, p.4.

[23]Report of the Commission to Inquire into the Native Rising within the Nyasaland Protectorate (6819), Zomba, 1916. This, with Leys, op.cit, is the main source of the most convenient account of the rising for American readers: Raymond Leslie Buell, The Native Problem in Africa (New York, 1928), Vol.I, pp.247-9.

[24]For present fear of the Watch Tower movement in the East Central African area see East Africa and Rhodesia, Vol. 27, No. 1387, May 10, 1951, p. 979 This extract shows the kind of attraction it may have had for Chilembwe: "The basic idea of Watch Tower seems to be that Our Lord has come or is coming.. The teaching is supported by... texts from the Bible, chiefly the Old Testament and the Apocalypse... The chief attraction of Watch Tower for the Bantu is this sense of liberty and chance of rebellion against restraints imposed by foreign authority, whether in Church or State...The Bible by itself in the hands of primitive and somewhat ignorant Bantu is really dangerous".

[24]Nyasaland Times, No. 6, 11th of February, 1915.

[25]Wells, op.cit., p.296. This was one of the incentives making for

the Lovedale Native College, South Africa, as an alternative source of higher education for Bantu to the less "responsible" Negro colleges in the United States.

[26]Daniel Thwaites, The Seething African Pot - A Study of Black Nationalism, 1882-1935 (London, 1936), p.57.

[27]Ibid, p.64.

[28]C.R.L.James, A History of Negro Revolt (London, 1938), p.47.

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Add to footnote 9:-

She has authorised me to add this statement:- "The John Chilembwe of this article has always lived in my memory as 'my dear black boy John'. I have spoken of him at length , and with sincere love, in my book, 'This Africa Was Mine'. When I was a child in 1892, and he was a young man, he served my father and me as our 'cook boy'. He was with my brother, John Edward Booth, when he died in 1894. John was our loyal and beloved friend, and a young man of splendid character." (May 22, 1951. New York.)

6100 Teesdale Avenue
North Hollywood, Calif.
February 23, 1951

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Today, I learn, is your Birthday! Greetings, friend of the people!

The newspaper telling me of your date of birth also tells of the arraignment of yourself and three co-workers for peace, for failure to register as "foreign agents."

We Americans are witnessing attacks every day - attacks from those representing themselves as 'government.'

Yet with word going round

14-37-65

like a windswept plain on fire — you are the next one they have touched with their unclean hands — a great gasp can be heard coming from the great depths of the people of this country — and a thundering "How dare they!" will follow.

Last week, National Negro History Week, was celebrated wherever people of decency and good will met. I am enclosing a clipping of the Daily People's World which tells of the Basilone Homes celebration of Negro History Week. I am affiliated with the Basilone Homes Committee to End Discrimination.

Your statement issued to the press before court arraignment is a weapon that we, the people, shall use; it will be the sword that we shall fashion into a plowshare.

To speak for peace today is to challenge the powers that be. Yes, the people will challenge; we must challenge. It is for us, the thousands upon thousands, who feel the responsibility for the treatment accorded brother and sister human beings everywhere and anywhere, to take our stand like a solid wall, Negro and white, against those who attack, hurt,

bludgeon murder.

Those hurting hands laid upon you have also been laid on the collars of the American people. The shame is churning. The people's shame will grow to mountains of wrath. "Yes" Millions more will join us! Then will all the world's people know freedom and brotherhood.

Again - Greetings!

Sylvia D. Shmiad

March 5, 1951

Miss Sylvia H. Shniad
6100 Teasdale Avenue
North Hollywood, California

Dear Miss Shniad:

Answering your letter of February 23, to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that he is at present out of the country. He is expected to return the latter part of this month or the first of next. I shall bring your letter to his attention upon his arrival at his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

25-18-51

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA157 MOSCOW VIA MACKAY RADIO 52 22 2223 ETAT URSSGOVT

WEB DU BOIS TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE

53 WEST 125 ST NYK

DEAR FRIEND ARDENTLY CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR BIRTHDAY STOP WISH YOU GOOD HEALTH AND MANY YEARS TO LIVE TO WORK SUCCESSFULLY FOR CAUSE OF PEACE THROUGHOUT WORLD FOR CAUSE OF PROGRESS AND HAPPINESS OF WHOLE HUMANITY STOP YOURS TRULY

DMITRI SHOSTAKOVITCH=- ~~Great Russian Composer~~

Composer

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Sigma Pi Phi]

55-3-15

558 Decatur Street
Brooklyn, New York
November 11, 1951

Dear Archon:

The November meeting of Zeta Boule will be held at The Hotel Theresa on Friday, November 16th at 9 P.M. Dinner.

The agenda will include the following:

1. Report on candidates for membership in Zeta.
2. Discussion of social function for wives of Zeta members.

Your attendance is imperative.

Yours fraternally,

H. T. Miller

Herbert T. Miller
Grammateus

Please may I hear from you!

1951 Dues
$30.00

Sire Archon
Peter M Murray
2588 Seaton Ave NY9

Grand Sire Archon
Arthur F Elmes
116 Seaton Place NW
Wash 2 DC

Fulton & Mosher
Toronto Studio

[Sigma Pi Phi]

November 27, 1951

To Peter M. Murray,

Sire Archon Zeta Boule,

Sigma Pi Fraternity,

Sir:

I hereby present my resignation from the Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity and specifically from Zeta Boule, to become effective immediately. I enclose my check of $30 dollars for the 1951 dues. A copy of this resignation is being forwared to the Grand Sire Archon.

I remain respectfully yours,

25-81-19

Delaney
Dober

1/4 inch, Scott

[Sigma Pi Phi]

Nov. 27, 1951

To Arthur Elmes,

Grand Sire Archon,

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity,

Sir:

I hereby present my resignation from the Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity and specifically from Zeta Boule, New York City, to become effective immediately. My dues for 1951 have been paid.

I remain respectfully yours,

85-31-25

[Sigma Pi Phi]

SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

GRAND BOULÉ

ARTHUR F. ELMES
Archon Megistos
116 Seaton Place, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

December 12, 1951.

Archon W. E. B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York, 10, N.Y.

Dear Archon DuBois:

Your resignation from Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity is before me and will be referred to the Executive Committee of the fraternity.

This is the first resignation I have had to deal with . Sine my membership in the Fraternity, I have supported the tradition that the tie of a Boule man to the Fraternity is one that binds for life.

Permit me then as a member to hope that some way may be found to preserve this relationship with you in spirit and in fact.

25-44-8

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

A. F. Elmes

Grand Sire.

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity

Zeta Boulé

NEW YORK

Dec. 29, 1951.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Archon Du Bois:

With genuine regret, we heard your letter of resignation from Zeta Boule read at our meeting on December 14th. We freely acknowledge our neglect, common discourtesy and lack of Boule spirit with regard to your 83rd Birthday Dinner and at the enforced defense of your good name and reputation in the recent action by the Justice Department of the U. S.

25 - 31 - 33

It was the unanimous decision of Zeta that the resignation be NOT ACCEPTED. A committee of three was appointed to inform you of the deep concern of Zeta. The committee earnestly requests a conference with you. In this connection, with your permission, Zeta wishes to call the attention of the officers of the Grand Boule to the discourtesy experienced by you in cities of other Boules. We understand the single exception in demonstrating Boule spirit was that of Epsilon, of Washington, D. C.

Trusting you will grant this conference, we remain,

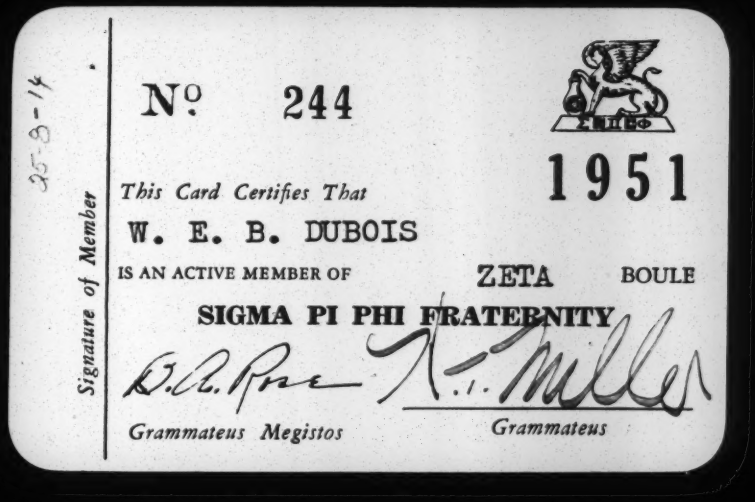
Fraternally yours,

The Committee

John A. Brown
Chr.

C. E. Cleaves

Walter L. Beckman.



No. 244

1951

This Card Certifies That

W. E. B. DUBOIS

IS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF ZETA BOULE

SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

D. A. Rose — *Grammateus Megistos*

K. I. Miller — *Grammateus*

Signature of Member

25-3-14

FINANCIAL RECORD

Month	Dues	Taxes
JANUARY		
FEBRUARY		
MARCH		
APRIL		
MAY		
JUNE		
JULY		
AUGUST		
SEPTEMBER		
OCTOBER		
NOVEMBER		
DECEMBER		

[Sigma Pi Phi]

10

Ch IX

TESTIMONIAL DINNER
Washington, D. C.

HONORING — Dr. W. E. B. Dubois

Fully conscious of the long and bitter fight, waged in defense of democracy and human decency the world over by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois for more than half a century, the members of Psi Boule send felicitations and expressions of inspired hope that in this hour of travail and testing of men souls as well as their minds, he may not be weighed in the balances of uninspired technecalities and be found wanting in those fundamental virtues which gave birth to the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

24-36-70

Eastside, Oregon
May 1, 1951

Room no. 311
16-18 West 29th Street
New York 1, N. Y.

20-20-215

Dear Madam:

Inclosed find ten dollars to aid in the defense of

Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS and associates.

Yours truly,

Christine Silva

The Temple

EAST 105TH STREET AT ANSEL ROAD

Cleveland 6, Ohio

TELEPHONE: SWEETBRIAR 1-7755

EARL S. STONE
ASSISTANT RABBI

ABBA HILLEL SILVER
RABBI

LEO S. BAMBERGER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 26, 1951

Mrs. Alicia B. Crawford, Secretary
W.E.B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

My dear Mrs. Crawford:

I am replying to Dr. Frazier's letter of January 24th. I shall be pleased to serve as an Honorary Chairman of the testimonial dinner being tendered Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on the occasion of his 83rd birthday.

With best wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

25-15-39

On file

The Temple

EAST 105TH STREET AT ANSEL ROAD

Cleveland 6, Ohio

TELEPHONE: SWEETBRIAR 1-7755

EARL S. STONE
ASSISTANT RABBI

ABBA HILLEL SILVER
RABBI

LEO S. BAMBERGER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 5, 1951

23-31-11

Mrs. Alicia B. Crawford
DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. Crawford:

Will you please reserve a room for Rabbi Silver at the Essex House for February 23rd in connection with the testimonial dinner for Dr. DuBois. Dr. Silver will arrive early in the afternoon and will leave the following morning.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Rice

Secretary to
ABBA HILLEL SILVER

February 7, 1951

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

As Dr. E. Franklin Frazier is in Washington and only comes in on the week end he has asked me to write extending to you our wholehearted thanks for accepting to speak at the Testimonial Dinner on February 23.

I am enclosing the invitation which will indicate the other speakers and officers, and I also want to thank you for accepting as Honorary Chairman. Since the printing of the invitation we have received many more responses as sponsors including Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, and Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of Lincoln University.

We have reserved the room for you at the Essex House. And may I again express our deep appreciation for your cooperation in changing your previous arrangements so that you can be with us. I am confident that we will all feel amply rewarded for our efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Alicia B. Crawford
Executive Secretary

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
... Radiogram

(155)

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA052 DL PD=CLEVELAND OHIO 15 1132A= 1951 FEB 15 AM 11 57

:DR E FRANKLIN FRAZIER=

:DUBOIS TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE 7 WEST 125 ST=

IN VIEW OF THE UNEXPECTED AND EMBARRASSING DEVELOPMENTS I REGRET THAT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR ME TO ADDRESS THE DUBOIS TESTIMONIAL DINNER ON FEB 23 SHOULD YOU DECIDE TO POSTPONE THE MEETING UNTIL THE SITUATIONS IS CLARIFIED I SHALL BE VERY PLEASED TO ADDRESS IT THEN

KINDEST REGARDS=

:ABBA HILLA SILVER=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

24-35-6

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

1951 FEB 21 PM 1 29

=(18)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA207 DL PD=CLEVELAND OHIO 21 1047A:

=DR E FAZIER=

:HOWARD UNIVERSITY=

THE NEW YORK PAPERS HAVE CARRIED ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MY PARTICIPATION IN THE TESTIMONIAL PROGRAM AND I HAVE BEEN HEARING FROM QUITE A NUMBER OF SOURCES STOP WOULD APPRECIATE IF PRIOR TO FRIDAY YOU MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT OF MY WITH DRAWAL AND THE REASONS FOR IT KINDEST REGARDS=

:ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

2007 Pacific Ave
San Francisco 9

Feb. 26 '51

$1 cash

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed $1.00 to the Defense Fund for Dr Du Bois and the other 3 defendants. I am happy to read that Rabbi Silver is the principal speaker at Dr. Du Bois' ~~dinner~~ birthday celebration, and is strong and prominent in the fight for peace. I am from Cleveland and a former member of Rabbi Silver's congregation. I have always admired him, but never before as I do now.

Yours sincerely
Betty Silverman

25-13-14

Haifa, Feb. 23. 51.

X

My dear Dr. du Bois.

Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your 83rd birthday.

Your courageous fight a piece has won you many friends in the world. Long after those who indicted you will pass, your name and the inperations that it spells will live on in the future generations

A life like yours is worth while living, and a fight for Peace is worth fighting

Long live the idea that the World can live in Peace + must live in Peace. if Humanity should survive.

Best wishes

Simcha

24-37-58

דואר אויר

50

ישראל

אגרת אויר

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

c/o Civil Rights Congress

23 W. 26th St.

New York. N.Y.

U.S.A.

PAR AVION דואר אויר

קפל שלישי

כי יגשם משהו בְּפָנִים האגרת — תשולח זו בדואר רגיל.

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

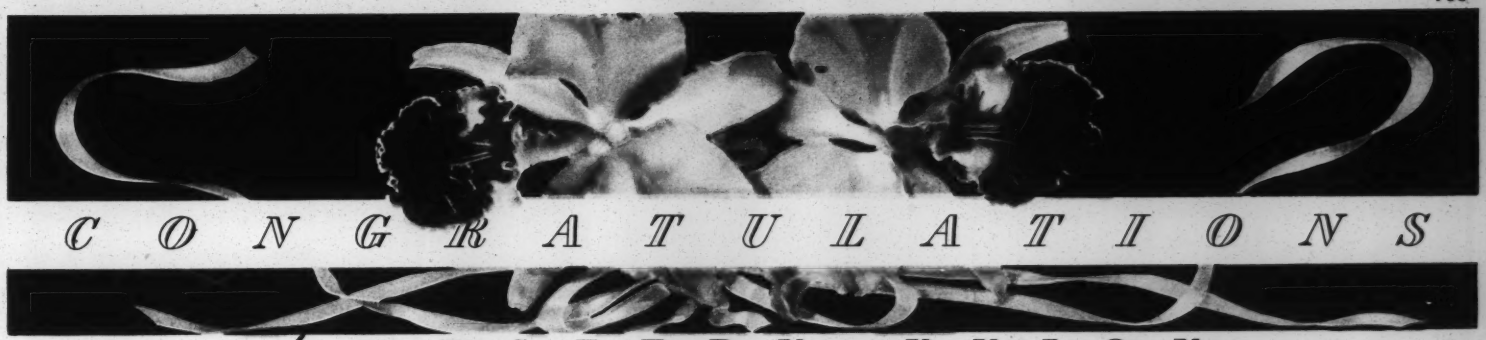
Signature Mrs Andrew W Simkins

REMARKS:

Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins
2025 Marion Street
Columbia 2, South Carolina

5 cc
Ans Cont

25-19-20



by WESTERN UNION

C33CC 2F NL PD

BOSTON MASS NOV 20 1951

DR W E B DUBOIS

B 31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NY

CONGRATULATIONS AND WISHING YOU AND MRS DUBOIS ALL THATS GOOD AND BEST

DR AND MRS ROBERT A SIMMONS

24-36-101

April 11, 1951

Mrs. Dorothy Cole
113 West Elm Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Cole:

I enclose a memorandum which I have sent to several of the active people in Chicago.

Knowing of your interest in the indictment of some of us who work for peace, I have taken the liberty of appointing you the person to take care of arranging a meeting for Mr. Elkin. It is not necessary that the people present need be leaders of organizations, but they should be people active in the peace movement who should know just what the situation is on the case and what steps can be, and need be taken.

Thanks a lot for taking care of this. Mr. Elkin will call you Sunday morning.

Sincerely yours,

Abbott Simon

encl.
dpowa

[Enc.]

April 11, 1951

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dorothy Cole, Yolanda Hall, Henry Noyes
John Rossen, William Miller, Dorothy Hayes, Rev. Massie Kennard

FROM: Abbott Simon

25-6-12

Next Sunday and Monday, April 15 and 16, Mr. Kyrle Elkin, Treasurer of the former Peace Information Center, will be in Chicago to attend the meeting of the National Committee of the Progressive Party. He has been invited to this meeting in order to discuss with the leading members of the Progressive Party their participation in the defense of Dr. Du Bois, Mrs. Moos, Miss Soloff, Mr. Elkin and myself who were indicted for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

I am sure you will agree that the future of the peace movement in this country is dependent on our ability to negate the government's attempt to label peace as "alien."

8 Mr. Elkin would like to meet with you to discuss just how you and your organizations can participate in this campaign. I have asked Dorothy Cole to arrange a meeting of all of you, and any other people you feel should be part of such a discussion. Mr. Elkin will contact Mrs. Cole Sunday morning when he arrives in Chicago and will fit his schedule to whatever arrangements you make.

I know I don't have to impress upon you the urgency of this matter and we are all sure you want to do all you can.

dpowa

[redacted]

[redacted]

October 27, 1951

Lady Kathleen Simon
84 Marsham Court
Westminster, London, S.W.I.
England

My dear Lady Simon:

I happened to see your name in the papers the other day which told me that you are still active.

I am therefore venturing to send you some data concerning my indictment. I do not expect you to take any action, but remembering our pleasant association in years past, I should like to have you know the facts of this case.

With deep respect,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-8-17

Dec. 13, 1951.

35-B-13

Mr. Henry A. Singer
c/o Journal of Educational Sociology
32 Washington Place
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Singer:

In the article on the Waldorf-Astoria Peace Conference which you published in the Journal of Educational Sociology in January, 1950, you indicated that the study which you were making was not finished.

May I ask if it has been finished since, and, if so, how I may obtain a copy?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:LH

W.E.B. DuBois

AUdubon 3-9327 — Cabaret
9348 — Lounge & Bar

Dining - Dancing
Three Shows Nightly
10:30 - 12:30 - 2:30

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at 135th Street
New York 30, N. Y.

Special Rates and Attention for **Cabaret Parties Clubs & Banquets In Our Beautiful Dining Room**

24-35-37

February 24, 1951

W.E.B. Du Bois Testimonial Sponsoring Comm.
7 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Friends:

As per your request, please find an itemized account of your expenses for the Testimonial dinner.

642 Chicken Dinners	$1123.50
Gratuities	100.00
House Expense Incurred	250.00
Linen	10.00
45 Tables	61.25
250 Chairs	25.00
200 Extra Chairs requested 2/22/51	20.00
Extra Silver	38.50
Extra Waiters	60.00
	$1688.25
Bar and Food Checks	1.30
Each check listed separately	.70
	5.50
	1.70
	1.80
	18.06
	9.60
	$1726.91
Deposit Paid	500.00
Balance due	$1226.91

We assure you of our pleasure in serving you and sincerely thank you for your patronage.

Very truly yours,
Smalls' Paradise of NYC, Inc.

Per Edwin A. Smalls
Edwin A. Smalls

Paid In Full
Feb. 24, 1951
Edwin A. Smalls per McP.

EAS:mbs

ck # 28

1320 Randolph Ave.,
St Paul. 4.
Oct. 22 - 1951.

Dear Miss Citron.

Enclosed find check for $100 for the Dan Rice defense fund.

I have also a statement dated Aug. 16 th. for $15.00 for material, Please pay that bill also with this check.

25-20-64

I have been doing all possible to help, I am sure that you will receive befor long other checks from this locality.

Please keep me informed as to the progress of the trial.

Sincerely.

Harriet Bell Smith.

November 29, 1951

Mrs. Hattie Bill Smith
102 Rondo St.
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Mrs. Smith:

Shirley and I want to thank you even at this late date for all that you did for our defense, and especially for the co-operation of your husband. We know what it must have cost you in work and annoyance, and this makes it all the more valuable to us.

I have heard that the F.B.I. annoyed your husband. If anything more comes of this please let me know.

Shirley joins me in love.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Dubois

Du Bois:rk

25-21-9

Feb. 15 1951. $7.50 Pol

DR. HERBERT N. SMITH
MOUNTAIN VIEW, N. J.

W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
7 W. 125th St N.Y. 27 N.Y.

24-37-41

Dear friends,
When I first received your notice of Testimonial Dinner I felt I couldn't come. But as I thot of the life-long efforts of Dr DuBois fighting for human rights - fighting for what Jefferson & Paine themselves fought for - and for us - I felt I owed this little effort on my part to help indicate to this fine man my appreciations. But when I learned he was indicted by Uncle Sam I knew I was going if only as a protest against such damned nonsense - or rather stupidity.

Thank you for your courtesy, and may Dr. DuBois live another 20 years and with all his powers to do the things he plans.

Sincerely yours,
Herbert N. Smith

MEMO FROM
JESSICA SMITH

25-0-37

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

I thought you might like to see the price from Ralph Parker —

Jessica Smith

25-B-38

November 27, 1951

Miss Jessica Smith
New World Review
14 E. 32nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Jessica Smith:

Thank you so much for the clipping. It was extremely interesting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature Kenneth M. Smith

1608 W. Pikes Peak

Colorado Springs, Colo

REMARKS:

25-19-9

WELLESLEY COLLEGE,
WELLESLEY 81, MASSACHUSETTS

February 12, 1951

DEPARTMENT OF BIBLICAL HISTORY

Mr. E. Franklin Frazier
W.E.B. Du Bois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Frazier:

I had felt myself honored that my name was included in the list of sponsors for the dinner in honor of MR. Du Bois.

Yesterday I heard him speak at the Community Church in Boston. After listening to his balanced and irenic yet frank answers to the long series of questions that followed his address, I am more than ever convinced that he is one of the few great liberals of our day.

To call such a man an agent of a foreign power is both absurd and tragic.

I am very sorry that I can not be present at the dinner in New York; I should like to join personally in the tribute which will be expressed there.

Very sincerely yours,

Louise Pettibone Smith

25-18-33

ars

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature Louise Pettibone Smith
Wellesley College
Wellesley, Mass

REMARKS:

Readiness to equate disagreement with disloyalty is one of the gravest threats to the freedom of thought and speech essential to democracy. When this equation leads to the charging of a man like Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois as "the agent of a foreign power" absurdity is added to injustice. All Americans of what ever political persuasion should support the efforts made in his behalf.

Louise Pettibone Smith

25-18-119

From J.C. Snider PO Box 264 Fallbrook, Calif.

Please See that W, E, B. Du Bois
gets this message, for his defense, and for his followers for
Peace, and this defense, there is time for all who are for Peace
to get together by these good works only for Peace without war,

from

[Social Service Volunteers ...]

Evelyn Hymen

April 23 1951

Dr. Wm E. Du Bois
23 West 26th St.
NYC NY.

24-44-28

My dear Dr Du Bois

Our organization, the Social Service Volunteers for Peace came into being to create a means of expression for the peace sentiment that exists in the social service field.

We are holding a peace meeting in Atlantic City at the time of the National Conference of Social Work - that is on Monday, May 14, 4 to 6 PM. at the Hotel Morton.

Miss Helen U Phillips, a prominent social worker and Professor at the Penna. School of Social Work will chair the meeting.

We are writing to invite you to be the principal speaker to address the group (anticipated 500-800 people)

on a program for peace. We plan to have in addetion one speaker from the social work field who will address himself to the maintenance of social services in this period and specifically project a program for social workers.

Since many leaders in the social work field have allied themselves with the concentration on war, and social services are penultaally being seriously hampered, this meeting assumes great importance. Several thousand people from every part of the country attend the conference and it recieves national publicity. It is in response to the much expressed need of the rank and file that we consider not only this meeting urgent but the necessity of having a man of your prestige partecipate.

I have been informed by Mr Abbott Simon that there is

a possibility, you will have to be present in court on May 14, but that you will know whether this is so by this Friday. May I ask that you communicate with me by wire as soon as you are able?

For what your presence and message will mean to the hundreds who will gather to hear you, may I again express our hope that you will accept. Our committee will of course pay all of your expenses.

Sincerely,

Evelyn C. Hyman
224 Fullerton St.
Apt. C-1 NYC 14
(for the committee)

24-4-29

May 18, 1951

Miss Evelyn C. Hyman
224 Sullivan Street, Apt. C-1
New York 12, New York

My dear Madam:

I am very much ashamed not to have answered your letter of April 23, before this, but we were so upset and harassed by the prospect of being compelled to get ready for trial May 14, that I did not answer the letter at the time and it has been overlooked since.

I am very sorry indeed that I was not able to serve you, but notice of the postponement of our trial did not reach us until the very last moment; so that I would not have been able to prepare even though I had known.

I hope to serve you at some future time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-44-30

Socialist Workers Party

116 University Place • New York 3, N. Y. • ALgonquin 4-9330

JAMES P. CANNON
National Secretary

FARRELL DOBBS
National Chairman

October 17, 1951

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
409 Edgecomb Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As your Socialist Workers Party opponent for U.S.Senator from New York in last year's election campaign, I wish to inform you that my party, despite its political differences with you, is unalterably opposed to the government's persecution of you and your associates in the now defunct Peace Information Center of New York, and supports your right to express your opinions on world and domestic problems freely and without fear of intimidation and repression.

The government's attack on you and your associates for failure to register as "foreign agents" is a frameup, a blow against democratic liberties, and an attempt to silence everyone who is opposed to the war in preparation.

That is why we have protested your persecution, and call upon the labor, liberal and Negro movements to rally to your support by demanding the cancellation of the indictment and the trial, now set for November 1.

We have not forgotten that during World War II, you came to the defense of the rights of 18 members of the Socialist Workers Party and Minneapolis Teamsters Local 544-CIO when they were indicted and convicted under the Smith Act, although you did not agree with their program of socialist opposition to the war.

It would truly be disgraceful, after this display on your part of a principled attitude toward civil liberties and after your long service in the struggle for Negro equality, if labor, liberal and Negro leaders are permitted to use their political differences with you as a pretext to avoid defense of your civil

25-8-13

liberties. We promise you that we will do our utmost to inform the public of the real issues in your case, and to mobilize support in your behalf.

Sincerely,

Joseph Hansen

JH:ra

Joseph Hansen

25-8-14

December 28, 1951.

Mr. Joseph Hansen Socialist Workers Party
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hansen:

Will you permit me at this late date to answer your letter of October 17.

I appreciate your sympathy and help.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:LH

W.E.B. DuBois

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS, INC.

THIRTY-SIX UNIVERSITY PLACE
PRINCETON, N. J.

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ALLAN NEVINS
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JEANNETTE MIRSKY
ALLAN NEVINS

25-8-44

November 15, 1951

OUR NEW MAGAZINE—A PROGRESS REPORT

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY:

This past year has brought us to the final stage in our magazine project.

Active research has been conducted during the last ten months under the direction of Richardson Wood, formerly managing editor of *Fortune,* with the able staff work of Courtland Canby and Nancy Gross. As a result we have had prepared for approach to donors of the necessary capital a prospectus of HISTORY, a periodical in book form.

HISTORY is to be published six times a year under the auspices of the Society, and will be sold at $10 a year through the mails and at $2 a copy in bookstores, where subscriptions will be taken. There will be a special rate to Fellows of the Society.

Our prospectus has been very carefully prepared. It shows the main aim of our popular periodical project; the names of all those volunteers who supported our early work; the names of the 66 Americans prominent in public affairs and in publishing who contributed toward expenses of a period of research into all aspects of the publication project; preliminary tests outlining proposed contents, and results showing a wide public interest in historical articles, with emphasis on those dealing with the social sciences; an analysis of the type of audience to be expected; estimates of receipts and expenditures showing operating possibilities at various circulation levels; estimated budgets, which were verified by the firm of Ernst & Ernst, independent public accountants New York City. Other aspects were taken care of by the Society's legal counsel, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison of New York City.

Regarding the suggested publishing plan and proposed contents, about 100 prominent historians and writers, many of them members of the Society, were asked for their opinion. Approval of both was general.

Enthusiastic endorsement of HISTORY was given in letters and statements from Harry Scherman, president of the Book-of-the-Month Club, M. Lincoln Schuster, president of Simon & Schuster, Francis DeWitt Pratt, circulation director for Life Magazine, and Douglas M. Black, president of Doubleday & Co.

A dummy of an initial issue of HISTORY will be shown to the members present at the Annual Meeting. It is printed in a new type never before used. Its format was designed by Carl P. Rollins, former printer to Yale University. The officers expect that it will be unanimously approved by the Council of the Society. We look for a large attendance. Please come!

Faithfully yours,

RUDOLF A. CLEMEN,
Executive Vice President

[Enc.]

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS, INC.

THIRTY-SIX UNIVERSITY PLACE
PRINCETON, N. J.

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ALLAN NEVINS
Vice-President
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ALBERT B. COREY

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CARL CARMER
MARGARET K. LEECH
JEANNETTE MIRSKY
ALLAN NEVINS

25-B-43

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY:

The Annual Meeting of the Members of THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS, INC., will be held on Wednesday, December 5, 1951, at 3:00 P.M., in the auditorium of the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City (8th Avenue Subway to American Natural History Museum station—walk south to 77th Street), for the following purposes:

1. To elect two councilors of the Society;

2. To consider and act upon the report of the Executive Committee of the Society and the Director of the Magazine Project upon the actions of the Society directed toward the publication by the Society of a periodical in book form, to be entitled "History" and to appear six times each year at an annual subscription price of $10.00;

3. To authorize the Council (a) to raise such amount of capital funds as may be necessary for actual publication of such periodical, and (b) to begin such publication; and

4. To transact such other and further business as may come before the meeting.

If you cannot attend the meeting, please sign and mail at once, for time is short, the enclosed postcard which is your proxy. You will thus greatly help your officers and councilors.

Faithfully yours,

RUDOLF A. CLEMEN
Executive Vice-President

P.S. Your dues for 1952 in the amount of three dollars, addressed to Rudolf A. Clemen, Treasurer, Edgerstoune Road, Princeton, N.J., will be gratefully received.

[Enc.]

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS, INC.

THIRTY-SIX UNIVERSITY PLACE
PRINCETON, N. J.

OFFICERS

President
ALLAN NEVINS
Vice-President
DOUGLAS S. FREEMAN
Executive Vice-President and Treasurer
RUDOLF A. CLEMEN
Secretary
ALBERT B. COREY
Assistant Secretary
COURTLANDT CANBY

COUNCILORS
FREDERICK L. ALLEN
RALPH H. GABRIEL
HENRY S. CANBY
CARL CARMER
RUDOLF A. CLEMEN
MARGARET K. LEECH
JEANNETTE MIRSKY
ALLAN NEVINS

35-8-42

NOTICE OF DUES NOW DUE; AND REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING

TO FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY:

Your dues in the amount of *three dollars* are now due, payable to the Treasurer, Rudolf A. Clemen, 36 University Place. W.E.B. Du Bois

At the annual meeting on December 5, 1951, the Council and the membership approved, unanimously in both cases, the progress made in promoting our new magazine—HISTORY. All those present were impressed with the distinguished appearance of the specimen pages and cover of the new magazine.

Only a small number of this "dummy" issue, in which was bound a prospectus containing the results—in facts and figures—of our 1951 research program, have been printed. They are being used by your executive committee, Messrs. Nevins, Canby and Clemen in soliciting a small number of men and women of means to contribute the substantial capital needed to launch the actual publication. Initial interviews with prospective contributors, for example, Mr. Marshall Field, are most encouraging.

DON'T FORGET TO MAIL IN YOUR CHECK FOR DUES! EVERY DOLLAR HELPS.

Sincerely,

RUDOLF A. CLEMEN,
Executive Vice-President

[1951]

Dear People -

I'm interested in getting the facts in the case of Dr. Du Bois, saw Mr. Kahn's letter in the Guardian, & so am writing to you for them.

I am a student at the University of California. Just week Mrs. Patterson was here & was able to meet with a few student to tell us about her husband's case. As a result of her visit, we formed into a comm. to get information about the case on campus & do what we could in general.

Some of us wanted to extend the functions of the committee to include Dr. Du Bois' case, but the others knew nothing about it, & I agree with them that you can't (& shouldn't) work in

35-20-4

a case you know nothing about.

So I am asking for the facts. The sooner you reply, the better for both of us, since the school semester is almost over, & I should like to see us do something before we leave Berkeley.

Many thanks—

Hilary Solomon,
2206 Haste St.,
[redacted]
Berkeley 4,
California

Ans.

DR. J. A. SOMERVILLE
DENTIST
2038 SOUTH WESTERN AVE.
LOS ANGELES 7, CALIF.

Feb 5 - 1951

Dr W E B DuBois
New York

My dear Dr DuBois.

Congratulations, No! I do not think you are crazy. Were I in your position I think I would do the same. I cannot imagine myself living alone after all these years. The only thing that would deter me would be my diminishing energy and confidence in myself as I approach the line marked three score and ten. I am sorry that we cannot attend the testimonial dinner given in honor of your 83rd birthday but you have our best wishes.

Why dont you and Mrs DuBois (to be) make plans to spend a while with us in California?

What do you think. Sister Bethune and the Trustees of Bethune Cookman College are conferring the honorary degree L.H.D on me March 11. (better than nothing at all).

Let us hear from you.

Yrs Sincerely
John A. Vader. Somerville

E-44-02

[Somerville]

May 28, 1951

Dear Dr. John and Vada:

My wife and I are scheduled to make several addresses in Los Angles on June 20-26 or thereabouts for the Progressive Party.

I write to relieve you of any embarassment. As an indicted criminal, it would be am imposition on my friends to ask or expect hospitality. No matter what their attitude may be, they could not escape some smearing if they are too closely associated with me.

I have therefore asked those who are arranging this trip to make arrangments for us without bothering you. I know how sincere you were in inviting us to visit you but I think circumstances are so unusual just now that we would better wait for some more propitious time.

I am sure you will understand my attitude and know how I still value your friendship and my long association with you.

Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-39-12

W. E. B. DuBOIS
409 EDGECOMBE AVENUE
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

May 28, 1951

Dear Dr. Johnand Vada:

My wife and I are scheduled to make several addresses in Los Angeles on June 20 -26 or thereabouts, for the Progressive Party. I write to relieve you of any embarassment. As an indicted criminal, it would be an imposition on my friends to ask or expect hospitality. No matter what their attitude may be, they could not escape some smearing if they are too closely associated with me. I have therefor asked those who are arranging this trip to make arrangements for us without bothering you. I am sure you will understand my attitude and know how I still value your friendship and my long association with you. Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards.

Yours sincerely,

24-44-9

I know how nice you are but I think it is best for us just now that we would better wait for a more propitious time.

Dr. took carbon home 5/28/51

2014 Virginia Road

DR. J. A. SOMERVILLE
DENTIST
~~2939 SOUTH WESTERN AVE.~~
LOS ANGELES 18 CALIF.

My dear Dr DuBois I was with a great deal of sadness that I read the contents of your letter. It is very tragic that one who has done so much for humanity and who for over half a century has labored incessantly helping America to find her soul. I say it is tragic that you should be subjected to the ordeal that is imposed upon you. Knowing you as well as I do no one can convince me that you would knowingly commit any subversive act against the government of the United States and there are thousands of your friends who hold the same opinion. In these hectic days of smear and hysteria when liberal thinkers especially those who are interested in the cause of minorities particularly the negro are branded as subversive. no one is safe from suspicion. My political ideology and connections for the past forty eight years have always in every sense been true to American ideals and yet that did not spare me from the inquisition. I was interrogated about things that I said and things that I did not say before I was found trustworthy to hold public office. We are confident that you will be exonerated of the charges. We sold the big house on Harvard Blvd and are now living at 2014 Virginia Road. The house is smaller but we like it very much. We will see you and your wife when you get to Los Angeles. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States nor in any of the amendments thereto that prohibits me from inviting a life long friend and his wife to dinner. The table will be set for you.

Mrs Somerville joins me in best regards to Mrs DuBois.

Yrs Very Sincerely
J A Somerville

24-44-6

June 8, 1951

Dr. J. A. Somerville
2014 Virginia Road
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dr. Somerville:

Answering your letter (undated) to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that he and Mrs. Du Bois are , as you know, on a lecture tour in the West.

They expect to be in Los Angeles from the 17th through the 22. I regret that I cannot give you their address as I do not know myself.

He is expected to return to his office on or about July 1, at which time I shall bring your kind letter to his attention.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

24-44-7

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN BRANCH POST OFFICE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

December 13, 1951

DEAN OF STUDENT'S OFFICE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I merely wish to join with the thousands of others who must have written you about your victory in the recent court case.

Again you have demonstrated that scholars who live up to their basic purposes are always willing to risk all their physical freedom in the fight for human rights.

We still remember, with great joy, your last visit to Southern University.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for your continued success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Martin L. Harvey
Dean of Students

MLH/m

25-2-5

[Southern University]

December 19, 1951.

Mr. Martin L. Harvey
Southern University
Southern Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Harvey:

Thank you for your letter of December 13, which is as pleasing as it is surprising.

Of all the Negro colleges in the United States, I have heard from the officials or students of only two. You are the third.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

25-2-6

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1220

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
...ble Night Letter
...ilogram

1391

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA014 LONG 84 PD INTL=ZL MOSCOU VIA WUCABLES 21=

LT WEB DU BOIS=TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE 1[illegible] FEB 21 AM 9 47

53 WEST 125 ST NYK=

DEAR MISTER DU BOIS IN MY NAME AND IN NAME OF SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE WE WHOLEHEARTEDLY CONGRATULATE YOU UPON YOUR 83 BIRTHDAY STOP WE GREET YOU AS AN ARDENT AND FIRM FIGHTER FOR PEACE IN ALL COUNTRIES STOP WISH YOU HEALTH SUCCESS IN YOUR NOBLE FIGHT FOR STRENGTHENING OF TIES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN AMERICAN AND SOVIET PEOPLES FOR STRENGTHENING OF PEACE THROUGHOUT WHOLE WORLD ~~STOP~~ CHAIRMAN OF SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE=

NIKOLAI TIKHONOV=

25-18-52

Moscow

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
FOUNDED BY JOHN MERRICK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

C. C. SPAULDING,
PRESIDENT

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

January 30, 1951

Dr E Franklyn Frazier
W E B DuBois Testimonial
Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Dr Frazier:

I wish I could comply with your request and serve as a member of the Sponsoring Committee for the Dr W E B DuBois Testimonial Dinner to be held on February 23, but unfortunately I am unable to do so. It so happens that I have a previous engagement on that date.

I regret indeed that I cannot be present to help honor Dr DuBois and his splendid career.

With all good wishes for success in this undertaking,

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Spaulding

ccs eb

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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B7CC 4B INTL PD

N LONDON VIA MACKAY RADIO 17 5 1015

LT W E B DUBOIS

31 GRACECOURT BROOKLYNNEWYORK

MUCH SYMPATHY KIND REMEMBERANCES OF CONGRESS 1911

N SPILLER

817A NOV 5 1951

24-36-89

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

January 19th, 1951.

Mrs. Alice D. Crawford,
762 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Crawford:-

I am today in receipt of a letter from Dr. Frazier inviting me to serve as Honorary Chairman of a Sponsoring Committee on the occasion of a dinner to be tendered to Dr. DuBois on his 83rd birthday, and requesting me to address my reply directly to you.

I quite agree with Dr. Frazier that Dr. DuBois in the past has made contributions of inestimable value both as a scholar and as a champion of freedom and that he is a great man. The position he has taken in the past few years however, differs so radically from my own on fundamental political issues that I must regretfully decline to accept the invitation.

Very truly yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

CC: Dr. E. Franklin Frazier

24-34-1

Shirley Graham

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

February 9th, 1951.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
409 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York 32, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

Thanks for your kind invitation. I have already expressed my congratulations to Shirley and we hope to do so to you personally on the 27th.

In the meanwhile, I am

Very sincerely,

Arthur B. Spingarn

25-15-11

File Shirley Graham

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

May 23rd, 1951.

Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois,
409 Edgecomb Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Shirley:

Marquis James is contemplating writing a book on Booker T. Washington and his Times and he is very anxious to have a talk with Dr. DuBois. Mr. James, as you doubtless know, is a distinguished biographer who has been awarded two Pulitzer awards, one for his Life of Sam Houston and the other for his Life of Andrew Jackson, and I believe that his contemplated work will become the definitive life of Washington. I may add that James has sympathized with Dr. DuBois' views as far back as the Niagara Movement days and I am certain that the contemplated book will be no mere eulogy of Washington, but an objective and analytical study of the man, his environment and his times.

I think it important for James to see Dr. DuBois not only for his information, but so that the historical facts concerning Dr. DuBois' viewpoint will be correctly set forth.

Mr. James of course, will be pleased to call at any place and at any time convenient to Dr. DuBois and I suggest that if he is willing to grant the interview that you communicate directly with Mr. James at his residence, 220 Styvestant Avenue, Rye, New York.

With cordial greetings to both of you I am, as always,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

24-44-4

1136 Green St
San Francisco, Cal
Feb 20, 1957

Dear Dr Dubois

Greetings on your Birthday.
Many happy returns.
We are inspired by your splendid
courageous fight for peace.

Just the indictment by the Grand Jury
is an insolent confession of fear
of the effectiveness of your great work.
May this work continue for
many more years.

Yours Truly
Mr + Mrs Walter J Stack

1951 NOV 21 PM 2 11

CLASS OF SERVICE

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NY 295

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(39)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

1951 NOV 21 PM 1 50

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

,NB142 22 INTL VIA SD (MOVED FM 80 E 11ST)=ZP UNO PARIS

VIA WU 21 458P=

DR E W B DUBOIS=AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

23 WEST 26 ST=

:WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS YOUR BRAVE FIGHT AND HISTORIC VICTORY=

:JOSEPH STAROBIN=

24-36-84

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

ALFRED K. STERN • 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

June 18, 1951

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith is $1.00 to cover 25 copies of "Agents of Peace".

Kindly send to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred K. Stern

AKS:rh
enc.

Natl Comm. to Defend Dr. DuBois
16 W. 29 St.
New York, NY

[Stern]

ALFRED K. STERN • 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

25-B-33

November 2, 1951

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I tried to reach you by 'phone today, but was unsuccessful. The name of Mr. Stern's dentist is:

Dr. Manuel M. Gottlieb
2 East 54 Street
New York City

and I made the appointment for 4:30 on Monday afternoon, November 5th.

Yours sincerely,

R. Hirshfield

Secretary

rh

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

[STERN?]

24-47-12

Dear Alice:-

Sympathetic expressions are such futile things, but I do want you to know that there are people who admire you and applaud what you have done in this never ending battle of freedom for civil rights. You are in the category of those who are "the salt of the earth".

Sincere"
Agnes

25-9-36

attached is the letter which has been sent to all trade uniomists who have endorsed the dinner to honor Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.

Irving Stern

[STERN]

725

Thanksgiving Greeting by WESTERN UNION

24-36-99

NA295 GTG PD=CHICAGO ILL 22 240P=

DR & MRS W E B DU BOIS=

31 GRACE CT=

=CONGRATULATIONS. JUST HEARD GOOD NEWS IN DENVER. WILL BE HOME TOMORROW SEE YOU BOTH SOON WARM GREETINGS=

MARTHA AND ALFRED=

1828 W. Flora,
Stockton, Calif.
October 17, 1951.

Committee to defend Dr. Dubois and associates,
16-18 W. 29th St.,
New York 1, N.Y.

Friends:

Enclosed check for $13.50 is the result of a real labor of love - I gathered walnuts from my garden and three friends spent an afternoon with me cracking the nuts which we sold for $8. The balance was a contribution from a local admirer of Dr. Dubois and his work.

Thank you for the supply of your pamphlet "Is Peace a crime?" - if you happen to have any to spare I can use still more copies.

Yours sincerely
Sybil Slicht

42-IE-8

Above to Yours
Is Peace a crime
to try him

1828 W. Flora
Stockton, Calif.
October 23, 1951.

AliceCitross,
Nat. Comm. to defend Dr. Du Bois and Assoc.
Room 1224,
16 W. 29th St.,
New York, 1, n.y.

Dear Alice Citross:

Thank you for your note and the brochures received today, but like Oliver Twist I'm still asking for more - and as fast as you can get them here, please. I'd specially like some more of the reprints of Langstone Hughes piece in the Chicago Defender - at least 50, more if you can spare them.

24-42-67

I attended the service of the Greater Faith Baptist Church (colored) yesterday and discovered from the minister, a Mr. Williams, that he had not received any information about the trial or even the resolution passed by the NAACP. He was very interested and concerned, distributed all the "Is Peace a Crime" brochures I had left and asked me if I would address some of the leading members of the Greater Faith Baptist Church who are coming to Stockton next week for a 5-day convention. There will be several hundredd Negro delegates from all over the state and Mr. Williams asked me if it would be possible to obtain a supply of the brochures (and I personally would also like Langstone Hughes article to get as wide a circulation as possible - he has not seen it yet) so that each of the delegates could be given a copy - or do you think that as the trial opens on Nov. 1, that by that time it will be too late for their protests to be effective?

Sincerely yours

Sybil Stickel

July 9, 1951

Mr. I. F. Stone
c/o DAILY COMPASS
164 Duane Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Stone:

Shirley Graham, my wife, and I wish to congratulate you on your recent columns in the COMPASS.

It seems to us to exhibit a wide grasp of the facts and fine courage in express ing them . We hope your work will go on.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-4-9

THE DAILY COMPASS

164 DUANE STREET • NEW YORK 13, N. Y. • WORTH 4-5400

July 24, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to thank you and Shirley Graham very much for your very kind note.

I do hope I will have the pleasure of seeing you both again one of these days soon.

Sincerely yours,

I. F. Stone

IFS:MW

24-44-44

April 25, 1951

35-19-37

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature F. W. Stover.

REMARKS: ans.

i

STUDENT LABOUR FEDERATION

of England

Telephone:
SHEPHERDS BUSH 2524

174 UXBRIDGE ROAD,
W.12

KW/JM

6th November 1951

National Committee to Defend Dr.Du Bois,& Associates,
Peace Information Centre,
16-18 West 29th Street,
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Friends,

This is to let you know that we have protested to the American Ambassador in London and asked him to forward our protest to the appropriate quarters in your country concerning the shameful treatment which is being meted out to Dr.Du Bois and his associates.

You may rest assured that our organisation, together with the affiliated Societies, and its whole membership, will do its best to assist the campaign in this country.

Yours sincerely,

K. Watkins,
SECRETARY.

25-17-29

[Students for Democratic Action]

Brandeis

JOAN E. HAMERMAN
CASTLE HALL BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

Oct 4, 1951

Dear Mr DuBois,

Reverend Donald Lothrop of the Community Church in Boston has just informed us that you will occupy the pulpit on Sunday November 11.

On behalf of the Brandeis University Chapter of Students for Democratic Action, I should like to invite you to school for luncheon and an afternoon discussion.

Since a large contingent of Brandeis students usually attends the Sunday service we shall probably want to continue discussion of the topic you select.

Last year a number of us heard your speech at the Church and were quite enthusiastic. At that time we thought of inviting you to school, but it was too late. This year I hope we are early enough and that your schedule isn't too heavy that day. If you are going to be in Boston for a few days perhaps another night would be more satisfactory.

We shall also be able to provide transportation from Boston to Brandeis, and back into town.

I do hope these arrangements are satisfactory, and that we shall have the honor of having you speak at Brandeis.

Sincerely yours,
Joan Hamerman
Co-Chairman of SDA

24-46-31

23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

October 11, 1951

Miss Joan Hamerman
Castle Hall
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

My dear Miss Hamerman:

First of all, it is not certain that I can keep my engagement with Mr. Lothrop at Community Church Center. My trial is set for November First and I do not know how long it will last. I am going to let him know as soon as possible. If and when I do speak at Community Church, I cannot undertake a second engagement on the same day but I could speak to the students the following day. Although, in that case I would have to charge expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:MJ

W.E.B. Du Bois

Brandeis

JOAN E. HAMERMAN
CASTLE HALL BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

Oct 24, 1951

24-46-30

Dear Mr Du Bois,

We shall be very honored to have you speak at Brandeis on Monday, Nov 12 at 8:30 P.M, provided your trial won't interfere with the education of young America.

We shall be able to provide transportation from Boston to Brandeis, and back to Boston on Monday, or if you'd like to spend the night at Brandeis our facilities are at your disposal. We should also like to have you come out early Monday evening so that you might have dined with a group of students. I hope these arrangements are satisfactory to you, and if the trial intervenes please let us know.

Thank you,
Joan Hamerman

October 31, 1951

Miss Joan E. Hamerman
Castle Hall, Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Hamerman:

I must break my promise to speak to the Brandeis students. I am going to speak at the Community Church, but I arrive Saturday night and must leave Sunday afternoon as I shall be at the time on trial in Washington.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-39-130

February 28, 1951

My dear Dr. DuBois

A few friends and I had wanted to attend the testimonial dinner given in your honor, but we were unable to obtain reservations.

We should like to contribute the price of the dinners to the defense of the indicted officials of the Peace Center. We believe along with you that peace is the most vital issue facing the people of the world today. We take pride in knowing that a man of your stature and clarity is on our side.

Although we were among those who sang "Happy Birthday" to you at the Golden Gate Ballroom, we would like once more to extend birthday greetings and wishes for a future in a free and peaceful world.

Yours sincerely,
Jane Serfrin
Kurt Serfrin
Grace Killens
John Killens

#30.

25-16-10

March 7, 1951

Mr. & Mrs. H. Sufrin
355 East 82nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Sufrin:

Answering your letter of February 28, to Dr. Du Bois, may I, in his absence, thank you and your friends for your kind words and also your generosity.

Dr. Du Bois is expected to return to the city the latter part of this month. I shall bring both to his attention, upon his arrival at his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

25-18-39

March 30, 1951

Miss Joyce Sufrin
355 East 82nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Sufrin and Friends:

On my return from my vacation, I have your letter of February 28. I appreciate your kind words and your contribution to my Defense Fund. I have gained much strength from this and other evidences of sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-18-11

Copy

[ILLEGIBLE]

HOWARD EDWIN SWEETING · ARCHITECT · A.I.A.
566 COMMERCIAL STREET · SAN FRANCISCO 11 · SUTTER 2412
615 Cypress Point Road, Point Richmond, California Oct 27 1951

The President
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear President Truman

I recently learned that Dr W.E.B. DuBois, a noted scholar, and distinguished representative of the Negro People, has been indicted as a "foreign agent" and is soon to be brought to trial. His only "crime" has been to work for peace, as an officer of the Peace Information Center.

To my mind this is the most outrageous action taken by the Justice Department to date. If this is to become the rule, no person in America dare speak out for Peace without danger of prosecution. No churchman, no minister of the Gospel, no honest citizen, dare voice his protest against the war danger that lies before us. If this action is upheld, Jesus Christ himself, were he to walk the streets of America today, would be thrown into prison as a subversive. If this action stands, the word "Peace", which has always been among the noblest of words, will be labelled one of the dirtiest, most un-American of words, and no one will dare utter it.

I speak not only for myself in this matter, for those among my friends and acquaintances who have learned of these facts, are equally outraged.

I beg of you, Mr President, in the name of all the noble ideals that Americans have always cherished, to reverse this infamous action, and direct your Justice Department to drop the case against Dr DuBois and his fellow officers, and never again to indict any American because he speaks out sincerely for Peace.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed)

H E Sweeting
Architect, A.I.A.

25-175

310 Windsor Place
Brooklyn, 18, N.Y.
February 14, 1951

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is always a joy to honor a brilliantly gifted fellow citizen. But there is a deeper satisfaction in paying homage to a man whose integrity has never been shadowed by compromise and is of the same quality as his intellectual capacity.

As one who is not a member of your race but only a fellow American sharing your hopes and aims, I am filled with two emotions -- shame and pride.

I am shamed that these Benighted States, by its treatment of Negro citizens, should have given the lie to the pretensions our country trumpets to all the world via President Truman and his recently enunciated "moral code", unveiled for the edification of the fifty Methodist clergymen last week. But I feel pride in the knowledge that I am privileged to be a fellow citizen of such people as you, Paul and Eslanda Robeson, William Patterson, Ben Davis, Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Ada Jackson and many others.

Standing together and led by distinguished Americans of every racial strain, we cannot fail, one day, to see, not only our native land but all nations achieve a monolithic, indestructable unity in a world where, except in scientific nomenclature, the conception of different races will have withered away and our planet be peopled only by the Human Race.

I bring but one regret to this happy occasion -- that it is not a celebration of your fiftieth instead of your eighty third birthday.

Wishing you many more fruitful years,

In affectionate and respectful admiration

Muriel I. Symington

24-37-29

[SYRACUSE WOMEN FOR PEACE]
329 Comstock Ave.
Syracuse 10, N. Y.
October 24 1951

National Committee to Defend Dr Du Bois
& Associates in the Peace Information Center
16-18 West 29 street
New York 1, N.Y.
Dear Miss Atrow:

25-20-72

I want to thank you very much for sending me all the information on Dr. Du Bois and his associates and for attending to it so promptly.

I found it very helpful in making my talk before the group we are a group of women numbering around twenty and we call ourselves

the Syracuse Women for Peace. At a recent affair we raised a sum of money which was to go to some important endeavor in the Peace Movement.

After hearing the talk on Dr. Du Bois, the group voted to send Seventy-five dollars to aid in the defense of Dr. Du Bois and his associates.

We hope we are not too late to help And we express a sincere wish for true justice in this case.

Sincerely
(Mrs.) Annette A. Guisbard
Secretary

Sol Halmzer
816 Coral St
Tampa, Fla.

Houston 10 Texas
October 23, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26 St
New York N. Y.

24-51-28

Dear Sir:

This letter is long pass due. There are several important matters that I have planned to take up with you, but at present I shall only burden you with but one. We are studying and collecting your works and have (13) thirteen of your books but we are unable to obtain "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade", we would appreciate very much if you could help us to locate & secure it.

Yours Truly
A. C. Fancely
3110 Brill St.

October 31, 1951

Mr. A. C. Tance
3110 Brill Street
Houston 10, Texas

Dear Mr. Tance:

I regret to say that The Suppression of the African Slave Trade is out of print and can only be found in a second-hand book shop.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-51-27

February 25,1951

W.E.B. DuBois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

GREETINGS FROM CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA ON YOUR EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY!

From your courage and your clarity, from your stamina and your struggles, from your loyalty and your leadership, we draw the strength to continue the fight for equality, for freedom, and for peace for all mankind.

Our answer to the war-inciters who hope to silence us by their insulting harrassment of you will be to redouble our efforts to organize the growing peace sentiments of all the people. So that before your next birthday, the voice of America will be heard and we will have peace on earth and to ALL men good will.

Harriet E. Tannenbaum
for
A group of Culver City progressives

(Mrs) Harriet E. Tannenbaum
3677 Military Avenue
Los Angeles 34, Calif.

24-37-62

March 9, 1951

Mrs. Harriet B. Tannenbaum
3677 Military Avenue
Los Angeles 34, California

Dear Mrs. Tannenbaum:

In the absence of Dr. Du Bois, may I thank you and your friends for your greetings and kind letter of February 25, to him.

Dr. Du Bois is at present out of the country and is not expected to return until the latter part of this month or the first of April.

I shall be glad to bring your letter to his attention when he returns to his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

24-37-63

[TANNER]

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr W. E. B. Dubois

409 Edgecomb

New York City N. Y.

2/20/61.

Dear Doctor Dubois

Many happy returns to you on your birthday.

My family and I should like you to know that we feel outraged by your indictment because of your efforts for peace, and feel honored to be counted among the many thousands who have protested this action and will continue to do so.

Harry Tanner
526 N. Spaulding Ave
Los Angeles 36. Calif

84-37-18

March 9, 1951

Mr. Harry Tanner
626 N. Spaulding Avenue
Los Angeles 36, California

Dear Mr. Tanner:

In the absence of Dr. Du Bois, may I thank you and your family for your birthday greetings and kind words to him.

Dr. Du Bois is at present out of the country and is not expected to return until the latter part of this month or the first of April.

I am sure he appreciates your thoughtfulness and I shall bring your card to his attention when he returns to his desk.

Very Sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

July 10, 1951

Mr. E. R. Tatu
P. O. Box 5
Sefui-Wiawso
Gold Coast
British West Africa

Dear Mr. Tatu:

Your letter of December 10, has reached me and I am answering it briefly although from your writing I can hardly make out either your name or your address.

I shall be glad to answer any inquiries that I may; but may I say now that I am in charge of no scholarship funds and am not in a position to help persons who wish to study in America.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Req for Info

E. R. Tate,
P. O. Box 5
Sefwi-Wiawso, Gold
12-5-51

25-2-26

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Jam sure that you would wonder today to know how and where I have come across your name and ~~your~~ address.

Well all due to my great efforts which I have been making since for a long time, in search of your address, until I was reading a newspaper, which came from America, thereby I have seen or read of your activities.

your love of African Nature would never forgotten in African History or in African World.

Gold Coast. May God guide you throughout your undertakings.

I have a lot to write you about, but as this is my first letter to you, I am afraid sometimes you may not get it.

But when you reply me, then what I have intended to do or to say, before I shall write you in details.

Your reply to this my letter will make me very happier indeed.

Hoping that your families are keeping on alright as well as myself here.

Yours.

Unanswered ? Marie

I am having a hard problem to put before you in my next letter, and I am sure that being a father of children it will never leave your answer.

With all compliments to you and yours families.

Yours sincerely,

Ed Dalton

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Dr. Du Bois, 53W128th

Council on African Affairs

~~26 Street. New York~~ N.Y

Association Negro Press

~~Chicago~~ U.S.A.

Second fold here

To open cut here

Sender's name and address:-

P.O. Box 5

Legon - W.A.

To open cut here

116 Lincoln Avenue
Morgantown, W. Va.
October 23, 1951

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
16-18 West 29th Street
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

In response to your recent request I have written a protest to President Truman.

I am enclosing a contribution of $5.00 which is all that the many demands on my very limited resources will permit at present.

You have my sincere wishes for success. My work prevents joining you personally in the proposed journey to Washington, either to appeal to Attorney McGrath, or to attend the trial.

Sincerely yours,

Leland H. Taylor

Leland H. Taylor

P. S. Will you please correct your mailing list to show address as above and not 116 Taylor Ave., since mail so addressed is either delayed or miscarried. LHT

25-1-22

[1951]

R.H. TAYLOR
310 CONVENT AVE. #5F
NEW YORK CITY(31)

24-36-118

Dear Friends:

Circumstances will prevent my joining with you to do honor to our venerable but ever youthful savant and fighter for freedom, Dr. Du Bois.

May every desired sucess attend such an occasion.

Yours in spirit,

R.H. Taylor.

March 14, 1951

Mr. Abraham Lederman, Pres.
Teachers Union
206 West 15th Street
New York 11, New York

Dear Mr. Lederman:

Answering your letter of March 9, to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that he is at present out of the country and not expected to return until the latter part of this month or the first of April.

I shall bring your letter to his attention when he returns to his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Sept-1951

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW-CIO 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WATKINS 4-5524

Established 1916

President: Abraham Lederman; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Treasurer:* Samuel C. Greenfield; *Secretary:* Celia Lewis Zitron

Vice-Presidents

Mildred Garvin, *Elementary Schools;* Clara Rieber, *Junior High Schools;* Eugene Jackson, *High Schools;* Irving Glucksman, *Vocational High Schools;* Joseph Bressler, *Colleges;* Adele Lithauer, *Private Schools;* Samuel Wallach, *Organization*

85-4-15

January 3, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Each year since 1937, the Teachers Union of New York has brought together at its annual Educational Conference two thousand teachers, parents, and other citizens concerned with the problems facing our educational system.

On Saturday, April 7th, 1951, at its Fifteenth Annual Educational Conference, to be held at the Hotel Commodore, the Teachers Union will again turn the spotlight on education. The theme of this year's gathering will be "Education and the Fight for Peace and Freedom." There will be four panels in the morning and following a luncheon a general session in the afternoon.

We are eager to have you speak at our conference, for we know that those who attend the general session have much to gain from a presentation of your ideas.

We would appreciate your letting us know soon whether you can participate as a speaker at the conference. If you find it possible to do so, we shall send you more precise details about the subjects of the panels, the exact time, etc.

We hope to have you with us.

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Lederman

AL:rr

Abraham Lederman, President

Affiliated with: New York State Industrial Union Council, CIO; New York City CIO Council; New York Women's Trade Union League; National Education Association

January 25, 1951

Mr. Abraham Lederman, President
Teachers Union, Local 555, UFW-CIO
206 West 15th Street
New York 11, New York

My dear Mr. Lederman:

Answering your letter of January 3, I regret to say that I am not too sure of being in New York on April 7, and therefore I would not like to make a commitment now.

Of course the Teachers Union has my complete sympathy and such cooperation as I can give.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Ltr.

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WATKINS 4-5524

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25-4-c

March 9, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Each year since 1937, the Teachers Union of New York has brought together at its annual Educational Conference thousands of teachers, parents and citizens concerned with the problems of the schools and vitally interested in their direction. On Saturday, April 7, 1951, at its Fifteenth Annual Conference to be held at the Hotel Commodore, the Teachers Union will again turn the spotlight on education.

The theme of this year's gathering will be EDUCATION AND THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM. There will be four morning panels on related aspects and a luncheon session.

In this period of hysteria and coercion, the Teachers Union has been foremost in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the school system and the dignity of the teaching profession. Messages from outstanding educators and civic leaders on the theme of the conference will be read at the luncheon to hearten and inspire our guests in their determination to support the fight for a decent system of democratic education. We know they would appreciate hearing from you.

May we look forward to receiving such a message?

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Lederman

Abraham Lederman
President

AL:RF
tu/upw/555

March 30, 1951

Mr. Abraham Lederman
TEACHERS UNION
206 West 15th Street
New York 11, New York

Dear Mr. Lederman:

I have just returned from a months' vacation and have your letter of March 9. I regret to say that on account of the great accumulation of work, it will be quite impossible for me to attend your conference April 7, but you have as you know my sympathy and good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WATKINS 4-5524

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25-9-1

June 25, 1951

Committee for Defense of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Breslin
Broadway and 29th Street, Room 1224
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Enclosed please find check for $25, voted by our Executive Board as a contribution to the defense of Dr Wm. E. B. DuBois and his associates.

We are sending also a copy of a communication we are sending to Attorney General Howard McGrath.

We send best wishes and hopes for success in your fight.

Fraternally,

Isadore Rubin

Isadore Rubin
Acting Secretary

IR:jb
65/dpowa

enc.

from: TEACHERS UNION, LOCAL 555, UPW 206 West 15th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

115

June 25, 1951

Attorney General Howard McGrath
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The indictment of Dr. William E. B. DuBois and other officers of the now dissolved Peace Information Center has raised questions which are a source of special concern to teachers.

The dissemination of information across national boundaries is necessary to the maintenance of intellectual freedom and to the international understanding which teachers have always regarded as their duty to foster. When such communication is related to the advocacy of peace, which teachers have likewise traditionally accepted as one of their functions, they are doubly alarmed. Moreover, that Dr. DuBois, known to them for decades as a scholar and teacher of distinction and as a founder of the NAACP, should be regarded as other than devoted to the best interests of the United States is incomprehensible.

While there may be difference of opinion about the value of the work performed by the defunct Peace Information Center, to charge its officers with violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act seems a calculated political misconstruction.

For these reasons we urge the dismissal of the indictments against Dr. DuBois and his colleagues.

Respectfully yours,

Isadore Rubin
Acting Secretary

IR:jb
65/dpowa

25-9-3

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WATKINS 4-5524

Established 1916

President: Abraham Lederman; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Treasurer:* James Nack; *Secretary:* Lucille Spence

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October 22,1951

National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Associates
16 West 29 Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Friends:

At a membership meeting of the Teachers Union last Friday night $309.25 were collected to aid in your fight. This spontaneous response came to a talk by our own Miss Citron.

We wish this could be multiplied many times and send it as a token of our feeling of admiration for the courage and wisdom of Dr. Du Bois' long fight for Peace through the years.

Sincerely yours,
Lucile Spence
Lucile Spence, Sec'y.

October 27, 1951

Miss Lucile Spence
Teachers Union
206 W. 15th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Miss Spence:

A letter has come to my Defense Committee from the Teachers Union with a generous contribution and signed by your name.

I write not simply to thank you but to recall the days when you and I worked with the Krigwa Players at the 135th Street library. I am glad to know you are still carrying on.

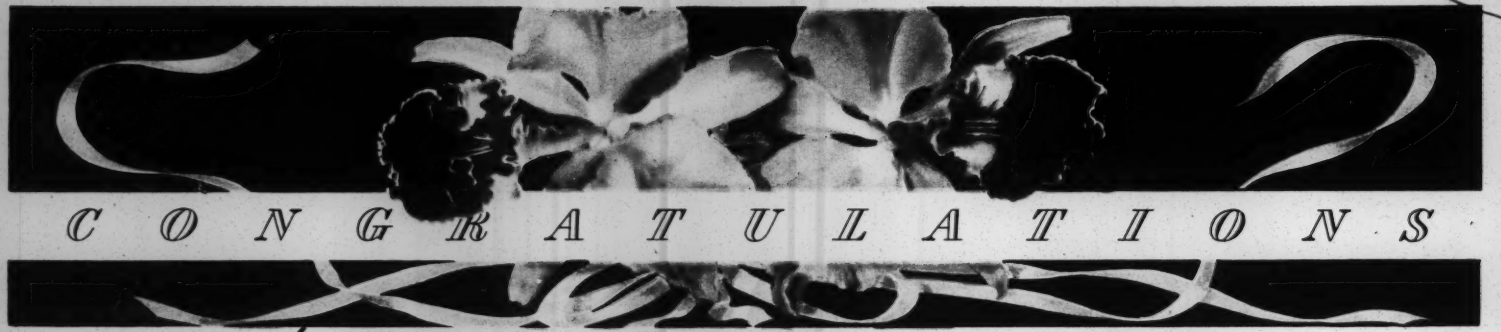
Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-9-4

25-2-12

763



by WESTERN UNION

H2SCC 6R NL PD

NEWYORK NY NOV 21 1951

DR W E V B DU BOIS

23 WEST 26 ST

~~HOTEL BRESLIN 29TH ST AND BROADWAY~~ NYK

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OUTCOME OF THE CASE. MAY THIS MEAN TURN IN TIDE OF REPRESSION AND MAY YOUR ENERGIES BE AVAILABLE HEREAFTER TO PURSUE TASKS OF GREAT SCHOLAR AND A LEADER FOR PEACE.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE TEACHERS UNION LOCAL 555

215A NOV 22

25-12-52

763

B13CC 4S NL PD by WESTERN UNION

NEWYORK NY NOV 27 1951

DR W E B DUBOIS

31 GRACE COURT BKLYN

CONGRATULATIONS ON OUTCOME OF CASE. MAY THIS MEAN TURN IN TIDE OF REPRESSION. MAY YOUR ENERGIES BE RELEASED TO PURSUE TASKS OF GREAT SCHOLAR AND LEADER FOR PEACE .

EXECUTIVE BOARD TEACHERS UNION LOCAL 555

1247A NOV 28 1951

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WATKINS 4-5524

Established 1916

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Dec. 24, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecomb Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You are no doubt acquainted with the work that the Teachers Union has long carried on to further the study of Negro history and culture among teachers and students of New York City. In the spirit of the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, father of Negro History Week, we have annually celebrated these occasions by holding cultural meetings, entertainments, exhibits and issuing publications designed to stimulate interest in the study of the achievements of the Negro people.

This year, in preparation for Negro History Week, we are publishing for the teachers and parents a special four page supplement to an issue of our weekly Teacher News.

This supplement will contain material for teachers on Negro history, reference sources, bibliography, reviews, pictures, etc. In addition, we will devote some space to the campaign we have been conducting to increase the employment of Negro teachers in the public schools of New York and to secure the elimination of bias and prejudice in school books.

As part of the supplement, which will be distributed to upwards of ten thousand teachers, we plan to have greetings and statements from prominent educators and writers.

We would appreciate it very much if you could send us such a greeting or statement for publication in this special supplement.

Very truly yours,

Bernard Kesselman

Bernard Kesselman

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WATKINS 4-5524

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253-41

December 28, 1951

Dear Friend,

The Teachers Union has just completed "A Study of the Employment of Negro Teachers in New York City Public Schools", a copy of which is enclosed. New York State Commissioner of Education Lewis A. Wilson has informed us that he "read with a great deal of interest" a letter we sent him in which we presented the results of our study. We believe you too will find our report worthy of careful attention.

Our study, based on a sound statistical survey, reveals an appallingly small number of Negro teachers employed in the schools of New York City. This represents not only an injustice to thousands of capable Negro men and women who aspire, unsuccessfully, to become teachers, but is an obstacle to the proper development of basic concepts of democracy in the pupils in our schools.

Incorporated in our report are concrete recommendations to the Board of Education for remedying the present deplorable situation. We urge that you or your organization communicate with the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn 2, New York, expressing your sentiments in this matter. We would appreciate receiving copies of any communications you may send on this matter. We would also appreciate receiving from you any comments or suggestions you may have with regard to our study.

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Lederman

Abraham Lederman
President

SL:HB
Enc.
65/dpowa

1615 T St. N.W
Washington, DC
Jan. 18, 1951

Dear Mrs. Crawford:

In a letter just received, Professor E. Franklin Frazier tells me, as Chairman of a national committee planning to tender Dr. W. E. B. Dubois a testimonial dinner, that I am invited to serve as Honorary Chairman on that occasion and that he wishes me to communicate with you.

It will be a pleasure for

Advancement of Colored People
together. Incidentally, I am
very glad we did not name
that great organization "The
National Association for the
Advancement of Negroes." I never
use the word Negro, for it is a
misnomer, meaning only one
thing - one color. And no one
color can describe a group of
human beings whose complexions
range from deep black to pure white
with all the yellows, near yellows
and browns in between for variety.
Please forgive me for intro-

EE-51-5

ane to serve as Honorary
Chairman of that testimonial
dinner to Dr. Dubois.

In his letter to me Prof. Frazier
says he is inviting me to serve
"Since you have been closely
identified with Dr. Dubois in
the beginning years of his long
devotion to the interests of the Negro
and colonial people."

That is true. Very modestly I
speaking Dr. Dubois and I started
the National Association for the

35-5E

16-18 West 29th St., Rm. 311
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5-1783
March 29, 1951

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell
1619 S St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Terrell:

I am enclosing the draft letter with some slight revisions which I read to you over the phone the other day, and a statement of background material which it is proposed to send out to those invited to join the National Defense Committee for Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

As one who has been a close contemporary of Dr. Du Bois these many years, we feel very deeply that having you as one of the initiators of this committee is of great significance. The others who are being asked to be initiators are Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Rev. Sandy Ray, Mr. J. Finley Wilson, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett and Dr. Mary Van Kleeck.

I hope we can have your acceptance as an initiator as quickly as possible. We are anxious to get the letter out the first of next week. I therefore enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for your convenience in writing to me. You may reach me at the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Louise T. Patterson

dpowa
encl.

SPREAD THE SEASON'S GLADNESS
Send Easter Greetings by TELEGRAPH
SPECIAL BLANK • SPECIAL ENVELOPE
March 25th

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = (16)

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA066 DL PD=WASHINGTON DC 23 1246P=

:DR W E B DUBOIS TESTIMONIAL SPONSORING COMMITTEE 27= PM 1 2

=7 WEST 125 ST=

:PLEASE SAY TO DOCTOR DUBOIS THAT I REGRET EXCEEDINGLY I CANNOT BE PRESENT AT THE DINNER. ALSO EXTEND MY HEARTIEST GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES TO HIM ON THIS OCCASION HIS LIFE AND WORK HAVE BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO ALL OF US=

:CHAS H THOMPSON DEAN GRADUATE SCHOOL HOWARD UNIV=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

83 - $1.50

28 Dean St.,
Glen Rock, N. J.
Feb. 13th 51

W. E. B. Du Bois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
7 W. 125th St.,
New York 27, N. Y.

Alicia B. Crawford Exec. Secy

Dear Mrs. Crawford! -

Received your letter and invitation to Mr. Du Bois testimonial dinner given on Fri. February 23rd. I am very sorry I will not be able to attend at this date.

I am asking other to join in for the family occasion. I cannot give you a definite reply at this writing.

Sincerely yours

Ellen Thompson

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

=(50)

1951 FEB 23 PM 5 25

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA175 PD=WUX NEWYORK NY 23 419P=

=DR W E B DUBOIS CARE TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE=

SMALLS PARADISE 135 ST AND 7 AVE=

4

REGRET CANNOT RETURN IN TIME TO ATTEND YOUR DINNER TONIGHT= YOUR COURAGEOUS FIGHT IN DEFENSE OF PEOPLE'S SECURITY AND PEACE IS A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION TO ALL OF US=

ERNEST THOMPSON=

24-37-88

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

25-20-81

Chicago Ill.

As among the many people who's greatest desire is for Peace as I lay here flat of my back on my sick bed, I just finished reading, I take my Stand for Peace + I won't feel guilty of doing something though it be small I'm writing Post Card have 17 on Hand now as visitors Come to see me I have them to sign

these cards to atty Genl. J. H.
McGrath to quash the indictment
against Dr. W. Du Bois & the
other fighters for Peace for reasons
~~please withhold my name for~~ enclosed $1.00 for
24 pamphlets. I take
my stand for Peace
also in my Community we
will plan something soon
to help the Defend Comittees.

M. Thompson
1302 Drexel Ave.

. . . WE ARE BONDED . . .

SALES - RENTALS
MANAGEMENT - INSURANCE
SERVICE - SATISFACTION

OFFICE OF
PROBYN THOMPSON

THOMPSON & THOMPSON
REALTY CO.
360 LEWIS AVENUE
(NEAR HALSEY STREET)
BROOKLYN 33, N. Y.

GLENMORE 5- {4940 / 4932

MEMBER OF
THE RENT ADVISORY BOARD OF THE CITY OF N. Y.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE BOARD, INC.
FLATBUSH REAL ESTATE BOARD, INC.

24-37-34

February 16, 1951

Dr. Walter H. Beekman
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Beekman:

Thank you for the two reservations for Dr. Du Bois' dinner.

We are enclosing a check in the amount of forty dollars, same to cover cost of the two tickets, $15.00, and in addition, a contribution of $25.00 toward the publication and preservation of the works of Dr. Du Bois.

Trusting that both the testimonial dinner and the publication project will be representation and successful, and looking forward to seeing you and Mrs. Beekman,

Sincerely yours,
Marian & Probyn Thompson

Beekman Table

December 24, 1951.

Mr. Probyn Thompson
360 Lewis Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I think you must have left these notes on my desk when you were visiting the other night.

I am returning them to you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-5-24

H

French Somaliland

November 19, 1951

Dear Comrade,

Will you forgive me to send you this letter too late for the dinner which took place on the 16th of November to honour the great American scientist DUBOIS. In the name of somme progressist syndicalists in Djibouti and ~~[redacted]~~, ~~[redacted]~~ East Africa I pray you to transmit to DUBOIS the manifestation of our greatest sympathy and our admiration about his scientific work and his action for defending Peace too.

25-17-30

In French Somaliland, more than in France, we know too, how difficult it is to defend progressist and pacifist ideas. We see too, how strong remains the racial discrimination, in spite of political proclamations.

We hope that Justice in U.S.A. remains a human ~~one~~ and that ~~they~~ it will not dare, by condemning DUBOIS, condemn all those who defend Peace.

Fraternal greetings,

(Signed) TIDONE

Tues. Feb. 20-51

Dear Mr. Du Bois -

It is with great joy that I greet you, one of our greatest living Americans, on this your 83rd birthday. Good luck -

Sincerely
Celia Ireman

[Walter Timmons]

Brookville Fla.
Sept 15-51

Dear Sir The National Dyer's Committee.

24-42-71

Just a request from the Lawyer which we have on Willie Timmons My Brother he Want you To Contact him at once he ask me to have you to get in touch with him at once Call or Come to the office asking your Help Please

His address is
404 Franklin St.
Call for Mr. Berry.

Sincerely yours
Walter Timmons

I will send More next time

[Toliver]

4022 Cottage Grove
Chicago, 15, Illinois
Feb. 28, 1951

American Comittee For Foreign Born.
23 West. 26th St.
New York 10, N.Y.
Dear Sirs;

I have learned recently there a sketch in the newspaper concerning the arrest of Dr. Du Bois.

I would like to know the details of the case. and was he a member of this faculty. Will there be any assistants given on a case of this kind?

Please write me at once. the details of the case and what can be did on our part towards coming to his rescue.

Respectfully yours

Rev. Bishop Toliver

25-18-32

59 Madison Avenue
New York 16

Mrs. Alicia B. Crawford
7 West 125th Street
New York 27

24-35-28

Dear Mrs. Crawford,

I have spoken to Dr. Fraser's letter to my husband, Ridgely Torrence, whose accident on December 25, 1950. It would have been

Appeal to Alumni to Serve as Sponsor
in Congregation Beth Tefi
Dinner to Dr. Dan Bor

Very truly yours,

Alumni Council

January 26, 1925

November 28, 1951

My dear Mrs.Torrence:

I was so sorry not to be able to attend the memorial service for your husband, but as you know I have been pretty busy in Washington and only got released Tuesday, reaching home Friday. I was simply too tired to go to the meeting, but I sent the enclosed telegram to Mr. Colum and hope it was received on time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B.Du Bois

24-51-23

[Arturo Toscanini]

WALTER TOSCANINI
655 WEST 254TH STREET
NEW YORK 63, N. Y.
KINGSBRIDGE 9-7044

February 5, 1951

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Chairman
W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial
Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125 Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Dr. Frazier:

My father has received your kind letter of January 25th and has asked me to reply to it.

Many many years ago my father made it a rule never to make speeches, write articles, act as a sponsor, etc. no matter how worthy the cause so now in his eighty-fourth year it would be difficult to ask him to change this life-long stand.

I am sorry that I have to refuse your request but I hope you will understand.

With my best wishes for a very successful dinner, I am

Sincerely yours,

Walter Toscanini

Walter Toscanini

WT:EG

25-18-120

25-20-78

Enclosed $2.00 to help pay
legal & other expenses in defense
of Dr. DuBois & associates.

Sincerely-

Genevieve Toth
309 Marielen
Mishawaka, Indiana

DRC

Since I had only one blank
— which I sent to my friend
in California, I authorize
you to type my name
in the blank to be
mailed to President
Truman.

Sincerely

Gustave A. Toth
309 Marietta
Michigan City
Indiana

FORT-DE-FRANCE Le, I2 Novembre I95I

Martinique

NATIONAL COMMITTE

To Defend Docteur DUBOIS

I6I8 West 29 the Street

New-York U.S.A.

25-17-41

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai été douloureusement surpris par la nouvelle que publie un journal local concernant des poursuites qui seraient intentées au vénérable docteur Du Bois.

Selon le peu d'information de ce journal, je crois savoir qu'il s'agirait là de délit d'opinion, ou de quelque procès de tendances. Inutile de vous dire que je joins ma protestation la plus véhémente à la vôtre et à celle de tous les amis et admirateurs du docteur du Bois.

Quoi que je ne connaisse pas toute l'étendue de son oeuvre littéraire et philosophique, je sais ce que doit notre race à l'appoint de sa forte personalité. Aussi, je vous demanderais de bien vouloir intervenir auprès de lui, en lui faisant part de ma protestation émue, et lui demander à quelles conditions il accepterait d'autoriser une traduction en français de son livre "The souls of the black folk" édité en I907.

D'autre part, je demande à être renseigné sur tout ce qu'il a publié jusqu'ici et posséder le plus de notes biographiques sur lui.

Vous voudrez bien, je pense, Monsieur le Président, satisfaire à ma demande en m'envoyant également des exemplaires d'annuaires, revues et journaux de la race noire, de façon à informer le journaliste que je suis, pour l'information de ses lecteurs.

Je vous prie, en cette attente d'agréer, avec mes remerciements anticipés, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

Jean Toulouse

Jean TOULOUSE
Sainte-Thérèse
Fort-de-France

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

February 21, 1951

24-36-57

The W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial
Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I am in receipt of the program for the testimonial dinner to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. I note in the list of Sponsors that you have my name listed as Dr. Charlotte Towle. In subsequent lists of Sponsors would you kindly change my name to Miss or Professor Charlotte Towle?

Sincerely,

Charlotte Towle

Charlotte Towle
Professor

CT:mj

✓

594 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. W.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Nov. 21, 1951.

Dear Dr. Du Bois, —

This is to let you know that we are thinking of you, and rejoicing with you that the strain under which you have been living for so many months, is over. We could not imagine the whole shameful business ending in anything but an acquittal, but all of your friends have suffered with you since the charge was made.

With our best wishes to you and yours, now and always,

Sincerely yours,

The Townes.

24-51-20

Birthday Greeting by WESTERN UNION

735

•NA049 BDA PD=ATLANTA GA 23 1120A=

:DR W E B DUBOIS=

:7 WEST 125 ST=

:BIRTHDAY GREETINGS AND SINCERE GOOD WISHES IN EVERY WAY=

:GEORGE AND NELLIE TOWNS AND GRACE TOWNS HAMILTON=

FROM: The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
16 West 29th, New York, N.Y.

For Further Information Call: Alice Citron, MUrray Hill 5-6921.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 19, 1951.

New York -- The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois is tendering a dinner to honor Dr. Du Bois for his courageous fight on behalf of peace, it was announced today by Ben Gold, president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union and chairman of this committee.

The dinner will take place Friday, November 16, 1951, 7:30 p.m., at the Green Room, 13 Astor Place, New York City. The proceeds of the dinner will go to assist Dr. Du Bois' legal defense.

The sponsors include the presidents of six international unions and other leading CIO, AFL and Independent union leaders. A partial list includes the following: Ben Gold, Harry Bridges, Abe Flaxer, Joe Selly, Arthur Osman, Hugh Bryson, William Hood, Russell Nixon, Louis Goldblatt, Ewart Guinier, David Livingston, James Durkin, Jack Bigel, Aaron Schneider, Eddie Tangen, Cleveland Robinson, Rose Russell, Don Smith, Joseph Winogradsky, Wendell Thrower, Daniel Benjamin, Samuel Burt, Frank Dutto, Lyndon Henry, Edwin S. Smith, Nina Evans, Abe Feinglass, Clifford Cameron, George Kleinman, Al Stern, Bernard Minter, and Hyman Gordon.

The attached letter was sent by the Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois to all trade unions urging support and participation in the dinner.

- more -

25-9-1

From: The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
16 West 29th Street
New York City
MUrray Hill 5-6912

November 1, 1951.

New York: The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois blasted the recent decision of the government to proceed with the trial of Dr. Du.Bois, scheduled for November 7th.

The committee called upon trade unionists to demonstrate their support for Dr. Du Bois and to help raise funds for his defense by attending the Testimonial Dinner in his honor, Friday, November 16, at 13 Astor Place.

Many local unions and rank and file workers are responding enthusiastically to the call for support of the dinner, it was announced by the committee.

With Ben Gold, President of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union as chairman, the Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois includes such distinguished trade union sponsors as Harry Bridges, Hugh Bryson, William Hood, Arthur Osman, Joseph Selly, Abe Flaxer, Clifford Cameron and other leaders of regional and local labor organizations.

Among the unions who have already indicated that they will be represented at the Dr. Du Bois Dinner are : Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Fur & Leather Workers, United Public Workers, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, United Furniture Workers, Jewelry Workers and Painters. In addition, substantial delegations representing rank and file workers will be present from among Amalgamated Clothing Workers, I.L.G.W.U., Pocketbook Workers, Newspaper Workers and Printers.

Proceeds from the dinner will be devoted to Dr. Du Bois' legal defense. His trial on the trumped-up charge of being a "foreign agent," is a result of his activities in behalf of peace.

ang/3(lp)

-30-

Defense C.

The Trade Union Committee

to defend

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

cordially invites you to attend a dinner to honor

Dr. Du Bois

on Friday, November 16th, 1951, at 7:30 p. m.

to be held at

The Green Room

13 Astor Place, New York City

Subscription: Ten Dollars

24-39-120

263

Labor Union
Dinner
Nov 16, 1951

24-39-7

Dr.

Du

Bois

THE TRADE UNION
COMMITTEE

to defend

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

tenders this Testimonial to

A GREAT AMERICAN

for his courageous activities
in behalf of a world of peace
in which the welfare of labor
and the people will be secure.

Friday, November Sixteenth
Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-one

Green Room
13 Astor Place
New York City

. . . Menu . . .

Fruit Supreme

Hearts of Celery Olives

Pickles

Garden Vegetable Soup

Half Roast Broiler

Sweet Potato Jumbo Peas

Apple Sauce

Baked Alaska

Petit Fours Coffee

Club Soda Dinner Mints

Astor Caterers
13 Astor Place
New York City

A. Lefkovitz Caterer

Alice Citron

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

On behalf of the Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, I wish to invite you and your union to support and participate in the testimonial dinner to honor Dr. DuBois for his fifty years of outstanding contributions to the service of mankind and the cause of peace and democracy.

The eighty-three year old Dr. DuBois is a world-renowned scholar and an outstanding leader of the Negro people. He was one of the original founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has been United States Minister to Liberia and a special consultant to the United Nations. A poet and university professor, Dr. DuBois is a recognized champion fighter for the liberation of the colonial nations.

As part of his life-long struggle for peace, Dr. DuBois joined with other peace-loving Americans in fearless activities on behalf of peace. As a result of his courageous efforts, Dr. DuBois was indicted on the trumped-up charge of being a "foreign agent." With the courage that has characterized his public life for half a century, he declares that "peace is not a foreign idea," and chooses to risk five years in prison rather than submit to the lie that his activities for peace were undertaken on behalf of any foreign power. Dr. Dubois has courageously reaffirmed his determination to continue the fight for his ideals and principles — for peace.

- more -

As progressive trade unionists, we must recognize that the courageous stand of Dr. Dubois on behalf of peace is a shining example to all those who are devoted to the cause of the working people and to the well-being of our country. We can express our understanding and appreciation by giving wholehearted support and making the testimonial dinner for Dr. Dubois a success.

The dinner will take place Friday, November 16, 1951, 7:30 P.M. at the Green Room, 13 Astor Place, New York City. The subscription is $10 and the proceeds of this affair will be used to assist in the defense of this revered people's leader.

We are enclosing an order blank which we ask that you please use to advise us how many tickets your organization wishes to purchase and sell to your members. Since time is short we would appreciate hearing from you within the next week with regard to this matter.

We feel sure that you and your union will want to make this testimonial dinner an outstanding event and through it demonstrate the determination of labor to defend peace and the best interests of our nation.

With best wishes, I am

fraternally yours,

BEN GOLD, Chairman
Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois.

TRADE UNION Committee

TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

16 WEST 29 STREET • ROOM 1224 • NEW YORK 1, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 5-6912

Dr. Du Bois Dinner Sponsors

Ben Gold, Chairman
Harry Bridges
Abe Flaxer
Joe Selly
Arthur Osman
Hugh Bryson
William Hood
Russ Nixon
Louis Goldblatt
Ewart Guinier
David Livingston
James Durkin
Jack Bigel
Aaron Schneider
Eddie Tangen
Cleveland Robinson
Rose Russel
Don Smith
Joseph Winogradsky
Wendell Thrower
Daniel Benjamin
Samuel Burt
Frank Dutto
Lyndon Henry
Edwin S. Smith
Nina Evans
Abe Feinglass
Clifford Cameron
George Kleinman
Al Stern
Bernard Minter
Hyman Gordon

2

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25-9-2

As progressive trade unionists, we must recognize that the courageous stand of Dr. Du Bois on behalf of peace is a shining example to all those who are devoted to the cause of the working people and to the well-being of our country. We can express our understanding and appreciation by giving wholehearted support and making the testimonial dinner for Dr. Du Bois a success.

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We feel sure that you and your union will want to make this testimonial dinner an outstanding event and through it demonstrate the determination of labor to defend peace and the best interests of our nation.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Ben Gold

Chairman
Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. Du Bois

world peace 24-38-7

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 20, 1951

TRANSVAAL PEACE CONGRESS
P. O. Box 525
Johannesburg, Tranvaaal, South Africa

GREETINGS FROM PEACE CRUSADE AND FIFTEEN MILLION NEGRO AMERICANS.

RACE SEGREGATION CAUSES WAR.

W. E. B. DU BOIS

(SENT 4:45 Pm --as a Night letter)

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
Box 271
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

January 31, 1951

Mr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Frazier:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 25 calling attention to the very fitting Testimonial Dinner to be tendered Dr. W. E. B. DuBois upon his eighty-third birthday at the Essex House, Central Park South, New York City, on Friday, February 23.

I am very pleased to send to Mrs. Alicia B. Crawford the card indicating my acceptance of the invitation to serve as a sponsor for this Testimonial Dinner.

It will still be my hope that I can possibly share the dinner. There is the problem of prolongation of my conference period in that area which at present was scheduled to terminate on February 21 with my getting back to my office on February 22. I will make subsequent decision.

Hoping that the entire occasion will be quite successful, I am

Yours very truly,

H. Councill Trenholm

HCT:S

cc: Mrs. Alicia B. Crawford

24-44-2

Please return

JOHN R. TUNIS

Naples, Florida

April 10,1951

Dear Miss Young:

I sent money to theDuBois Fund, as you suggested, and hope the dinner was a success. Our press so far as I could see completely ignored it, which is what you'd expect, I guess.

Shall leave here in ten days and expect to be around New York all summer. Do please let me know when you are going to get up there, I'd like to have first-hand account of the dinner and the wedding, too. All best wishes.

Sincerely,

John R. Tunis

He lives in Connecticut (Cornwall)

R. R. Wright

2118 Cross St

Little Rock

Ark

May 18, 1951

Mr. John R. Tunis
Naples
Florida

My dear Sir:

Your letter of April 10, has come to my desk. I want to thank you very much for your contribution to the Du Bois Fund and say that the dinner was a great success so far as Numbers were concerned. Some 700 tried to get into a very small restaurant and many were turned away. The cancellation of our contract with the Essex Hotel caused a great deal of confusion and unhappiness but the expression of good will on the part of my friends was deeply appreciated.

The wedding which followed was also successful and my wife and I left for the Bahamas where we spent three weeks and then a week in Cuba, returning to take up the arduous job of preparing for our trial. It was set for May 14, but we have had it finally postponed until October 2. We expect to be able to make adequate defense.

Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-44-3

Req for info

Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama
March 16, 1951

25-2-28

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

As an American Negro and as a college senior studying a portion of your works for my senior project, I am intensely interested in your trial which begins April 2.

I received information from Dillard University that a COMMITTEE OF SOUTHERN STUDENTS TO DEFEND DR. DU BOIS was being formed. This committee would collect signatures on an "Appeal" to the President to dismiss the indictment, and this committee would send a delegation to Washington on March 30 to present the signatures to the President. I discussed the possiblity of forming such a committee at Talladega College with several faculty members. Having been informed by some of them that a delegation to Washington might do you more harm than good, I hereby ask you the question: Are you infavor of a delegation of Southern students presenting an "Appeal" such as that mentioned above to the President on March 30?

Reply soon.

Very truly yours,

James W. Kelsaw

March 22, 1951

35-2-29

Mr. James W. Kelsaw
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Kelsaw:

Answering your letter of March 16, to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that he is at present out of the country and is not expected to return until the first of April.

I am sure he appreciates your kind words. I will bring your letter to his attention, when he returns to his desk.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

March 30, 1951

Mr. James W. Kelsaw
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

My dear Sir:

I have just seen your letter of March 16, after returning from my vacation.

May I say in reply that I certainly believe a delegation of southern students to defend the right of free speech for peace would certainly help them, the race and the nation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

45-2-30

Beg for Info.

Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama
April 3, 1951

25-3-45

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In a previous letter I mentioned the fact that my senior project is resulting from effort on my part to become as familiar as possible with your manner of thought and how it has developed in years gone by. I did not discover that such thinking existed until December, 1950. At that time I read Dusk of Dawn. Since that time I have read everything by and about you that time and opportunity have allowed. In fact in addition to reading, as Editor-in-Chief of The Talladega Student, I have had opportunity to quote from your writings; and I have been rather bold in doing it.

At the present I am working on the editorial for our senior issue. I have before me Jacob and Esau, the commencement address which you delivered here, June 5th, 1944. In the last paragraph of that address you spoke thus to the class of '44:

"Gentlemen and ladies of the class of 1944: In the days of the years of my pilgrimage, I have greeted many thousands of young men and women at the commencement of their careers as citizens of the select commonwealth of culture. In no case have I welcomed them to such a world of darkness and distractions as that into which I usher you. I take joy only in the thought, that if work to be done is measure of man's opportunity, you inherit a mighty fortune. You have only to remember that the birthright which

is today in symbol draped over your shoulders, is a heritage which has been preserved all too often by the lying, stealing and murdering of the Jacobs of the world, and if these are the only means by which this birthright can be preserved in the future, it is not worth the price. I do not believe this, and I lay it upon your hearts to prove that this not only need not be true, but is eternally and forever false."

For me those words have a great deal of pertinent significance. But I am wondering if you would say the same thing to my class. What additions or deletions would you make? If you have the time I would appreciate very much your writing me in a few words what you would tell the class of 1951.

In another envelope I am sending you several copies of The Talladega Student. I have a life to dedicate to the advancement of colored folk, thus any comments on fallacies of thought that you may find in my articles shall be welcomed.

Very truly yours,

James W. Kelsaw

25-3-46

25-3-48

April 10, 1951

Mr. James W. Kelsaw
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Kelsaw:

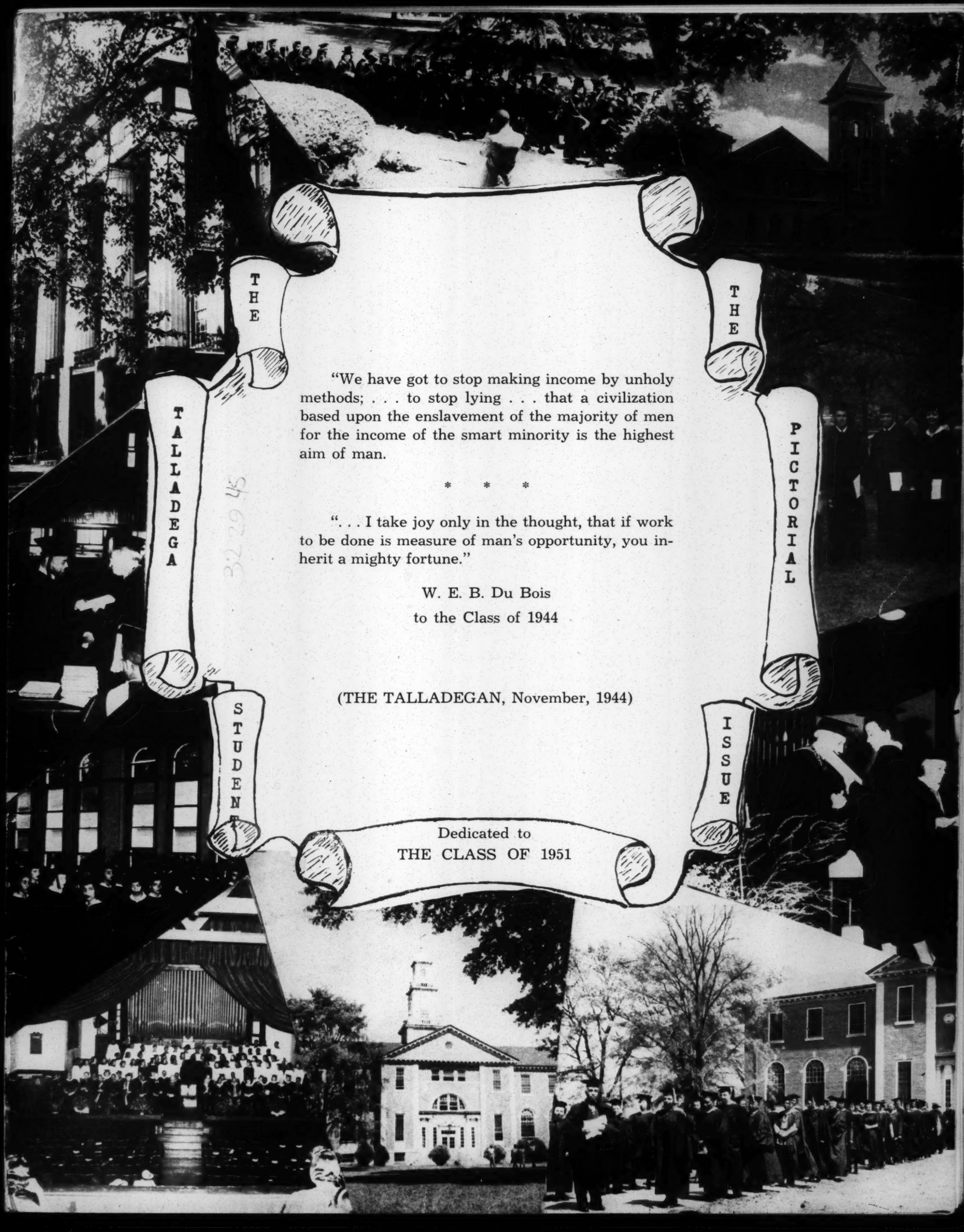
I have your letter of April 3. May I say that I would make no change in the wording of the commencement address of June 5, 1944.

I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm



"We have got to stop making income by unholy methods; . . . to stop lying . . . that a civilization based upon the enslavement of the majority of men for the income of the smart minority is the highest aim of man.

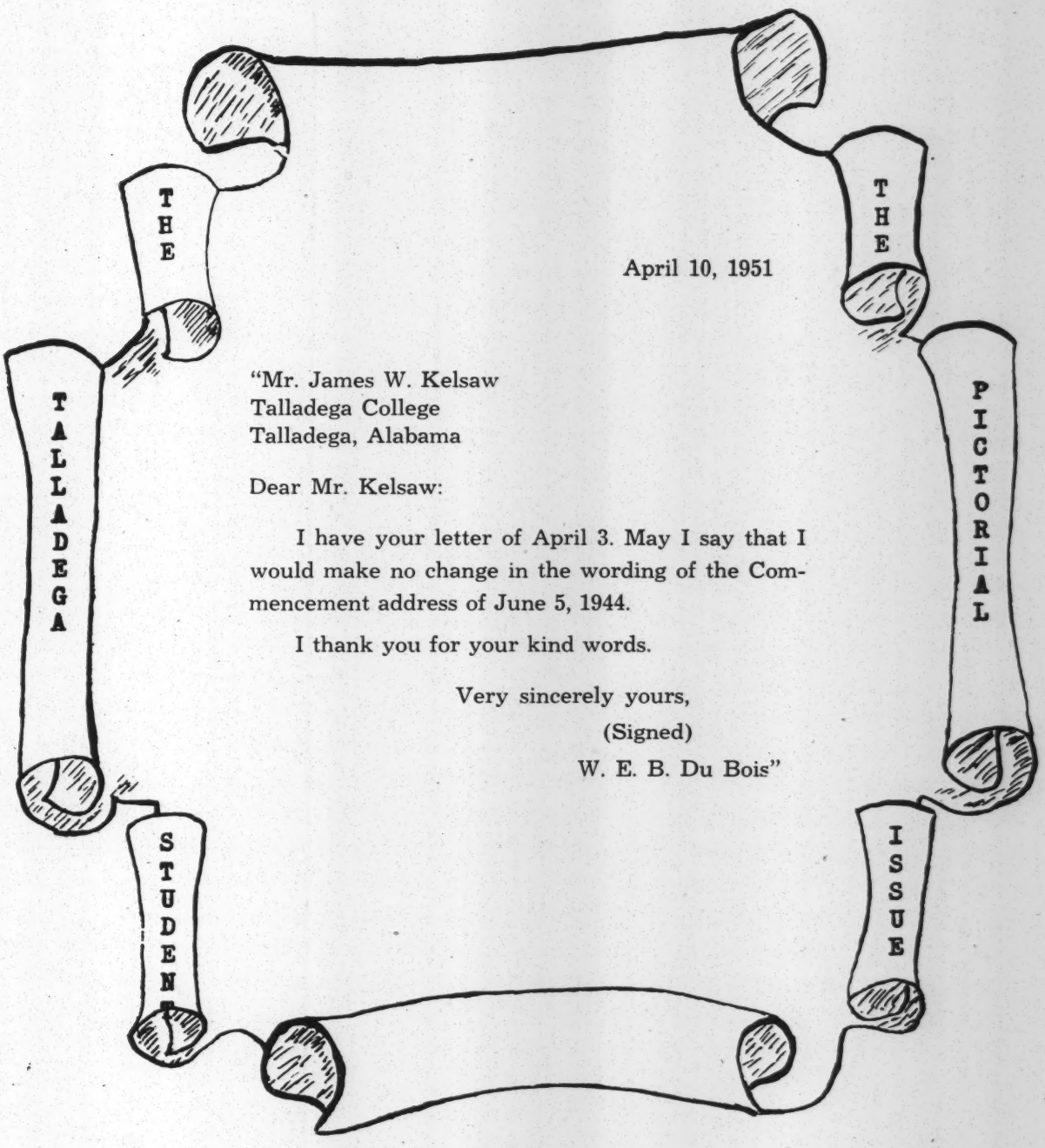
* * *

". . . I take joy only in the thought, that if work to be done is measure of man's opportunity, you inherit a mighty fortune."

W. E. B. Du Bois
to the Class of 1944

(THE TALLADEGAN, November, 1944)

Dedicated to
THE CLASS OF 1951



April 10, 1951

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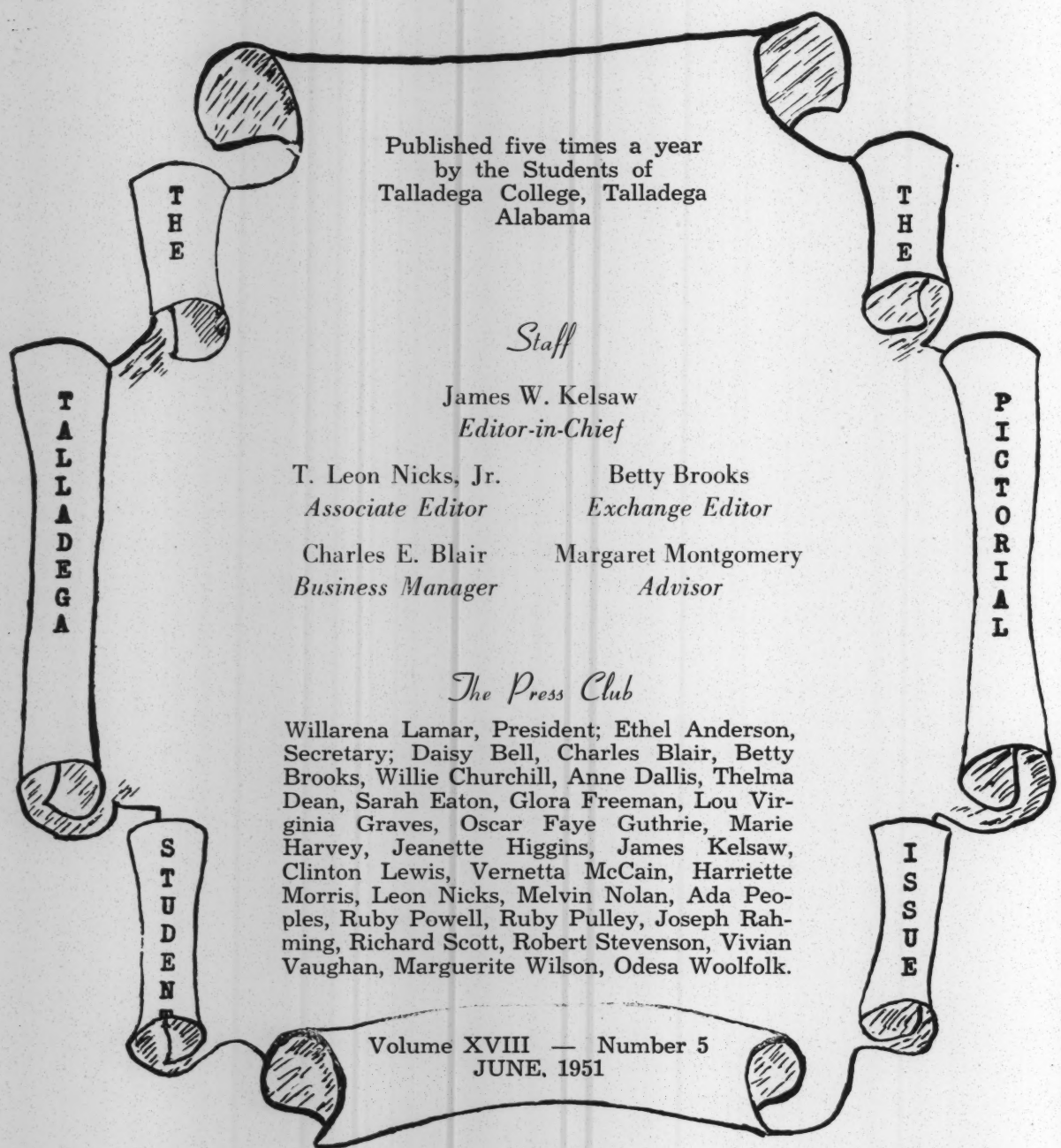
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Kelsaw:

I have your letter of April 3. May I say that I would make no change in the wording of the Commencement address of June 5, 1944.

I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed)
W. E. B. Du Bois"



Published five times a year
by the Students of
Talladega College, Talladega
Alabama

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Associate Editor

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Volume XVIII — Number 5
JUNE, 1951

The Saga Of The '51 Regata

Ahoy! Listen to the brook. Lend a worthy ear as we bring forth secrets from the deep. Surely you've heard men refer to the "babbling brook." Well, we're thinking of one that for the past four years has been really foaming. We shall be neither cool, as the mountain pool, nor all wet, as brooks usually are. Ours shall be the task of relating to you a captivating story as we have seen it come to pass.

It all began one day in September, 1947, when 107 eager paddlers climbed aboard a giant canoe bearing the insignia "Talladega." The oars were pretty heavy, and the water seemed a little wet for ordinary traffic. Nevertheless, everybody grabbed something—some paddles, others buckets to bail out the troublesome water that persisted in splashing over the side where some of the "heavy" (straight A's in grammar school) paddlers were sitting—and with Clinton Lewis at the prow they managed to steer the nose of their craft in a direction generally conceded to be "upstream." During the first year of their journey the crew docked long enough to sponsor a magnificent dance, the like of which has not been emulated or excelled by any boots that have followed. W. W. Andrews, V. J. Humphries, and S. J. Brookins took a shore leave in order to fill important positions on the varsity basketball team. FAMILY PORTRAIT, a Little Theatre production, found some Freshman stowaways among the cast. All of these facts were recorded in the captain's log as the voyage continued.

The second phase of the journey found a decrease in members. Some sought a change of scenery, and transferred to other brooks. For some there was seasickness, and the administration thought it best for them to stay clear of the brook. Consequently only 83 were still paddling along. Such members as Esque Alexander, James Hoke, Genia Cooper, William Rogers, and Wallace King were no longer with the determined crew. Others, including Albert Garrett, Herman Hargrove, Willie Jones, and Lillian Oliver, felt the need of a rest, and went to shore to wait for a southbound tugboat. Many, however, like Zenobia Currie, Lee Jackson, Eugenia Williams, James Sims, Gertrude Turner, John Taylor, and Zerilda Ragin were still rowing vigorously.

The bark now began to displace a considerable amount of water. Sam Brookins relieved Clinton Lewis at the prow. Lolla Patterson as editor of the TALLADEGA STUDENT and Zethel Hooks as sweetheart of Omega Psi Phi left rather noticeable dents on the surface of the brook.

Waterfalls ahead! Called 1949-50, I think. As we bounced over the falls, Lolla Patterson and Dorian Gant fell overboard, and were last seen swimming toward shore. Robert Bailey, inquisitive sailor that he is, grabbed a life raft and turned off a branch, murmuring something about an island called "Cornell." Doris Lowe detoured around a bend leading to Cedar Crest. The canoe by this time was becoming rather empty, but we managed to rescue from the waters Percy Meeling, Janet Coleman, and Andrew Lawler, making them members of our crew. We cleared the deck long enough to give a Prom for the Class of '50, which, we like to think, was excellent in comparison to the ones given previously. James Kelsaw took over the TALLADEGA STUDENT; the Little Theatre overtook Sam Brookins. Dorothy Anderson became the new Omega sweetheart, and Gettie Thigpen was sweetheart of Kappa Alpha Psi. Nancy Butler and Memory Bishop, along with Billy Andrews and Arthur Wills had by now become excellent sailors. At any rate, they were quite adept at tying knots. Georgia Caldwell and Richard Lowe, rope in hand, are still trying. William Harris got an award for his notorious flair for making something out of nothing. Zethel Hooks and Homer Turner also received awards—we don't yet know quite why. Betty Brooks was rewarded for her new and different treatment of the French language. Clinton Lewis' ability to make his yarns readable was deemed worthy. Ethel Anderson, Isaac Greene, Nancy Foster, John Stone, Marzella Berry, and Arthur Lane relieved Lucille Brown, Arden Burt, Harriet Revere, Sherwood Daniels, Thelma Browne, and Harris Foster at the oars, and the voyage continued.

The last lap of the journey found several additions to the crew. Albert Clarke, Richard Lowe, Nathaniel Ribbron, Dalton Williams, Evelyn Marshall, Theodosia Martin, Vernon Gavin, and a few others took up oars beside us. James Bennett, Caroline Watson, Ethel Washington, Vivian Griffin, Theresa Dutch, and Ellen Welcome had by now developed a far-away look in their eyes. Leroy Christophe, Ann Roberts, Dudley Toney, Laura McCullum, Dolores Robinson, Albert Russell, Frances Simmons, and Leon Nicks had finally consented to row for a while. Leberta Mahone, Milo Murray, Marian Ross, Sarah Story, Nelson McGhee, Robert Tarver, and Sarah Taylor continued to dangle their toes in the water. Fleming Wesley, in his usual manner, took a wrong turn, taking Herbert Hannon with him. These two brought back to the crew some interesting memories from a distant shore called Oklahoma. Robert Bailey, in all his darkness, won a Fulbright Scholarship. Numerous Senior men got athletic awards to U. S. A. University.

The brook turns a bend, and the water shows no further trace of the canoe manned by the Class of '51. We are leaving on a rock near shore Mildred Hitt, Zethel Hooks, and Evelyn Pierce, who will surely be excellent crewmen with another craft.

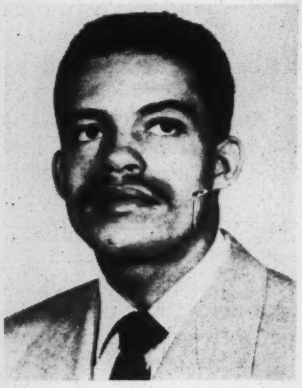
As we dock our canoe and head for larger waters, may we wish to those who follow us, bon voyage!

An Abbreviated Odessey—Betty BROOKs and Sam BROOKins

NELSON McGHEE, JR.
"Maggie"
Columbus, Georgia
Biology
Little Theatre, Alpha Phi Alpha

ANDREW THOMAS LAWLER
"Drew"
"What's hopnin'"
Talladega, Alabama
Biology
Omega Psi Phi

WILLIAM WALLACE ANDREWS
"Billy Drews"
Tampa, Florida
Biology
YMCA, NAACP, Varsity Basketball, Alpha Phi Alpha



HOMER HERSHEL TURNER, JR.
"Senor Lizard"
"Vivir para ver, y ver para vivir"
Birmingham, Alabama
Chemistry
Vice President of Class and Student Body, Omega Psi Phi, Buell G. Gallagher Award, YMCA, NAACP, Chapel Program Committee, Flower Committee, Discipline Committee, College Marshal, Pan-Hellenic Council

NANCY FLORENCE FOSTER
"Nicky"
Rome, Georgia
Economics
Little Theatre, NAACP, YWCA, College Scholar

ETHEL WILLIAMS WASHINGTON
"Babee"
Detroit, Michigan
Elementary Education
Press Club, YWCA, Alpha Kappa Alpha

LUCILLE E. BROWN
"B. B."
"That's a true thing"
Detroit, Michigan
Elementary Education
College Choir, Delta Sigma Theta, YWCA, NAACP.

ZETHEL MAE HOOKS
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Elementary Education
YWCA, NAACP, Sweetheart — Omega Psi Phi, Delta Sigma Theta, Foster Hall House Organization

JAMES BENNETT
"Noirky"
Brewton, Alabama
Biology
Little Theatre, YMCA, Camera Club, Alpha Phi Alpha

HARRIS EMILIO FOSTER
"Sleepy"
Detroit, Michigan
Biology
Alpha Phi Alpha NAACP

ROBERT ULYSSES TARVER
"Bootsie"
New York, New York
Chemistry
Kappa Alpha Psi, College Choir, Varsity Basketball, YMCA

ISAAC L. GREENE
"Little Willie"
"You know what I mean," "What I am getting at is . . ."
Plateau, Alabama
Economics
Omega Psi Phi, YMCA

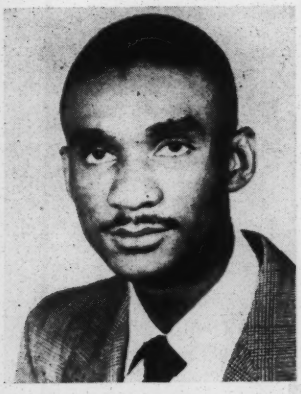
SARAH ELIZABETH STORY
"Cheers!!"
Columbus, Georgia
Elementary Education
Choir, NAACP, YWCA, Alpha Kappa Alpha

MARY FRANCES SIMMONS
Detroit, Michigan
Elementary Education
YWCA, NAACP, Little Theatre, Alpha Kappa Alpha

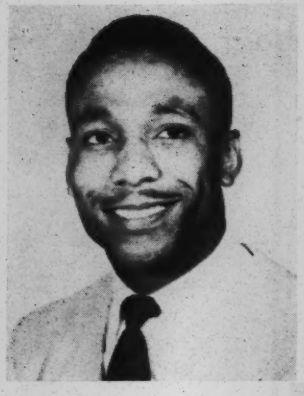
HARRIET A. REVERE
"Little Bit"
"That's Crazy"
Dayton, Ohio
Elementary Education
Choir, YWCA, Delta Sigma Theta

SARAH E. TAYLOR
"One never knows, does one?"
Bessemer, Alabama
English
YWCA, Little Theatre, NAACP, Alpha Kappa Alpha

ETHEL ANDERSON
"Lady A"
"Do you understand?"
Birmingham, Alabama
English
Little Theatre, NAACP, Press Club, College Marshal, College Council, Delta Sigma Theta



JAMES WILLIAM KELSAW
"Captain Kelley"
"In Dixieland I'll make my stand."
Selma, Alabama
English
Press Club, Editor-in-Chief, THE TALLADEGA STUDENT, College Marshal, Omega Psi Phi, Freshman Counselor



JOSEPH FERNANDEZ WILLIAMS
"Monsieur"
"That is a pity"
Columbus, Mississippi
French
YMCA, Modern Language Club, Choir, Little Theatre, ASCCR, Omega Psi Phi

SARAH ELIZABETH BROOKS
"Betty" "Pee Wee"
"Everyone is crazy but me and thee, and I sometimes suspect thee a little."
Modern Language
Charlotte, N. Carolina
Press Club, Language Club, Delta Sigma Theta, YWCA, NAACP, Discipline Committee, Pan-Hellenic Council, Secretary of Student Body, College Scholar

DUDLEY TONEY
"T.N.T."
Birmingham, Alabama
History
Omega Psi Phi, College Council Representative, YMCA, NAACP

RICHARD LOWE
"Dick"
Columbus, Georgia
History
Omega Psi Phi

CLINTON HENRY LEWIS
"Clint"
"There's no business like show business"
New York, New York
History
College Council, Press Club, Little Theatre, Pan-Hellenic Council, Alpha Phi Alpha, College Scholar

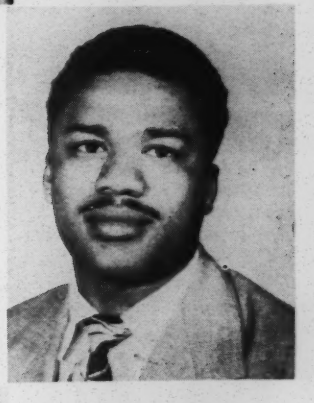
DORIS JEAN LOWE
"The truth is the light"
"Butch"
Little Rock, Arkansas
History
Freshman Counselor
Modern Foreign Language Club, Little Theatre, YWCA, Exchange Student to Cedar Crest College, Social Committee, Alpha Kappa Alpha

GERTRUDE TURNER
"Little Bit"
Charleston, S. Carolina
English
Press Club, YWCA, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Little Theatre, House Council of Foster Hall

THERESA C. DUTCH
"Tessie"
"That's some fabulous carrying on"
Mobile, Alabama
English
YWCA, Little Theatre, Newman Club, Delta Sigma Theta

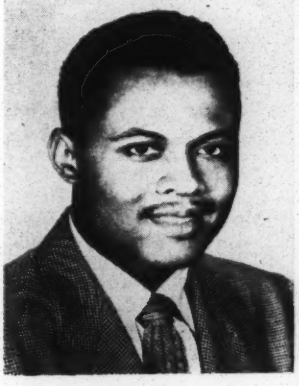
ALBERT L. RUSSELL
"Al"
"And close the door behind you!"
Asheville, N. Carolina
Modern Language
Little Theatre, Press Club, Camera Club, YMCA, Newman Club, Modern Language Club, Alpha Phi Alpha, Choir

ARTHUR A. LANE
Talladega, Alabama
History
Alpha Phi Alpha



CAROLINE S. WATSON
"Everything's Cool"
Birmingham, Alabama
History
YWCA, NAACP, Press Club, Choir, Delta Sigma Theta

SAMUEL JAMES BROOKINS
"Brook"
"I kno-o-ow it, son."
Tampa, Florida
History
Newman Club, President Student Body, President Senior Class, Little Theatre, Co-Captain Basketball Team, NAACP, Alpha Phi Alpha, College Scholar



PERCY MEALING
"Koree"
"You're just rationalizing the point now."
Detroit, Michigan
Mathematics—Physics
Omega Psi Phi

HERBERT LEE HANNON
"Skip"
"Great Goodness!"
"Somebody stop him! Don't let him get away!"
Tryon, N. Carolina
Mathematics
Alpha Phi Alpha, NAACP, Member of several intramural Championship teams.

WILLIAM ASHTON HARRIS, JR.
"Woody"
"Wel-l-l-l"
Talladega, Alabama
Mathematics—Physics
Little Theatre, Alpha Phi Alpha, Physical Science Club, YMCA, DeForest Scholar

L. M. CHRISTOPHE
"Maestro"
"Laissez-Faire and rugged individualism are down, but a long, long way from out."
Little Rock, Arkansas
Mathematics—Physics

ELLEN ELIZABETH WELCOME
Savannah, Georgia
Psychology
Alpha Kappa Alpha, YWCA

T. LEON NICKS, JR.
"Legal Procedure"
"Nothing"
Philadelphia, Penn.
Psychology
Choir, Little Theatre, Omega Psi Phi, Pan-Hellenic Council, Discipline Committee, DeForest Scholar, NAACP, Press Club, Associate Editor, THE TALLADEGA STUDENT, Freshman Counselor

MARY JULIA ANN ROBERTS
"Julian"
Bordentown, N. Jersey
Psychology
YWCA, NAACP, Little Theatre, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Freshman Counselor, College Marshal, College Scholar

THELMA BEATRICE BROWNE
"Mlle. Psyche"
"Peace, it is truly wonderful"
Charleston, S. Carolina
Psychology
Choir, Little Theatre, YWCA

VIVIAN ALTA MAI GRIFFIN
"Vivi"
"Well o well!"
Roanoke, Virginia
Sociology
Press Club, YWCA, Choir, Social Committee, Little Theatre, Alpha Kappa Alpha

JOHN LAWRENCE TAYLOR
"Rocco"
"I was just fixin' to say . . . Let's get one Boonh!"
Talladega, Alabama
Sociology
Modern Language Club, Little Theatre, College-Community Cooperation Committee, NAACP, Omega Psi Phi, YMCA

VERNON JAMES HUMPHRIES
"Buddha"
"Monold Gal"
Covington, Kentucky
Physical Education
Varsity Basketball, Little Theatre, Physical Education Club, Omega Psi Phi

DOLORES ELINOR ROBINSON
"Long Dee"
West Palm Beach, Florida
Psychology
YWCA, Little Theatre, NAACP, Alpha Kappa Alpha

LAURA MARIE McCULLUM
"Lil' Mac"
Little Rock, Arkansas
Psychology
YWCA, NAACP, Press Club, Pan-Hellenic Council, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Freshman Counselor, College

SHERWOOD DANIELS
"Sherk"
Birmingham, Alabama
Psychology
Omega Psi Phi, College Council

WALTER FLEMING WESLEY
"The Claw"
"Hey Bouh!! Let's Dy-nasty"
Talladega, Alabama
Sociology
Omega Psi Phi

LILLIAN ZERILDA RAGIN
"Rilla"
"Cool it!"
Perry, Georgia
Sociology
YWCA, NAACP, Alpha Kappa Alpha

DOROTHY J. ANDERSON
"Dot"
"One never knows, does one?"
Americus, Georgia
Sociology
Choir, YWCA, NAACP, Delta Sigma Sheta

ROBERT B. BAILEY, III
Roanoke, Virginia
Sociology
NAACP, YMCA, Alpha Alpha Phi Alpha, Press Club, College Scholar, Exchange Student to Cornell College

LEBERTA MAHONE
"I almost rocked out"
Dayton, Ohio
Sociology
Y W C A, Delta Sigma Theta, Little Theatre, College Marshall

ZENOBIA S. CURRIE
"Chick"
"Truly"
Altheimer, Arkansas
Sociology
Choir, YWCA, NAACP, Little Theatre, Alpha Kappa Alpha

LEE R. JACKSON
"Jack"
Sylacauga, Alabama
Sociology
YMCA, Little Theatre, Omega Psi Phi

GEORGIA H. CALDWELL
"Kitty"
"Hey! Seen Dick?"
Columbia, S. Carolina
Sociology
YWCA, NAACP, Press Club, Delta S i g m a Theta

ARDEN BURT
Talladega, Alabama
Sociology
YMCA, NAACP

MARION EDNAH ROSS
"Mike"
"Vex not yourself with things"
Glendale, Ohio
Sociology
Little Theatre, College Marshal, YWCA, NA-ACP, House Council, Delta Sigma Theta

MARZELLA A. BERRY
"Two"
"I am a ready teddy"
Birmingham, Alabama
Sociology
Little Theatre, Little Theatre Key

Editorial Go Down, Moses!

There has been surfeit of creed, dogma, and priestly assumption to bridle the intelligence of men; there has been enough of the aimless arrogance of science used to heal and kill, destroy and build. The day has dawned when above a wounded, tired earth unselfish sacrifice, without sin and hell, may join thorough technique, shorn of ruthless greed, and make a new religion, one with new knowledge, to shout from old hills of heaven:
Go down, Moses!—Du Bois

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY: COLONIES AND PEACE

Readers of the 1950-51 issues of THE TALLADEGA STUDENT have frequently come across the name of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. I have not hesitated in quoting him. I am grateful as Editor of THE TALLADEGA STUDENT to have had the opportunity to do so. The tragedy of my high school education is that I graduated without being informed that such a man had lived and was living still; and of all the opportunities Talladega College has offered me, I value none more highly than Savery Library from one of whose shelves late one evening in December, 1949, I pulled DUSK OF DAWN. I hope that I may have the chance to quote Dr. Du Bois in the future, for whenever such a chance is offered, I shall promptly take advantage of it.

32.29.9

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois delivered the commencement address at Talladega College in 1944. JACOB AND ESAU was the subject. Du Bois examined these two men, the ideas which they represent, and the way those ideas have come to our day. Even in his early Sunday School years, Du Bois thought Jacob "was a cad and a liar" and could not see how Jacob could possibly be made the hero of a Sunday School lesson. His judgment of Jacob had not changed basically in 1944.

I shall not endeavor to review that address. In fact after quoting the last two paragraphs I shall say no more of it here. But could every member of my class and the classes of '51 throughout America study it, understand its meaning and muster the courage to act accordingly, perhaps the hope stated in the last two paragraphs might be fulfilled.

"May we hope that in the world after this catastrophe of blood, sweat and fire, we may have a new Esau and Jacob; a new allegory of men who enjoy life for life's sake; who have the Freedom of Art and wish for all men of all sorts the same freedom and enjoyment that they seek themselves and who work for all this and work hard.

"Gentlemen and ladies of the class of 1944: In the days of the years of my pilgrimage, I have greeted many thousands of young men and women at the commencement of their careers as citizens of the select commonwealth of culture. In no case have I welcomed them to such a world of darkness and distractions as that into which I usher you. I take joy only in the thought that, if work to be done is measure of man's opportunity, you inherit a mighty fortune. You have only to remember that the birthright which is today in symbol draped over your shoulders, is a heritage which has been preserved all too often by the lying, stealing and murdering of the Jacobs of the world, and if these are the only means by which this birthright can be preserved in the future, it is not worth the price. I do not believe this, and I lay it upon your hearts to prove that this not only need not be true, but is eternally and forever false."

What role are we to play in the present crisis and the possible coming struggle?

Presently, there are two theories. Both to more or less degree recognize that the American Negro is significant. But the two are incompatible. The advocates of one are at war with the advocates of the other, and due to the nature of the situation, that war is likely to become more intense as time goes by.

The first of these theories was proposed here on Talladega's campus this school year by Walter White and Edith Sampson. They told us to prepare ourselves to such an extent that we be able to qualify for positions to which we may be appointed. According to them, because of the world situation, such appointments are likely to be made. Colored people of the world are beginning to discover themselves; they are demanding the right of self-government. Thus, it is logical that American colored folk should make good ambassadors of American democracy.

Mrs. Sampson herself is an example of that theory. In reply to our questions she told us how she had talked back to Malik on the question of race in the United States. I can hardly conceive of a woman of Mrs. Sampson's status not being informed on the nature of the American Negro problem and its relation to the world struggle. Thus a line or two from THE PRESENT CRISIS rings loudly in my ears:

"For Humanity sweeps onward: where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands."

On second thought, perhaps Lowell would not mind if I changed a word and added others—even though

the meter be slightly interfered with—to give his words more pertinent meaning.

"Where today the martyr stands, on this same day crouches Judas
Motivated by mere promise of silver in his hands."

Both Mr. White and Mrs. Sampson stimulate memories of an experience I encountered in Europe.

"Hermann," I asked, "do you think the German people will ever accept a democratic form of government?" After thinking for a moment or two the blond haired young man sitting in the two-and-a-half-ton-truck beside me replied, "I do not know."

"Well speak for yourself," I prompted. "If you had a vote, would you cast it for democracy?"

"No!" The German answered apparently without thinking, "I would vote for Communism." Realizing as well as I the connotations of the sentence he had made, my blue eyed companion made a gesture with his hand attempting to apologize. I remained stoic.

As I looked over the steering wheel watching the Autobahn's advancing pavement, I began to conceive a plan. Here was a chance for me to do something for America. As occupational troops, we were often referred to as "ambassadors of democracy." Here was my opportunity to do some real ambassadoring.

I had been in Germany about a month and a half. Although my main military occupational specialty was supply-clerking, at the present time I was driving a truck. There was no regularity in the type of materials I transported, nor the places to which I took them. Since as a relative new comer I was unfamiliar with the highways as well as the cities of Germany, a German guide had been assigned to my truck. Hermann Grumbach's ability to speak English fluently had made it possible for us to become conversant.

I began effecting my plan.

"Look, Hermann," I said, "you would vote for Communism because you do not know about democracy. Let me tell you something of America."

I raised my voice above the hum of the truck's motor in order for the German to hear it distinctly. "In America everyone is free and everyone counts. In America every human being has an essential dignity and integrity which is respected and safeguarded. The welfare of the individual is the final goal of the group."

I could hear my voice ringing above the six-by's motor. I told Hermann all about democracy as I had read of it in high school textbooks. I spoke of the four freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom from want, freedom from fear and freedom of religion. I elaborated on the essential rights that are guaranteed to all Americans: the right to safety and security of person, the right to citizenship and its privileges, the right to freedom of conscience and expression, and the right to equality of opportunity. Hermann listened attentively until I had finished.

We drove on in silence for half a kilometer. I broke the silence. "Now that I have told you some of the privileges enjoyed in democracy, tell me, why would you vote for Communism?"

"Are all parts of America the same?"

"Why do you ask?"

"I was in America," the German replied. "I was a prisoner of war in an army camp in Alabama, and from what I saw, people like you don't have these rights you speak of."

I felt the truck jump as my foot involuntarily became heavier upon the accelerator. I did not say more to the German and the German did not say any more to me. But I was thinking. My thoughts were humming like the truck's motor was humming in my ears. I was thinking about Alabama, my home. About all my youthful experiences in a state whose laws and customs labeled a portion of its inhabitants "inferior."

I had started out to convert a former German Nazi into an American democrat. But as I drove on thinking about Alabama, I began to wonder who had done the converting.

For those who contemplate accepting the theory advanced by Walter White and Edith Sampson, I recommend for your consideration a few more lines from THE PRESENT CRISIS.

"Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet 'tis Truth alone is strong,
And, albeit she wander outcast now, I see around her throng
Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to enshield her from all wrong.

" 'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves,
Worshippers of light ancestral make the present light a crime; . . . .
Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, steered by men behind their time?
Turn those tracks toward Past or Future, that make Plymouth Rock sublime?

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! We ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key."

There is a second theory regarding the role informed Negroes may play in the present crisis. Its advocates have not lectured at Talladega College this year. But just as there are those who exemplify the first theory, there are bold examples of the second. "Paul Robeson is awful big," writes his wife, "and there he stands, like a giant oak, like a mountain,—Solid. I do not believe they can uproot him or blast him down."

There are real Negro ambassadors, not so much of American "democracy," but the hope of what democracy may become in this land; what it must become to survive in this radically changing world.

"I am born and bred in this America of ours," speaks Paul Robeson. "I want to love it. I love a part of it. But it's up to the rest of America when I shall love it with the same intensity that I love the Negro people from whom I sprung,—in the way that I love progressives in the Caribbean, the black and Indian peoples of South and Central America, the peoples of China and Southeast Asia, yes, suffering people the world over,—and in the way that I deeply and intensely love the Soviet Union.

"Now those people of the Soviet Union, of the new Eastern Democracies, of the Chinese people whom I met in Prague and Moscow, were in great part Communist. They were the first to die for our freedom and for the freedom of all mankind. So I'm not afraid of Communist . . . . .

"But to fulfill our responsibilities as Americans, we must unite, especially we Negro people. We must know our strength. We are the decisive force. That's why they terrorize us. That's why they fear us. And if we unite in all our might, this world can fast be changed. Let us create that unity now. And this important, historic role of the Negro people our white allies here must fully comprehend. This means increasing understanding of the Negro, his tremendous struggle, his great contributions, his potential for leadership at all levels in the common task of liberation. It means courage to stand by our side whatever the consequences, as we the Negro people fulfill our historic duty in Freedom's struggle . . . . .

"The so-called western democracies—including our own, which so fiercely exploits us and daily denies us our simple constitutional guarantees—can find no answer before the bar of world justice for their treatment of the Negro people. Democracy, indeed! We must have the courage to shout at the top of our voices about our injustices and—lay the blame where it belongs and where it has belonged for over 300 years of slavery and misery: right here on our own doorstep . . . . This is the very time when we can win our struggle.

"And we cannot win it by being lured into any kind of war with our closest friends and allies throughout the world. For any kind of decent life we need, we want, we demand our constitutional rights—RIGHT HERE IN AMERICA. We do not want to die in vain any more on foreign battlefields for Wall Street and the supporters of domestic fascism . . . .

"Let this be a final answer to the warmongers. Let them know that we will not help to enslave our brothers and sisters and eventually ourselves. Rather, we will help to insure peace in our time—the freedom and liberation of the Negro and other struggling peoples, and the building of a world where we can all walk in full equality and full human dignity."

The real American Negro Ambassadors were not appointed by some "Great White Father." Their intelligence plus unselfish courage enabled them to see through and avoid that myth. They are ambassadors by virtue of keen insight and hard work, even to the extent of great sacrifice.

However, they are not many. People with power in this country want no representatives who advocate a democracy that reaches across the color line. Thus to be one is to be "un-American," to be indicted for representing a "foreign principle" for performing efforts of peace, to be one is to be denied the right to travel abroad. People with power in this country prefer to have American "democracy" spread by George S. Schuyler, Edith Sampson and Sugar Ray Robinson.

More than a century ago Percy Bysshe Shelley wrote a passage in his Preface to PROMETHEUS UNBOUND that has a semblance of pertinency. "Let this opportunity be conceded to me," he said, "of acknowledging that I have what a Scotch philosopher characteristically terms, 'a passion for reforming the world': what incited him to write his book, he omits to explain. For my part I had rather be damned with Plato and Lord Bacon, than go to Heaven with Paley and Malthus." Make a few substitutions and Shelley's old words become the expression of a present point of view. I am not aware of what other members of my class think on the two theories I have cited. But if "equal right" to fight against my own conscience, against the very foundation of all I believe makes life worth living, if "equal right" to do catastrophic wrong is the highest end to which I can legally aspire, then damn me with Paul Robeson and Dr. Du Bois. I plan to share no Heaven with Walter White and Edith Sampson or George S. Schuyler and A.

Phillip Randolph nor anybody else who would have me crouch as Judas and sell my birthright in this land that was fertilized by the blood of the people from whom I descended or in this world that nourishes such creatures as men and promises such as abundant life for men of the future, for what I can plainly see is nothing but the promise of a mess of pottage—a mess that would be of doubtful worth even if there was a possibility of its being dished out.

We have more than a stake in this culture. Our ancestors gave it rhythm, hard work, creative patience and unequaled spiritual life. Our history makes us heirs to an equal share in the life of the world of tomorrow. It is disconcerting to see present-day American Negroes using that old slavery technique of hastening "to out-do 'Ole Massa' himself in denouncing any slave who dared lift his head for a minute out of the dirt of slavery." The opponents of Negro suffrage declared that giving freedom and votes to Negroes would add nothing to the nation's strength or wise judgment; "that at best Negroes would herd like tame sheep with those who offered them most food or bought their vote at highest price." Were they right? There were others, black and white, who declared and still aver that "democracy is a contribution and reservoir and not merely a privilege; that we Negroes are Americans, not simply to follow, but to lead in fields in which our experience makes us experts."

What role are we to play? First we have got to study and learn the truth. And there is truth; even in the Twentieth Century, the hey-day of propaganda, there is truth. Since there is a lack of fundamental economic teaching and a prospect of its becoming even less in America, Negro colleges being no exception, we have got to teach ourselves and then teach others. Thus we must not be afraid to read NEW AFRICA and FREEDOM or any source that sheds a little light through the encircling haze of propaganda. We must learn to interpret the meaning of LIFE, TIME, and FORTUNE. Yes, pay attention to what Eisenhower is saying; but hear Paul Robeson too. I venture to say that there are few Negroes in America who know the significance of the mighty role Robeson is playing on the stage of this great historical era. Regardless of what type of professor he be, the man who says the Negro does not vote in Alabama because he is lazy lacks social understanding. It is important that we learn that fact lest we continue to doubt ourselves and the abilities of those around us, and consequently continue to accept the principle of self-obliteration, integration, or whatever you want to call it—at any cost—as the highest aim of our aspirations.

No! I am not blind to the fact that, as Carl T. Rowan writes about Birmingham: "Here in the Jim Crow rooms of thousands of dumpy taverns, thousands of Negroes sit amid grease and smoke, 'drowning my blues with a bottle of beer.'" Yes! I know that when you tell them that they are merely dooming themselves to "the blues" for another generation, they reply as they did to Rowan: "Where do I go? Where can I down these blues I've got?" But what can you expect? In 1934, when Dr. Du Bois resigned from the NAACP, the strongest organization ever to fight for Negroes was left in the hands of white philanthropy and the high income group of colored folk who looked upon the organization as a weapon to attack the sort of social discriminatin that especially irked them. Consequently, as far as leadership is concerned, the majority of colored people in the South were left in the hands of southern cops, pool-room-pimps, pulpit toadies, and principals of southern high schools.

When another traveler comes through, will he find us "behind the bridge hand and a highball made with liquor bought at a Jim Crow store"? "There," writes Carl T. Rowan, "you find Birmingham's Negro upper crust. This Negro (in cities all over the South and much of the North) takes the 'I've got mine' view point." Are we going to overlook our "mighty fortune?" Probably few people have had such a challenge, such an opportunity of becoming men with a capital M. This is an era for new pioneers. It is similar to that early period in American history when the nation was divided on the question of slavery. At that time came forward a Sojourner Truth, a Harriet Tubman, and Frederick Douglass. They organized a people's movement and fought to free themselves and the nation from the scourge of slavery.

There is much to fear? Perhaps. I had cause to hesitate before circulating a petition in the defense of Dr. Du Bois. But even during the interval of my hesitation I heard James Russell Lowell urging:

> "Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,
> Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
> Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
> Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified
> And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied."

My mother taught me the Christian concept. My education has somewhat shaken my belief in divine miracles. That it is the divine mission of American Negroes to save the good things of western civilization and at the same time guarantee the emancipation of the world may be a question. But the challenge is clear; the opportunity is real. That is a relative truth—relative to the context of the present world situation—and not to discover and understand that truth may prove a fatal crime to mankind.

James W. Kelsaw

The Junior Class

Sitting from left to right: Emma Joyce Scism, Willarena Lamar, Barbara McGill, Barbara Knuckles, Bettye J. Webster, Betty F. Taylor, Iris D. Harrison, June Bess, Adelle Vaughn.

Standing: Laura Williams, E. Jean Wade, Herbert Williams, Daphne Duval, Katie Washington, Robert Brown, Norma Thomas, Charles Blair, Edward Gant, Robert Cater, James Williams, Clarence Gilmore, Mittie Hamilton, Sheba Martin, Lula Banks, William Elston, Clarice Wills, Alfred Rodman, Frances Smith, Mary Willis.

The Sophomore Class

Standing, first row left to right: Dorothy Phillips, Alice Saxton, Hattie Wright, Mary Weaver, Carmelita Kimber, Carol Carruthers, Sara Johnson, Doris Chatmon, Ann Cooper, Ella Law, Regina Moore, Sara Smith, Elaine Weekes, Beverely Lockridge, Wilma Mazyck, Bettie Meadows.

Second row: Althea Pickens, Aleathea Jones, Vernetta McCain, June Dellingham, Thelma Dean, Marcia Murchison, Peggye Brothers, Marie Harvey, Theodora Alexander, Sara Eaton, Jessie Pinkney, Harriette Morris.

Third row: Tommy Stewart, Marie Davis, John Wallace, Walter Reed, Carol Howze, Ada Peoples, Mary Ashford, Carrie Kirk, Shirley Williams, Julia Branton, Enid Curtis, Marion Hylick.

Fourth row: Roscoe Knight, Maxie Maultsby, Homer Carrington, Ernest Crossley, James Mullen, Carl Davis, Willie Mae Jones, Mary Harris, Oreatha Hightower, Adelle Beaton.

Final row: Joseph Reed, Benjamin Terry, Tarkus Huguley, Ernest Foster, Paul Puryear, Barbara Sheffield, Willie Perry, Anna Irving, Daniel Johnson, Leola Jackson, Minnie Brown, Thomas Sherrod.

Not shown: Theodore Jones.

The Freshman Class

First row left to right: Frank Montgomery, Curlee Owens, James McWilliams, Richard Scott, Marion Carroll, Lawrence Brown, Melvin Nolan, Ralph Carr, Roland Yates, Eddie Phillips, Lee Pugh, John Miller.

Second row: Johnny Lewis, Evelyn Roberts, Juanita Jackson, Jeanette Higgins, Vivian Jenkins, Oscar Guthrie, Lillie Harris, Anita Smith, Mary President, Winona Laughlin, Annie Eula Dallis, Jacqueline Guinn, Barbara Renfro, Alfreda Baisden, Emma Gist, Garland Kirkpatrick.

Third row: Delores Cade, Frances Young, Bertha Holloway, Dove Savage, Carol Richter, Ruby Powell, Nelwyn Moon, Rosa Lucas, LaVerne Crum, Norma Jennings, Harriette Johnson, Betty Hughley, Gloria Freeman, Inell Williams, Rosa Ellis.

Fourth row: Jean Stevens, Greta Davis, Muriel Jackson, Cecil Eldridge, Erma Waddy, Ora Myles, Lorena Pryce, Avis Mitchell, Julius Bennett, Susan Wilson, Esther Young, Marguerite Wilson, Jane Baker, Charles Ward.

Fifth row: Erslyn Ferguson, Bertha Reese, Rubby Pulley, Virginia Graves, Martha Evans, Margaret Gillard, Milton Hurst, Vivian Vaughn, Daisy Dell, Johnette Roberson, Willie Churchill, Barbara Gardner, Barbara Walls, Beatrice Love.

Sixth row: Edward Strickland, George Austin, Nathaniel Bennett, Herman Jones, Franklin Pryor, Calvin Hernton.

The Press Club

First row, reading left to right: Lou Virginia Graves.

Second row: Odessa Woolfork, Harriette Morris, Ethel Anderson, Daisy Bell, Jeanette Higgins, Elizabeth Brooks, James Kelsaw, Ruby Powell, Vivian Vaughn, Gloria Freeman, Oscar Guthrie, Lucile Simpkins, Sara Eaton, Ruby Pulley, Leon Nicks.

Third row: Willarena Lamar, Melvin Nolan, Ann Dallis, Charles Blair, Thelma Dean, Marie Harvey, Richard Scott, Miss M. L. Montgomery, Ada Peoples.

The Camera Club

Left to right: Nathaniel Ribbron, Jr., Dove Savage, Oscar Faye Guthrie, Betty Hughley, S. Juluis Bennett, LaVerne Crum, Barbara Walls, Beatrice Love, James Marbury, Margaret Scott, James Mullen.

Front: Lillie M. Harris, Avis Ann Mitchell, Barbara Renfro, Nelwyn Moon.

Not shown: Lucille Franklin, Fredrick Franklin, Edwin Phillips, Rose Ellington, Mirian White, O. J. Oakes.

The Basketball Team

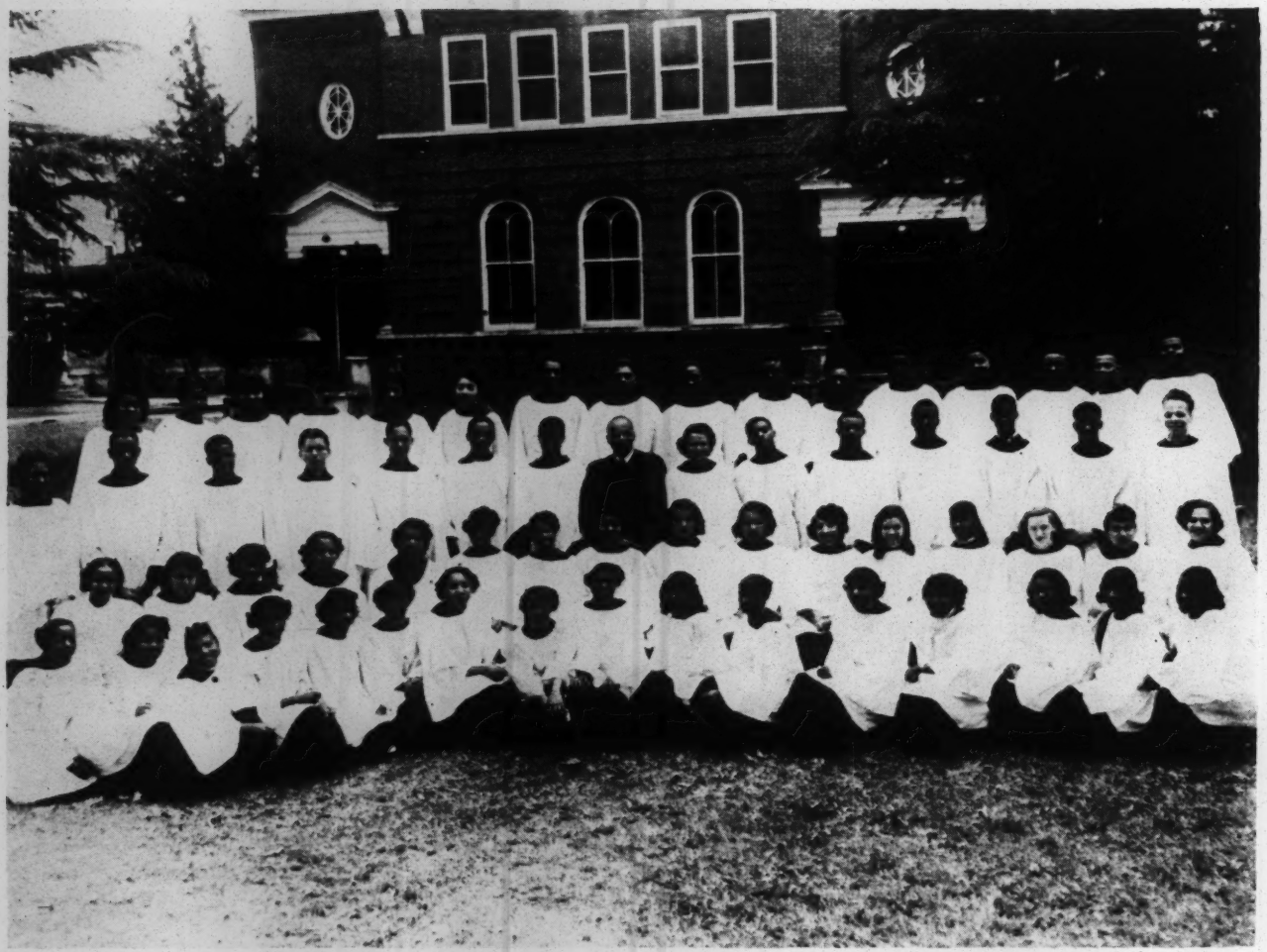
Front, left to right: Samuel Brookins, Vernon Humphries, Robert Rhodes, Lawrence Brown, William Andrews.

Back: Coach Mac Byrom, Leo Johnson, Tommy Thomas, James Wyatt, Benjamin Terry, Thomas Stewart.

The Physical Education Club

Front, left to right: Lula Banks, Frances Smith, Sheba Martin.
Back: Vernon Humphries, Tommy Thomas, Mac Charles Byrom.

The College Choir



First row, kneeling, left to right: Sheba Martin, Jeannette Higgins, Carmelita Kimber, Mary Weaver, Sarah Johnson, Carrie Kirk, Marie Harvey, Ann Cooper, Doris Chatmon, Gloria Freeman, Barbara Renfro, Clara Chatman, Beverly Lockridge, Vivian Jenkins, Jacqueline Guinn, Minnie Brown.

Second row, seated: Mrs. Jametta Minnis, Vivian Griffin, Emma Scism, Barbara Sheffield, Thelma Dean, Frances Smith, Thelma Browne, Evelyn Pierce, Carol Richter, Vivian Mims, Ada Jarnagin, Ruby Powell, Mildred Hitt, Jean Newman, Daphne Duval, Iris Harrison.

Third row: Adelle Vaughn, Richard Scott, Robert Cater, Edward Gant, John Work, Nathaniel Ribbron, Edward Strickland, Mr. Frank Harrison, director, Gettie Thigpen, William Elston, Dalton Williams, George Austin, Albert Russell, John Miller, Roland Yates.

Fourth row: Erslyn Ferguson, Barbara Walls, Bertha Reese, Esther Young, Mittie Hamilton, Katie Washington, Lee Pugh, Earl Scott, Leon Nicks, Milton Hurst, Joseph Rahming, Aaron Harris, William Evans, William Greene, Eddie Phillips, Lawrence Brown.

Not shown: Dorothy Anderson, Harriet Revere, Sarah Story.

The Little Theatre

First row, reading left to right: Edward Gant, Margaret Black, Sara Eaton, Alice Saxton, Carmelita Kimber, Barbara Knuckles, Ella Law, Zenobia Currie, Marion Gordon, Harriette Morris, Enid Curtis, Aaron Harris.

Second row: Marzella Berry, Bettye Meadows, Lula Banks Frances Simmons, Vernon Humphries, Marion Ross, Clinton Lewis, James O. Hopson, director, Samuel Brookins, Mary Shauntee, William Harris, Ethel Anderson, Sarah Taylor, Ann Roberts.

Third row: Mildred Hitt, Joseph Williams, Peggye Brothers, Hattie Wright, Regina Moore, Gwendolyn DuBose, Elaine Weeks, Norma Thomas, Helen Marbury, Leberta Mahone, Delores Robinson, Doris Lowe, Nathaniel Burks, Barbara Sheffield, Ada Peoples, Charlotte Jefferson, Clarice Wills, William Nesbitt, Iris Harrison, Thelma Browne, Nancy Andrews, Evelyn Tollette, Tarkus Hughuley.

Fourth row: Aletha Jones, Leon Nicks, Lee Jackson, Carol Carruthers, Hortense Jones, Nelson McGhee, Agnes Lartimer, Carl Davis, Oreatha Hightower, Thomas Sherrod, June Bess, Herbert Williams, Nancy Foster, James Williams, Homer Carrington, Vivian Griffen, James Marbury.

The College Marshals

First row, left to right: Ann Roberts, Willarena Lamar, Mary Willis, Ada Peoples, Jessie Pinckney, Leberta Mahone, Zethel Hooks, Norma Thomas, Charles Blair.

Second row: Nancy Foster, Harriet Johnson, Daisy Bell, Marian Ross, William Harris.

Third row: Dr. James O. Hopson, William Nesbitt, Nathaniel Burks, Samuel Brookins, James Mullens, Robert Bailey, James McWilliams, Homer Turner.

Not shown: Ethel Anderson, James Kelsaw, Robert Brown, Roscoe Knight.

The Newman Club

First row: James Mullen, Muriel Jackson, Beverly Lockridge, Betty U. Taylor, Johnette Roberson, Marion Carroll.

Final row: Lillie Mae Harris, Bertha Holloway, Theresa Dutch, Barbara Knuckles, Mary Shauntee, Wilma Mazyck.

Not shown: Verga Brown, Nathaniel Burks, Rosa M. Ellis, Mary Riley Thomas, Iris Harrison, John Stone, Norma Stevens, Katheryn L. Emanuel.

YWCA

First row: Martha Evans, Carrie Kirk, June Dwellingham, Mildred Hitt, Bertha Holloway, Dove Savage, Erslyn Ferguson, Bertha Reese, Nelwyn Moon, Norma Jennings.

Second row: Lou Graves, Delores Cade, Frances Smith, Barbara Gardner, Inell Williams, Mary Willis, Laverne Crum, Oscar Faye Guthrie, Emma Gist, Lillie Harris, Anita Smith, Odessa Woolfolk, Miss Margaret Scott, Miss Hilda Davis.

Third row: Vivian Vaughn, Rosa Ellis, Mrs. Myrtice Twyman, Esther Young, Norma Thomas Norma Stevens, Dolores Robinson, Mary Weaver, Rosie Lucas, Susan Wilson, Marian Ross, Ruby Powell.

Not shown: Laura Williams, Jacqueline Guinn, Bettye Hughley, Barbara Walls, Beatrice Love, Willarena Lamar, Willie Churchill, Caroline S. Watson, Dorothy J. Anderson, Ann Dallis, Daisy Bell.

YMCA

Front, left to right: Cecil Eldridge, Lee Jackson, Robert Stevenson, Ralph Carr, Edward Strickland, Lee Pugh, Curlee Owens, Samson Bennett.

Seated: Robert Rhodes, Frank Montgomery, Garland Kirkpatrick, John Miller, Eddie Phillips, Milton Hurst, Charles Ward, Howard Cameron.

Back: Melvin Nolan, Franklin Pryor, James McWilliams, Paul Puryear, Roland Yates, Homer Turner, Richard Scott, James Wyatt, Calvin Hernton, Marion Carroll, Walter Reed, Lawrence Brown, William Twyman.

Chi Chapter

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

First row, left to right: Ellen Welcome, Frances Simmons, Sarah Taylor, Ellen Marie Law, Elaine Weekes, Vernetta McCain, Carol Rae Carruthers, Betty Webster, Thelma Dean.

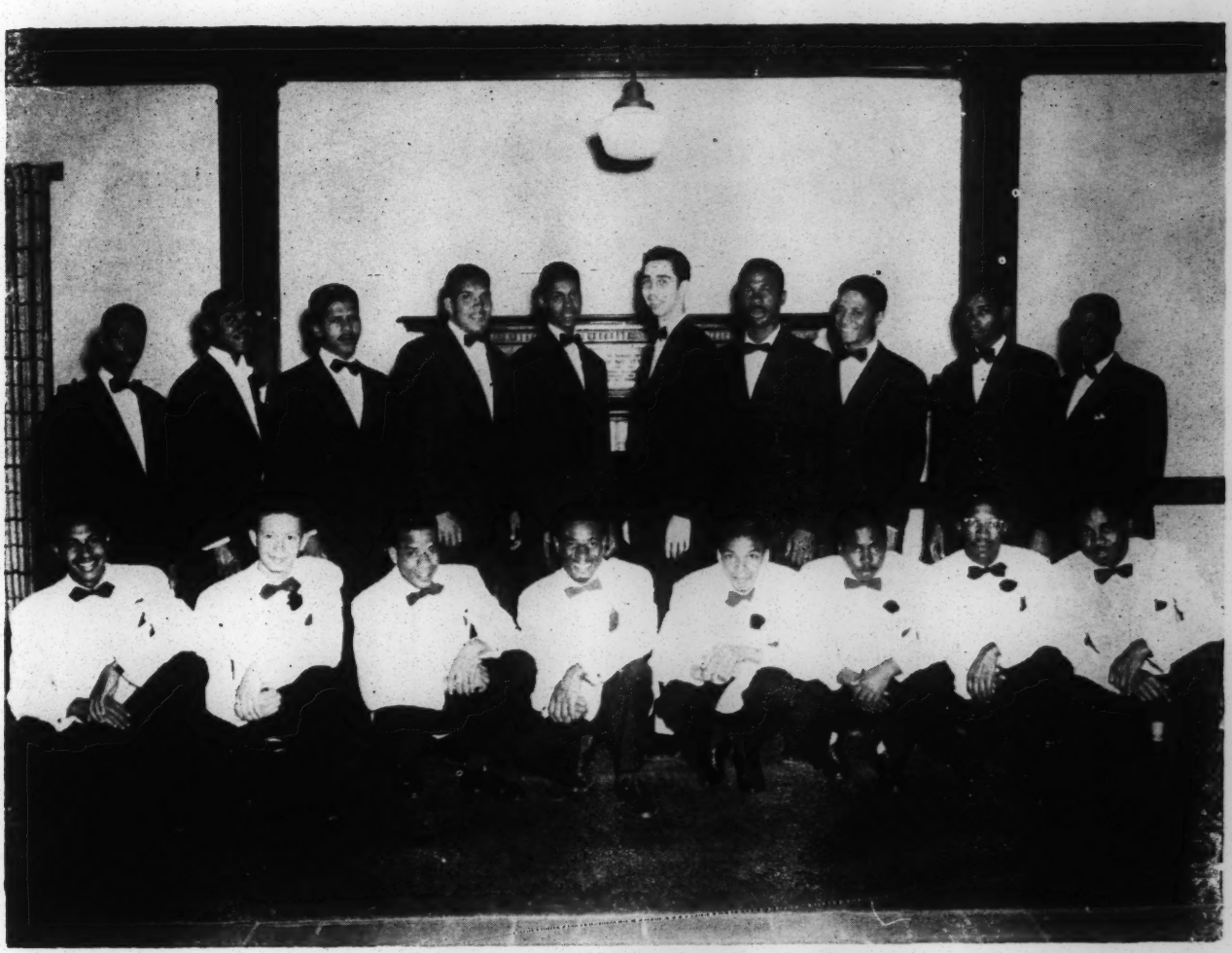
Seated: Barbara McGill, Carmelita Kimber, Marie Harvey, Mary Weaver.

Back row, left to right: Gertrude Turner, Mary Etta Shauntee, Alice Saxton, Anne Roberts, Willarena M. Lamar, Barbara Knuckles, Betty Meadows, Clarice Wills, Regina Moore, Peggy Brothers, Dolores Robinson, Margaret Black, Daphne Duval, Gettie Thigpen, Evelyn Tollette, Nancy Andrews, Ada Peoples, Zenobia Currie.

Not shown: Laura McCullum, Memory Wills, Sarah Story, Ethel Washington, Vivian Griffen, Gwendolyn DuBose, Doris Jean Lowe, Zerilda Ragin, Sara Eaton.

Alpha Beta Chapter

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity



First row, left to right: Ernest Foster, Robert Brown, Herbert Hannon, Alfred Rodman, James Williams, Nelson McGhee, Paul Puryear, Arthur Wills.

Second row: Clinton Lewis, Robert Bailey, Harris Foster, Henry Cooper, Albert Russell, William Harris, Tommy Thomas, William Andrews, Samuel Brookins, James Bennett.

Not shown: Nathaniel Burks, Arthur Lane.

Alpha Zeta Chapter

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority

First row: left to right: Mary R. Thomas, Laura Williams, Beverly Lockridge, Alethea Jones, Caroline Watson, Mildred Hitt, Elizabeth Brooks, Theodora Alexander, Evelyn Pierce, Mary Willis, E. Jean Wade, Theresa Dutch.

Second row center: Dorothy Anderson.

Third row: Ethel Anderson, Ada Jarnagin, Zethel Hooks, Leberta Mahone, Marian Ross, Georgia Caldwell, Althea Pickens.

Not shown: Lucille Brown, Harriet Revere.

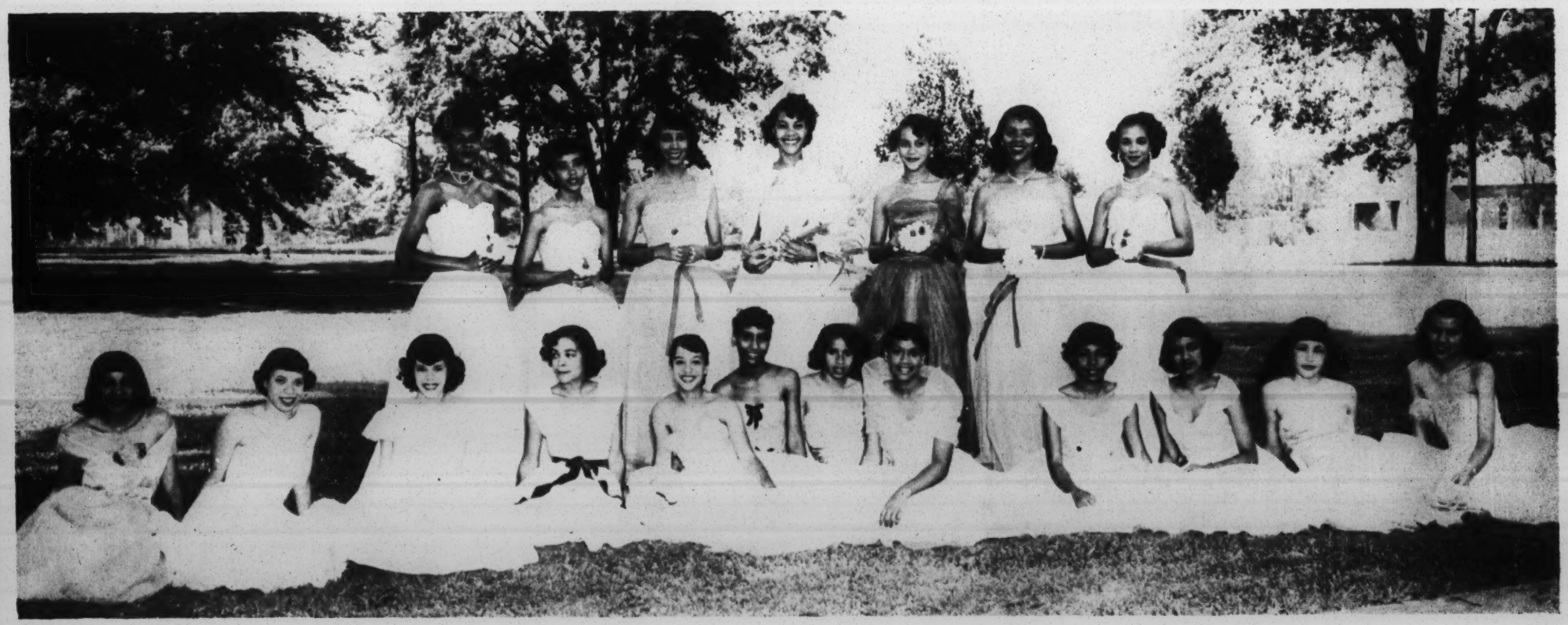
Gamma Psi Chapter

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

Front row: Sherwood Daniels, Lee Jackson, Dudley Toney, Herbert Williams, Vernon Humphries, Charles Blair, John Taylor, Richard Lowe, Robert Cater.

Second row: Leon Nicks, Isaac Greene, Andrew Lawler, Percy Mealing, Joseph Williams, James Kelsaw, Fleming Wesley, Homer Turner, William Nesbitt, Milo Murray, Jonathan Brown, Roscoe Knight, Aaron Harris, Homer Carrington.

May Queen and Her Attendants

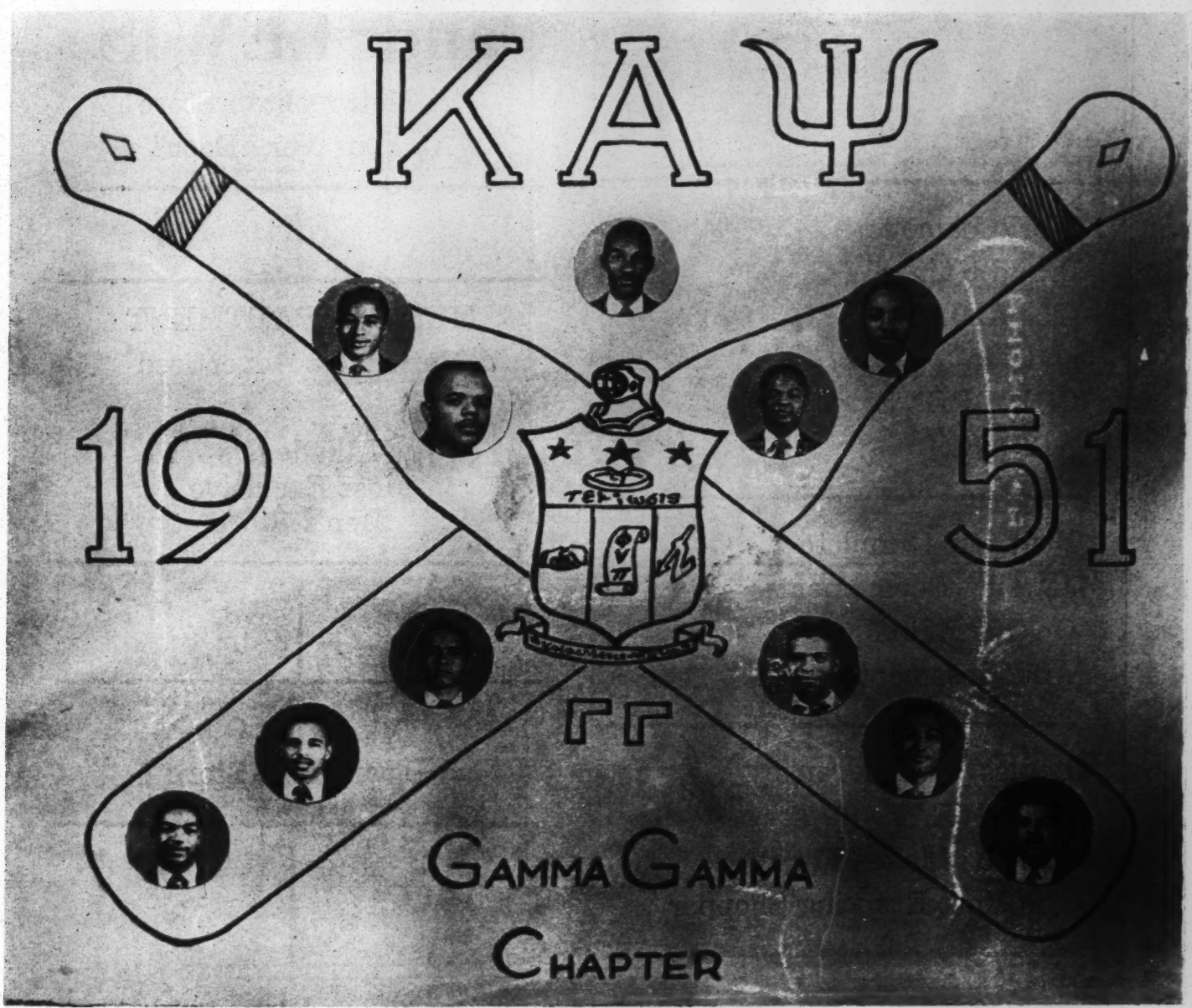


First row, left to right: Jacqueline Guinn, Juanita Jackson, Bertha Holloway, Sarah Smith, Oscar Faye Guthrie, Frances Young, Inell Wliliams, Gloria Freeman, Mary President, Vivian Jenkins, Norma Jennings, Carole Richter.

Second row: Lula Banks, Ella Law, June Bess, Esther (May Queen) Young, Alethea Jones, Dove Savage, Dorothy Anderson.

Gamma Gamma Chapter

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity



Clarence Gilmore, Robert Tarver, John Stone, James Sims, Nathaniel Ribbron.
Ernest Crossley, Maxie C. Maultsby, Edward Gant, William Elston, James O. Mullen, John Wallace.

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Proprietors
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Savage Funeral Home
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We welcome High School graduates of serious purpose and superior ability.

Enrollment limited. Apply early to the Registrar.

January 4, 1951

Mr. Cyril Clemens
International Mark Twain Society
Webster Groves, Missouri

My dear Mr. Clemens:

I thank you for your letter of December 18, and for the citation which you enclosed.

I trust you have had a happy holiday season.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-4-54

3334 77th Street
Jackson Heights, N.Y.
Nov. 2, 1951.

National Committee to
Defend Dr. Du Bois et al
16 West 29th St. N.Y. 1, N.Y.

25-1-25

Gentlemen:

Because I consider the defense of Dr. Du Bois and his Associates to be one of the most important causes to which we should devote our time, energy and funds, I regret that the check I enclose is so small. In justice to myself I want to explain that I contributed $25.00 on the occasion of the Rally at Town Hall and also purchased thirteen tickets to that Rally. The money was given to the A.S.P. which sponsored the meeting and therefore was not credited to me individually.

I am also sorry that this will reach you so late. Would it were a hundred times larger! I send my heartfelt wishes for the success of your cause. Sincerely, (Mrs.) E. H. Tyndale.

[1951]

Dear Dr Frazier

I regret that unless I am able to rearrange my schedule, it will not be possible for me to be present at the dinner honoring Dr W E B Du Bois. This would be a real disappointment to me.

Sincerely
A L Sykes

34-35-30

320 Chatterton Pkwy.
White Plains, N.Y.
February 21, 1951.

Dr E. Franklin Frazier
W.E.B DuBois Testimonial Spon. Com.
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Frazier

The man who for fifty years stood for first-class citizenship, and who gave inspiration and direction to this struggle, richly merits the honor planned for him on his eighty-third birthday.

To millions of Americans of all persuasions, he stood for the fulfillment of our democratic dream. To us no subtle persecution,

24-37-70

no legal technicalities
can diminish his stature as
a scholar or his belief in
the possibilities of his country
to implement those precepts
of freedom and equality
for all.

I salute him on his
birthday.

Sincerely
Harcourt A. Sykes

24-37-71

P.S.
I have already expressed
my deep regret for being un-
able to attend the dinner.
H.A.S.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert David Ulmer

Dear Dr. Mr. Du Bois:

You two [redacted] are living most useful lives.

Your constructive thought and brave unselfish deeds, like the ether, are world-wide in appreciation and influence. Only the ignorant and the selfish seek to destroy and oppose you.

Sincerely

Dr. Mrs. F. P. Ulmer

Denver Colo.
9-18-51

W. + W. Du Bois

Roosevelt Hotel

Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Marion Ulmer
667 S. Downing St.
Denver 9, Colo.

Mail
Pent
Ans
5-6
Contribution

Send me
by parcel
post special
delivery (but NOT
air mail or air
express) 200 of
your Peace on
Trial circulars
— we will use
them at the
meeting indicated on enclosed invitation

25-20-1

Room 311
16-18 West 29th Street • New York 1, N. Y.

25-13-16

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed small contribution for defense of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois. I am for peace.

Yours

Gerhard Ulrich
316 So. Taylor ave.
Milwaukee 7 Wisc.

9301 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago 19, Illinois
December 11. 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Room 1222
16 West 29th Street
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thousands of people in our Country today are rejoicing because of the victory of you and your associates. I am happy to te counted as one of them. It has served as a lesson to us that we can win the peace.

Some time ago I started collecting small sums of money from people to help cover mailing in order to have material sent to them to acquaint them with your case. Before I could finish my project, along with the many other things, the case was under way. This was then tabled to get mass telegrams to Washington. Now that the case is over, I have read in the Guardian of the deficit. If special mailings are being made, I would like the following names put on the list.

Charles W. Hall 9850 So. Hanvard	$1.00
Helen Watson 9250 Prairie Ave.	$1.00
Agnes Dorsey 9311 So. Wabash Ave.	$5.00
Dr. Henry Goss 6 E. Garfield Blvd.	$1.00

All from Chicago, Illinois

Check enclosed.

Yours for Peace,
Idell M. Umbles

4

25-12-22

DOAN SINH-VIEN VIET-NAM

UNION DES ETUDIANTS DU VIET-NAM

越南學生聯合會

Centre d'Information pour la Paix
I6? I8, W 29 street
New York N Y

Chers amis ,

Les Etudiants Vietnamiens s'indignent vivement devant la mise en accusation du Docteur Du Bois pour ses magnifiques activites en faveur de la Paix . Ils considerent cet acte de la part du Gouverne ment des Etats Unis comme une attaque contre les libertes fondamentales des professeurs et des etudiants a participer au mouvement de la Paix et comme un pas de plus dans la voie de la fascisation ouverte , de l'ignominieuse politique anti-noir et de preparation a la guerre .

Les Etudiants vietnamiens acclament tous vos efforts pour faire entendre au peuple americain la voix d'amitie et de Paix des peuples du monde . Ils manifestent toute leur solidarite avec le Docteur Dubois en qui ils admirent non seulement une eminente figure de la science americaine mais un militant consequent contre l'oppression des peuples et pour la Paix .

Veuillez recevoir nos meilleurs voeux de succes dans votre travail pour la Paix et transmettre au Docteur Du Bois nos salutations respectueuses .

et Union des Etudiants Vietnamiens
Union des Ecoliers secondaires vietnamiens

Transmis par NGUYEN KY
charge du Bureau de liaison exterieure de L'Union des Etudiants Vietnamiens ,- Boite postale NoIO Pekin- Chine

36

25-11-17

NGUYEN KY
BUREAU DE LIASION EXTERIEURE DE L'
UNION DES ESTUDIANTS VIET*NAMIENS
BOITE POSTALE NO.xx) 10
Pekin, China

Union des Estudiants du Viet -Nam

Viet-Nam

The students of VN are indigant at the accusation against Dr. Du Bois for his magnificent activities in favor of peace. They consider this act on the part of the government of the US as an attack against the basic liberties of students and teachers to participate in the movement for Peace and as one of the most vicious acts on the path of open fascism, of anti-Negre politics and the preparation of war.

Viet Nam

The students of VN accalim your efforts to bring to the American people the voice of friendship and of peace from the peoples of the world. They show their solidarity with Dr. Du Bois and they admire him not only as a eminent figure of American science but a militant fighter against the oppress ion of peoples and for peace.

We wish to add our thousands of voices for success in your trixxi struggle for peace and send to you our respctful salutations

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

25-1-8-26

=(18)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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NA161 INTL=N PRAHA VIA MACKAYRADIO 70 20 1650=

1951 FEB 20 PM 12 21

=LOUISE PATTERSON=

=409 EDGECOMB AVE APT 7-H NYK=

=DEAR PROFESSOR DU BOIS ON THE OCCASION OF A MEETING GIVEN IN YOUR HONOUR WE BEG TO OFFER OUR HAPPIEST GREETINGS TO YOU THE GALLANT FIGHTER FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND ONE OF THE MAIN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIGHT FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD ALL THE BEST AND MUCH SUCCESS IN YOUR BRAVE FIGHT=

=UNION OF CZECHOSLOVAK WRITERS PRAGUE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Union of Employees in Art + Culture Services]

From Czechoslovakia

Comm. Class Worlds

T R A N S L A T I O N .

National Committee to defend
Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,

16 - 18, West 29th Street,

N e w Y o r k , 1., N.Y. U.S.A.

All the Czechoslovak artists and technicians of the theatres, cinemas, radio, music and artistics join the defence of the distinguished representative of the cultural America Dr. W.E.B. Dubois and express their gratefulness to all those who organized this defence and participate actively in it.

The proceedings against Dr. Dubois is a proof of the fact that a fascisation of America is being followed in the interest of a small number of imperialists who are ready to sell all the people of their own country and suppress all their liberties and democratic rights, in favour of satisfaction of their selfish interests and plans of war.

We strongly protest against the discrimination towards the progressive elements, against the terrorization and suppression of the personal liberties of the defenders of Peace and we express our solidarity to all the honest people fighting for the very democracy, for the independence of peoples and for a lasting Peace all over the World.

ROH - Union of Employees in Art
and Culture Services

Vladimír Šmeral,
President.

Jaroslav Břinčil,
General Secretary.

Prague /Czechoslovakia/, the month of June, 1951.

25-17-58

[Union of Polish Writers]

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220

=107)

SYMBOLS

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NL = Night Letter
= Deferred Cable
= Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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NA150 INTL=N WARSAW VIA RCA 82 21 1520= 1951 FEB 21 PM 4 09

:DR DUBOIS TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE=

:53 WEST 125 ST NEWYORK USA=

PLEASE CONVEY TO DR DU BOIS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 83 BIRTHDAY THE WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS OF THE UNION OF POLISH WRITERS STOP HIS NAME IS HONORED IN POLAND STOP HIS COURAGE AND FORTITUDE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE HAS BROUGHT HIM THE ADMIRATION OF THE WHOLE POLISH PEOPLE STOP WE WISH HIM GOOD HEALTH AND EVER GREATER STRENGTH AND MANY HAPPY RETURNS=

LEON KRUCZKOWSKI CHAIRMAN JERZY PUTRAMENT SECRETARY GENERAL=

25-19-69

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[U.S.S.R. Embassy of the]

Correct M

April 26, 1951

Mr. Vasili G. Makarov
Third Secretary
Embassy of the U.S.S.R.
1125 16th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Makarov:

You will remember that in 1949, the Soviet Union invited twenty-five Americans to attend the Moscow Peace Congress. I was one of those invited.

Would it be permissible for me to have the names of the other twenty-four? I want to make a report on my peace activities.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-15-3

[Union Voice]

V.I.Tishler
114 West 238 St.
Bronx,N.Y.

Nov.15 1951

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
23 West 26 St.
New York City NY

My dear Dr.DuBois,

In our recent interview with you we on Union Voice received much information which was valuable in making up a good feature story concerning W.E.B.DuBois. A number of things occured which I shall not now take the time to discuss and after writing the piece the Union Voice editors rejected the article.

Their objections were based on my negligence in failing to ask of you a number of questions which they felt would have brought our membership closer to you;would have provided them with a better understanding of you and your struggle in behalf of peace. I had phoned you a number oftimes but failed to find you in and before I knew it the trial had crept up and you were in Washington.

24-51-26

Knowing that you are busy in the defense of yourself and your associates,I am taking the liberty of hoping that you will answer the omitted questions so that I may complete the article as soon as possible and have it in print.

1.How much do you know of District 65 and its fight against discrimination?

2.District 65 has thousands of Negro members. What do you know and think of our fight for jobs for Negro workers?

If you could but find the time to answer the questions I would be deeply grateful,as of course,would be the Union Voice staff.

For myself I'd like to express my pleasure at having the opportunity of speaking with you. I know that the members of District 65's Negro Affairs Committee as well as I were inspired by our interview with you. You can be assured that all of us will be in the fight for your great and just cause.

Fraternally, Victor I. Tishler

[Union Voice]

November 27, 1951

Mr. Victor I. Tishler
114 West 238th Street
Bronx, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Tishler:

I am very tired just now and busy with all sorts of work that has been neglected. I doubt if the Union Voice editors need any such article as you have offered them and I am sorry not to have the time to take the matter up further.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-51-25

UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

"To sustain one another in united action against social injustice and in the realization of religious ideals in present-day society."

LOS ANGELES BRANCH

2936 WEST EIGHTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

[1951]

May 20.

DuBois Defense Committee
c/o "NATIONAL GUARDIAN"
New York, N.Y.

Dear Friends,

In enclosing a check in the amount of $5.00, we are deeply conscious of the fact that this is no more than a token contribution to the defense of a distinguished citizen and defender of World Peace. We regret that the state of our treasury makes it impossible to donate more: as you probably are aware, it is difficult for any organisation to maintain itself in a condition of solvency, these days, unless it enjoys the support of reactionary elements.

It may give you some satisfaction to know that the Resolution in support of your committee was passed enthusiastically by a membership meeting of around 150, without a dissenting vote. This, however, had to be ratified by the Board of Trustees of theChurch.

It may further interest you to know, that we are this week sending out an appeal to 100 prominent Americans, to use their influence in support of Senator Johnson's Resolution calling for an armistice in Korea.

Kindly convey to Dr DuBois, our fervent hope that he may be speedily acquitted of the unjust charge which hangs over him, and that he may live long to enjoy a world of peace.

Sincerely,

Pauline Watkins

(Mrs) Pauline Watkins.
corr.Sec.

24-47-13

UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

"To sustain one another in united action against social injustice and in the realization of religious ideals in present-day society."

LOS ANGELES BRANCH

2936 WEST EIGHTH STREET
LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA
DUNKIRK 9-1356

December 9, 1951

25-2-9

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, New York

Dear Friend:

The members of this organization and many other Unitarians partaking of luncheon with us today desire to congratulate you upon the outcome of your case: we are sending a letter of similar import to Judge McGuire.

We want to do more than say we are glad that you are free. We are deeply conscious of the contribution which you have made to the public welfare by your intelligent and courageous devotion to the cause of peace; this fight, we are aware, has climaxed a long and full life devoted to the realization of a society freed from the blight of racial inequality. Many Americans, Negro and white, have yet to learn that such a society can eventuate only in a world at peace. It is tragic folly to believe that those who, in their efforts to condition the minds of the American people for so-called "preventive war" increasingly employ the methods of Nazism, can be genuinely interested in the promotion of racial equality and justice.

Your championship of the cause of peace has long commanded our respect; your courageous fight for civil liberties gives new courage to the vacillating and serves as an invigorating example to all that the American tradition of freedom of expression still lives, and still has vitality in spite of those who lead us down the path of thought-control to eventual disaster.

Cordially yours,

Pauline Watkins

Pauline Watkins, Corresponding Secretary
UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

pw

December 13, 1951.

Miss Pauline Watkins, Sec.
Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice
2936 West Eighth Street
Los Angeles 6, California

My dear Miss Watkins:

Mrs. DuBois and I deeply appreciate your kind letter of December 9, and words of encouragement from the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

Very sincerely yours,

WB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

24-51-6

[UAW-CIO]

REPORT OF THE FAIR PRACTICES DIRECTOR OF LOCAL 600, UAW-CIO
TO THE
GENERAL COUNCIL

September 9, 1951

On October 2,1951, William Edward Burghard DuBois will go on trial in Washington, D. C. for alleged violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

As Fair Practices Director of Local 600, I feel that it is my duty to inform this General Council of the facts of this case and recommend certain positive steps in the light of these facts.

THE BACKGROUND

In April of 1950 the Peace Information Center was established in the City of New York by a group of citizens profoundly concerned with the question of peace. Among its founders was Dr. William E. B. DuBois, the great Negro leader and dean of American letters, who accepted the post of chairman.

During the few months of its existence, the Peace Information Center served this country by making available to its citizens information concerning efforts for peace being undertaken throughout the world.

25-10-44

Among the documents which it made available were the International Red Cross Statement and the World Peace Appeal against the employment of atomic warfare. As with all material published by the Center, the exact texts were presented for the American people to read and judge.

The service performed by the PIC must be judged against the studious silence maintained by the American press and radio on significant world-wide efforts for peace.

The work of the PIC must be considered in the light of a basic tenet of democracy -- that intelligence and reason are predicated upon a free exchange of ideas.

THE INDICTMENT

Notice was served on the PIC by the Justice Department in August of 1950 that they were required to register as an agency of a "foreign principal" pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The reaction of the organization to this amazing and unprecedented action was immediate. A brief was presented to the Justice Department demonstrating that no "agency" relationship existed and contending that application of the Act to the PIC was an invasion of basic constitutional rights and privileges.

The arguments were summarily rejected by the Justice Department. Dr. DuBois, the distinguished Chairman of the PIC, requested an opportunity to discuss the matter with Mr. William E. Foley of the Justice Department and U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath. Dr. DuBois was not even extended the courtesy of a reply.

In February 1951 some time after the PIC had been dissolved, a Federal Grand Jury, after hearing solely government evidence, returned an indictment against the PIC and its officers; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin, and Abbott Simon. The indictment went so far as to include Sylvia Soloff, a clerical worker in the office.

In the course of the arraignment, Dr. DuBois was fingerprinted, searched for concealed weapons, and handcuffed.

THE ISSUE

No issue of our time has greater import than the question of peace. No other issue so manifestly embraces the fate of our nation — and all other nations.

Concern with peace is the property and obligation of citizens of every land.

To be informed about peace is the right of all Americans.

To speak for peace is an inalienable and historic privilege.

The indictment of the Peace Information Center and its officers is a challenge to these rights and privileges.

The shameful conduct of the arraignment of Dr. DuBois must be related to his fifty years of devotion to the struggles of the Negro and colonial peoples for freedom and equality.

The attempt to brand peace as "alien" to our nation is a denial of the universality of the question and an effort to intimidate all Americans who would speak in its behalf.

WHO IS DR DU BOIS?

Dr. DuBois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, Feb. 23, 1868. In 1888he received a B.A. from Fisk University, 1890 received B.A. from Harvard University, 1891 received M.A. from Harvard University, 1892 - 1894 studied at the University of Berlin, 1895 received his Ph.D. from Harvard University, and was the first Negro in America to be awarded a Ph.D.

In 1943 Dr. DuBois was elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The membership is limited to 250 scholars in art, literature, and music. During its 54 years of existence, it had elected no other Negro to its membership. DuBois was awarded the Spingarn Medal. This award has also been given to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph Bunche, and Judge Hastie. This is illustrious company, to say the least. Dr. DuBois is a Life Member and Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Knight Commander Liberian Order and African Redemption.

25-10-50

From 1894 to 1896 he taught at Wilberforce University, in 1896 - 1897 he taught at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1897 - 1910, 1934 - 1944 he taught at Atlanta University.

In 1909 Dr. DuBois was one of the founders and incorporators of the NAACP. From 1910 - 1934 he was the Editor of the Crisis Magazine, the official publication of the NAACP. In 1919 he organized the Pan-African Congress. In 1928, he was Special Minister to Liberia by appointment of the President of these United States. In 1945 he was Consultant to the United Nations Organization in San Francisco.

THIS IS WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, NEGRO AMERICAN.

WHAT DOES AMERICA HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THIS TRIAL?

"Dr. DuBois is no criminal. He is no traitor to this country. The handcuffs on DuBois are meant to serve as a GAG on any Negro leadership that is disposed to 'shoot the works' for freedom." — P. L. Prattis, Editor PITTSBURGH COURIER.

"It distresses the Negro people all over the country that Dr. DuBois, at the age of 83, should be questioned as to his loyalty to the United States," — BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT, JR., 12th EPISCOPAL DISTRICT, AME CHURCH

"One of the most shameful acts committed by the United States against the Negro people," — Roscoe Dunjee, Editor BLACK DISPATCH.

"Puny men in important offices in our land dare attack and even indict Dr. DuBois. The great masses will give their answer and set him free to labor on," — PAUL ROBESON.

"If an outstanding American like Dr. DuBois .... could be indicted because he was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace throughout the world, then few of us are safe from attack....." — JUDGE HUBERT T. DELANEY, NEW YORK.

"What does it mean to us that Dr. DuBois is to be discredited?..... It means that Negro protest is to be supervised by the un-American Activities Committee in the future. We have to take a stand, here and now, with Dr. DuBois. We have to rally around him to save our own skins," — Marjorie McKenzie, Columnist, PITTSBURGH COURIER.

"Without passing on the merits of the recent indictment of Dr. DuBois, the Board of Directors of the NAACP expresses the opinion that this action lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes," — Board of Directors, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

WALTER P. REUTHER, PRESIDENT OF THE UAW-CIO, IS A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

25-10-51

[Ford Local #600, UAW-CIO]

WHAT CAN WE AS BELIEVERS IN DEMOCRACY DO?

1. I recommend that this General Council authorize the Financial Secretary of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, to purchase 100 tickets to hear Dr. DuBois on Sunday, Sept. 16,1951, at the Bethel AME Church, and that these tickets will be given to the leadership of Local 600 who are interested in attending.

2. I recommend that this General Council make a substantial donation to the Dr. W. E. DuBois Defense Fund.

3. I further recommend that this General Council pass the following resolution:

WHEREAS: William Edward Burghardt DuBois, a distinguished American, World Scholar, and Constant Fighter for First-Class Citizenship for his people has made an outstanding contribution to scholarship, literature, and social action, and,

WHEREAS: He has gained the respect, admiration and gratitude of all Negro-America and the countless thousands of colonial people of the world for his untiring efforts in their behalf, and,

WHEREAS: The government of the United States has indicted him and is now about to bring him to trial in order that in the dark days ahead when personal liberty and freedom may be lost under the onslaught of the McCarthy's, Negro Americans will not be intimidated in their fight for a full measure of democracy as outlined in the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and therefore be it,

RESOLVED: That this General Council of Local 600 goes on record as affirming our faith in this great American, in his integrity, and loyalty to the principles and ideals of his country and express our sincere appreciation for his courageous leadership in the struggle for the full emancipation of his people and the realization of total democracy for all men, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED:
That copies of this resolution be sent to the Executive Board Members of the UAW-CIO, the Governor of the State of Michigan, the Senators of the United States from Michigan, and the Congressmen of the United States from Michigan, and we ask the UAW-CIO Executive Board to report to this local union on their action on this resolution.

JAMES WATTS
FAIR PRACTICES DIRECTOR
FORD LOCAL #600, UAW-CIO

JW/moc
liu72cio

25-10-47

A M E N D M E N T S

TO

REPORT OF THE FAIR PRACTICES DIRECTOR OF LOCAL 600, UAW-CIO
TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL
September 9, 1951

Points #1, #2, and #3 on Page 4 of the mimeographed report of the Director have been amended as follows:

#1. Anyone interested in attending the meeting at which Dr. DuBois will speak on Sunday, September 16, 1951, at the Bethel AME Church, will attend at his own expense. However, it is clearly understood that Local 600 endorses this meeting.

#2. Recommendation to the Council that a collection of at least $250 be taken at the next General Council meeting and that the Recording Secretary inform the Council that that action will be taken at the next meeting.

#3. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the Executive Board members of the UAW-CIO, the Governor of the State of Michigan, the Senators of the United States from Michigan, and the Congressmen of the United States from Michigan, asking that they request of President Truman and Attorney General Howard McGrath that the indictment against Dr. DuBois and the other five from the PIC be dropped, and we ask the UAW-CIO Executive Board to report to this local union on their action on this resolution.

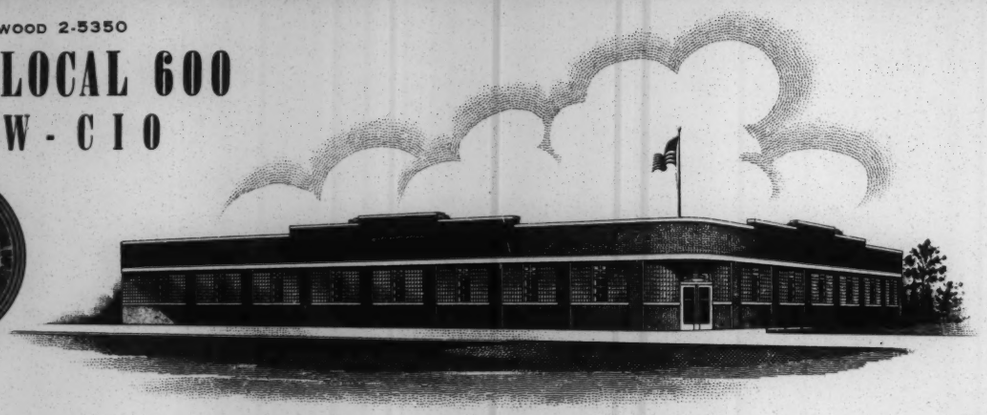
MOTION made to adopt the report of the F.E.P.C. Director
SUPPORTED AND CARRIED

jw/moc
liu72cio

25-10-48

PHONE: VINEWOOD 2-5350

FORD LOCAL 600
UAW - CIO



CARL STELLATO
PRESIDENT

PAT RICE
VICE-PRESIDENT

WILLIAM R. HOOD
RECORDING SECRETARY

W. G. GRANT
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

CLARENCE SAUNDERS
TRUSTEE

GEORGE LAMARQUE
TRUSTEE

WILLIAM CARR
TRUSTEE

JOE RIVERS
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

BILL SHUFORD
GUIDE

10550 DIX AVENUE — DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

November 2, 1951

65-9-15

National Committee to
Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
and Associates
16 West 29th Street, Room 1222
New York, New York

Dear Members:

The enclosed material is self-explanatory of the position taken by Local 600 in regards to Dr. DuBois and his associates.

We are mailing this to you with the hopes that if it can be of any assistance to you, that it be utilized in any way you may see fit.

Warmest wishes for a successful conclusion of your present struggle, I am

Fraternally yours,

James Watts

James Watts, Director
Fair Practices Committee
Local 600, UAW-CIO

JW/md
liu72cio

99

U.S. Labor [United Auto Workers...]

Ch IX

85-9-5

RESOLUTION ON W. E. B. Du BOIS

WHEREAS William Edward Burghardt DuBois, a distinguised American, World Scholar, and Constant Fighter for First-Class Citizenship for his people has made an outstanding contribution to scholarship, literature, and social action, and

WHEREAS He has gained the respect, admiration and gratitude of all Negro-America and the countless thousands of colonial people of the world for his untiring efforts in their behald, and

WHEREAS The government of the United States has indicted him and is now about to bring him to trial in order that in the dark days ahead when personal liberty and freedom may be lost under the onslaught of the McCarthy's, Negro Americans will not be intimidated in their fight, for a full measure of democracy as outlined in the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and therefore be it

RESOLVED That this general council of Local 600 goes on record as affirming our faith in this great American, in his integrity, and loyalty to the principles and ideals of his country and express thme our sincere appreciation for his courageous leadership in the struggle for the full emancipation of his people and the realization of the total democracy for all men, and be it r

FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the Executive Board members of the UAW-CIO, the Governor of the State of Micigan, the Senators of the United States from Michigan, and the Congressmen of the United States from Michigan, asking that the indictment against Dr. DuBois and the other five from the PIC be dropped, and we ask the UAW-CIO Executive Board to report to this local union on their action on this resolution.

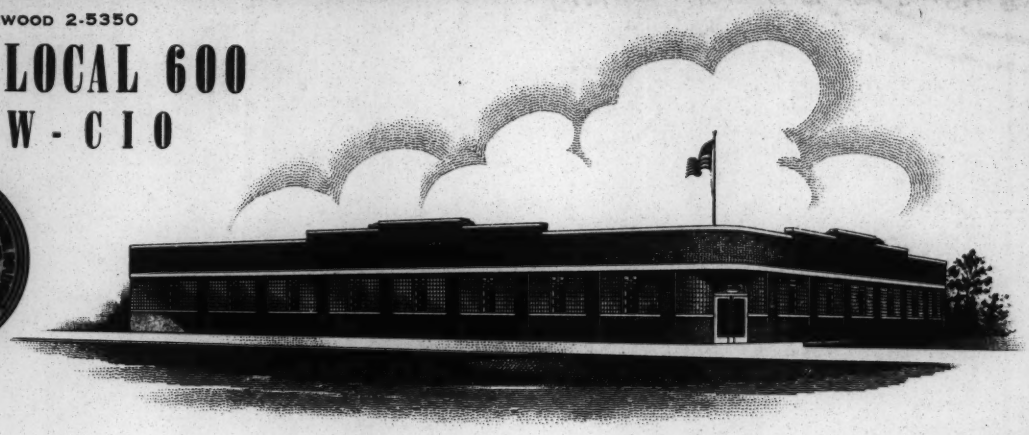
THIS RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF LOCAL 600, UAW-CIO on Sunday, September 9, 1951

WRH/flo

liu72cio

PHONE: VINEWOOD 2-5350

FORD LOCAL 600
UAW - CIO



CARL STELLATO
PRESIDENT

PAT RICE
VICE-PRESIDENT

WILLIAM R. HOOD
RECORDING SECRETARY

W. G. GRANT
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

CLARENCE SAUNDERS
TRUSTEE

GEORGE LAMARQUE
TRUSTEE

WILLIAM CARR
TRUSTEE

JOE RIVERS
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

BILL SHUFORD
GUIDE

10550 DIX AVENUE — DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

November 21, 1951

42-7-25

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
16 W. 29th St. Room 1222
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Please accept our congratulations on your splendid fight in the case of Dr. W. E. DuBois and his associates and the victory you have achieved. America today is a better place in which to live because of organizations like yours.

We too, on our level, did what we could in a small way because we believe in freedom of expression. We can be counted upon in the future to be found on the side of democracy in any fight of this nature.

Sincerely yours,

FORD LOCAL #600, UAW-CIO

Carl Stellato

Carl Stellato, President

Pat Rice

Pat Rice, Vice-President

W. G. Grant

W. G. Grant, Financial Secretary

William R. Hood

Wm. R. Hood, Recording Secretary

CS/PR/WGG/WRH/moc
liu72cio
cc Mrs. Lenore Piazza, Detroit Comm.
7620 Dexter, Det. 6

99

[United Cafeteria + Restaurant Workers]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1220

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of re(20)...RD TIME at point of destination

NA172 PD=WASHINGTON DC 23 626P=

1951 FEB 23 PM 7 27

:DR W E DUBOIS=

:7 WEST 125 ST=

:OUR HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON THIS YOUR 83RD BIRTHDAY YOUR UNSELFISH LIFE LONG CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF THE COMMON MAN SHINES LIKE A BEACON LIGHT IN A TROUBLED WORLD GROPING IN DARKNESS YOUR INTELLIGENCE YOUR FORTITUDE YOUR COURAGE YOUR CALM IN THE MIDST OF HYSTERIA GIVE GREAT HOPE TO THE NEGRO PEOPLE WE SUPPORT YOU AND WE WHOLE HEARTEDLY JOIN WITH YOU IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM JUSTICE AND PEACE) WE SINCERELY REGRET PRESS OF VERY IMPORTANT BUSINESS PREVENT OUR PRESENCE OUR CHECK IN THE AMOUNT OF $25 AS CONTRIBUTION TO FUND WILL FOLLOW=

25-18-102

OLIVER T PALMER BUSINESS AGENT UNITED CAFETERIA AND RESTAURANT WORKERS=

83 GROPING HYSTERIA PRESS PREVENT $25=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (UE)
DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 7

1205 Superior Avenue, N. E. MAin 1-4977 Cleveland 14, Ohio

June 4, 1951

Miss Alice Citron, Secretary
16-18 West 25th Street, Room 311
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Citron:

At its meeting on June 3, 1951, the Executive Board of U. E. District No. 7 took action supporting the work and objectives of the National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center.

The contributions and achievements of Dr. DuBois, compiled over a period of two generations, are a matter of public record and a source of pride and inspiration to oppressed peoples in America and the vast colonial areas of the world. No person subscribing to the cause of peace, freedom and the dignity of mankind will remain silent as long as a single threat remains to deter or hamper further contributions and achievements by this venerable scholar.

We are prepared to take the necessary steps to mobilize our membership in support of your most important effort. Please make available to us 75 copies of all material released by the Committee. Communications should be addressed to Bertram Washington, Secretary, District 7 Fair Practices Committee.

Fraternally yours,

Sterling D. Neal

Sterling Neal
Secretary-Treasurer

SN:eb
dpowa87

District Council Eight
UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO and MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
2100 THIRD AVENUE • ROCK ISLAND, ILL. • DIAL 6-4042

25-9-7

June 23, 1951

National Committee to Defend Doctor W.E.B. DuBois
16 - 18 W. 29th St.
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

Attached please find our check in the amount of five ($5.00) dollars for one hundred (100) copies of the pamphlet "Agents of Peace" by Albert E. Cahn.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

Don W. Harris, President
District Council 8, UE

DWH:lee

attachment

DON W. HARRIS, President; WAYNE SMITH, Vice-President; ALBERT J. EBERHARD, Recording Secretary;
MAURICE YOUNG, Secretary-Treasurer
District Executive Board Members: CLARENCE BINGAMAN, GERALD FISCHER, LEE HENRY,
CHARLES W. HOBBIE, CLIFFORD MOHR, JAMES PAYNE, EARL TALBOT
Trustees: PAUL JOHNSON, CECILIA TRUMBLE, CLYDE WENNESTON

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (UE)
DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 7

1205 Superior Avenue, N. E. MAin 1-4977 Cleveland 14, Ohio

July 30, 1951

Miss Alice Citron
DuBois Defense Committee
16-18 West 29 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Citron:

Enclosed please find check for $4.50 to cover cost of material in connection with the Defense Campaign. Part of this includes an order herewith made for 75 copies of the pamphlet, "I Take My Stand for Peace."

Allocation as follows:

75 copies Agents for Peace @ 4¢	3.00
75 copies Stand for Peace @ 2¢	1.50
	4.50

The meeting of District Council No. 7 approved the recommendations of the Executive Board to call upon the Local Unions of the District for moral and financial support to the DuBois Defense Campaign and to order additional copies of pamphlets supplied as samples.

Fraternally yours,

Bert Washington

Bert Washington, Secretary
District 7 Fair Practices
Committee

dpcwa87

ALBERT J. FITZGERALD, Gen. Pres. JULIUS EMSPAK, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. JAMES J. MATLES, Director of Organization

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

1000 ELEVENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 1, D. C. • REPUBLIC-0555

August 6, 1951

25-9-9

Alice Citron
National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
and Associates in the Peace Information Center
16 - 18 W. 29th St.
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Alice:

I have seen and read Albert Kahn's pamphlet on the DuBois indictment. It is an extremely useful piece of material.

I had a long talk a few days ago with Mr. Elkins and Doxey Wilkerson about the possibilities of activity in the UE on this issue. Doubtless they will have reflected some of the ideas we talked about and since we did have a long discussion I won't try to repeat them in this letter.

I notice in the minutes of our UE District Council #7 meeting (Ohio) which was just held July 22nd, action was taken to authorize the District to purchase pamphlets of the DuBois Defense Committee and to furnish the local unions with these pamphlets together with a request for funds. This sort of thing might be repeated in several other districts as we go along. Hope your work is progressing well.

Fraternally,

Russ Nixon

Russ Nixon
Washington Representative

RN:c

United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America

[redacted] Telephone MAin 9058

1220 E. SUPERIOR AVE., CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

27

JOSEPH KRES
MARIE J. REED
Local Representatives

65-9-17

August 30th
1951

Shirley Graham, Treasurer
Nat'l Committee to Defend
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Room 1226, 16 W. 29 St.
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Miss Graham:

The Executive Board of Local 735 voted unanimously to contribute $25 toward the expense of defending Dr. DuBois and his associates.

It might interest you to know further that our Local newspaper UE 735 NEWS will carry an article about the fight of Dr. DuBois for peace. This article will reach about 4000 members and their families.

Sincerely and fraternally,

J. W. Gable

J. W. Gable, President
U.E.R. & M.W.A., Local 735

JWG:ej
encl.
dpowa-87

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
ELEVEN EAST 51ST STREET • NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 3-1960

ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
General President

JULIUS EMSPAK
General Secretary-Treasurer

JAMES J. MATLES
Director of Organization

October 3, 1951

25-9-18

Miss Sylvia Soloff
National Committee to Defend
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
16-18 West 29th Street
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Sister Soloff:

Everyday one picks up the paper and reads of increased activity on the part of congressional "investigators" to deny the people of this country their right to freedom of speech, freedom to belong to the trade union of their choice and even the right of freedom to think.

When, through these "investigators" -- men like the noted historian Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of the former Peace Information Center and his three associates are indicted for distributing information on peace that the people in this country as well as the whole world want so desparately -- there is cause for alarm.

When an office worker is indicted for activities conducted by her employer - guilt by association - there is additional cause for alarm.

The members of the staff in this office are familiar with these frame-up attempts and threats to progressive organizations and individuals. For that reason, we are sending you the enclosed check for $34 to aid in the defense against these indictments.

The amount doesn't begin to express our sentiments, however, you can be assured of our support in this fight and if at all possible we will try to add to the amount in the near future.

Fraternally,

Thelma Slappy

Thelma Slappy, Chief Steward
UE National Office

dpowa/16
encl.

October 23, 1951

Honorable Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
Blair House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Truman:

Attached is a copy of a resolution adopted by the UE District Mine, representing 30 local unions in Indiana and Michigan.

While the resolution speaks for itself, I wish to add that your recent comments on the growing fear on the part of the American people to speak out is traceable to your very own actions. Your failure to immediately drop the indictments against Dr. W.E.B. DeBois and his associates will serve only to increase the very fear on the part of the American people which you claim to deplore.

Very truly yours,

John T. Cojack
District President

enclosure

CC: Comm. to Defend
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

WHEREAS: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, outstanding scholar of Negro culture and history in our country, foremost leader in the fight for freedom and peace, co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, founder of the Niagara Movement, Special Minister to Liberia in 1928 and Consultant to the UNO, world-famous historian and sociologist, has been indicted by the Government of the U.S., alleging that he is an agent of a foreign power because of his work for peace, and

WHEREAS: Four other officers of the Peace Information Center have been indicted with him and are scheduled for trial November 1st, and

WHEREAS: The urgent desire of all Americans is for peace and for an end to killing and for ways of learning to live with our neighbors, now therefore be it

RESOLVED: That this District Nine Convention of UE go on record urging President Truman to cause this indictment against Dr. DuBois and his associates, Mrs. Moos, Miss Soloff, Mr. Elkin, and Mr. Simon, to be immediately dropped.

25-21-11

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.: AFS 60/1/080

14 July 1951

35-3-12

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The United Nations, to assist in the development of its programme in the Social Welfare field, maintains a roster of the names of persons who have offered their services, or who have been proposed by Member governments or organisations within their countries.

The Bureau of Personnel is currently reviewing the professional records of each of the candidates on this roster, which we wish to limit to the most highly qualified personnel available. We are likely to need staff on a long-term basis at United Nations Headquarters for the preparation of studies, research and over-all planning, and advisers on a short-term basis to serve in a consultative capacity to various governments on specific aspects of Social Welfare.

We understand that the work of Mr. Hugh Heyne Smythe is known to you, and we shall be grateful for your confidential evaluation of this candidate's qualifications and potentialities in either or both of the above-mentioned capacities. We are interested, first of all, in the degree of his professional competence as evidenced in his actual performance on the job; his maturity of judgment, objectivity and sense of responsibility; as well as his initiative, adaptability and creative imagination in using his knowledge and skills in a new situation. We are interested also in the degree to which he is able to formulate professional concepts clearly and succinctly, and to present these concepts to new groups in terms which they understand, and in a way which calls forth their interest, respect and acceptance. If there are any other special factors which you believe qualify or disqualify him for work in the international field, please let us know.

We attach much importance to the advice you can give, which will be used to help us to determine whether to consider Mr. Smythe's application further. Thank you for your assistance. We shall be even more grateful if you are able to reply in the very near future.

Yours truly,

Marguerite V. Pohek

Marguerite V. Pohek
Special Consultant, Social Affairs
Bureau of Personnel

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Director of Special Research
20 W. 40th St.
New York, N. Y.

[United Nations]

August 31, 1951

Miss Marguerite V. Pohek,
United Nations,
New York

Dear Madam:

Your letter of July 14, File No. AFS 60/1.080, has been on my desk for a long time, during my absence from the city. If it is not too late, I beg to say that I know Mr. Hugh Heyne Smythe. He was in my classes when I was head of the Department of Sociology at Atlanta University, and since that for two or three years was in my employ as research assistant. He is a well trained and accurate investigator of good character. Perhaps his worst failing is a tendency to overwork on matters in which he is interested. His judgment perhaps is not always mature, but it is honest. He is objective, and he has a strong sense of responsibility, good initiative, adaptability, and creative imagination.

He has never had a real chance to do first-class work, and I hope that such opportunity may be open to him.

Very sincerely yours,

25-8-16

UNITED NEGRO PEOPIES COMMITTEE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
(Harlem Committee)

January 26, 1951

MEMORANDUM: #1

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

FROM: ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY

Re. Executive Committee Meeting
January 21, 8:00 PM

The meeting of the Executive Committee accomplished the following task:

1. Name - The UNITED NEGRO PEOPIES COMMITTEE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (Harlem Committee)

* 2. Location- To temporarily establish a phoning center at SA 2-0880 from 4:00 to 6:30PM each day.
Assigned persons to contact specific Churches, fraternal halls and Community Centers for an office, or the use of a desk and phone, temporarily.

3. Publicity- A piece of literature for general distribution to announce the formation of our Committee, our reasons for forming, our aims, our sponsors (at time of publication) and our officers.
Press releases to Harlem and general Negro press, Trade Union press and the general press.
Posters for use throughout Harlem.

6. Finance - Immediate, larger donations from organizations and individuals to be sent to:
* Mrs. Vebla Collins
280 Convent Avenue
New York 31, N.Y.
The drawing up of a budget consistent with our immediate needs.

7. General - Mr. Oliver Martin elected Organizational Secretary.
A Childrens Committee added to our list of committees.

* As you can see we are moving. We are particularly desirous of finding a location. We therefore, call upon everyone to contact us if they know of or hear of a possible place. We agreed at the Executive Committee meeting that for the time being we should try to get a place rent free. If, however, this is impossible, we established a ceiling price of $30.00 per month for the use of a desk and phone.

Our immediate emphasis is getting our Committee known to the Harlem community. We are confident that once the people of Harlem know of our Committee, it's aims, how it hopes to accomplish these aims and how to reach us, they will respond.

We plan to break down the Harlem community into regions and sub-regions, and to allocate responsibility for these areas to individuals. We hope to be able soon to present this breakdown of Harlem in order that we can begin immediately to organize the whole community.

In the meantime, we are asking everyone to speak to some one or two persons in your building or block. Tell them about our Committee and encourage them to begin the exploration of creating, either a house or block UNITED NEGRO PEOPLES COMMITTEE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, keeping in mind our decision to call a major Harlem Conference for Peace and Freedom in the near future.

##########

* Note Memo # 2

UNITED NEGRO PEOPLES COMMITTEE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
(Harlem Committee)

2286 Seventh Avenue, New York Phone: AU 6-6464

February 6, 1951

Memorandum: #2

To : Committee of the Whole Re: Executive Committee Meeting
January 31, 1951

The following taskswere accomplished at the second executive committee meeting:

Location - 2286 Seventh Avenue, Phone AU 6-6464: (temporary)

3 Month Budget - minimum, adopted:

Location	@ $ 12.00 per mo.	$ 36.00
Paid Worker	@ 50.00 per wk.	650.00
Posters	2,000	470.00
Folders	20,000	145.00
Office Materials, Miscl.		160.00
	Total	$ 1461.00

Meeting of Committee of the Whole

Tentatively scheduled for Friday night, February 16. The agenda will be the following:

1. Progress Report from the Executive Committee
2. Harlem Conference for Peace and Freedom

Our Executive Committee discussed our general approach to building our various committees. We agreed that we must work on the principal of immediately garanteeing participation of the many trade unionists in the Harlem community, in the work of all committees. We must furnish the ways by which these able fighters can fullfill thier responsibility to the people of Harlem, now! It was with this in mind that the Labor committee has called a meeting of Negro trade unionist for this Wednesday night at the office of the Harlem Trade Union Council office, 53, West 125th St. Also, the Womens committee is investigating ways and means of building by working together with some of the womens' auxillaries of trade unions with large Negro membership with the objective of cooperation in Harlem projects for Peace and Freedom.

The Chairman of our Church committee has requested permission to be relieved due to ill health, but has agreed to work with the church committee along with others. We are asking everyone to contact and send us suggested names of ministers and church workers who could be asked to work on our Church committee. Some names have been submitted and we are contacting them immediately.

The Arts committee is drawing up a layout and content for our folder and poster of introduction to the Harlem community. Both shall be submitted at our next Executive Committee for discussion.

Other committees are beginning to work and shall report to us on thier progress at our next meeting.

(Cont'd.)

We are looking for persons to develop our Childrens committee. This work, together with the Womens committee and the Parent Teachers Associations, can be very valuable toward the accomplishment of our aims.

Our most pressing problem at this time is finances. At our meeting we raised enough to pay our first month's rent and that's all! We are appealing to everyone! Send us a donation! Get your organization and friends to do likewise. We must immediately have at least enough for stamps, stationary and carfare in order to get our Committee rolling at all. A donation from each person that receives this memorandum, large or small, will help.

We are asking members and friends of the Committee of the Whole to hold open Friday night, February 16, at which time the Executive Committee wishes to present a Progress Report, and to discuss with you our work toward the calling of a Harlem Conference for Peace and Freedom in the near future. Notices will be sent out on ti: and place of the Feb. 16 meeting.

We shall be contacting each of you in a few days with the request that you be sponsors of our committee. We are looking forward to your acceptance.

24-42-48

Yours, for Peace and Freedom,

David McCanns

DAVID MCCANNS, Co-Chairman
(Acting Executive Secretary)

l.d.

UNITED PACKING HOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Local No. 11 — CIO

LAFAYETTE 3-3132

39 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON 14 MASSACHUSETTS

November 19, 1951

National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
and Associates in the Peace Information Center
16 West 29th Street,
New York 1, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find our check in the amount of five dollars ($5.00), which is our contribution to your organization, in its fight against outrageous persecution.

We wish you every success.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy M. Atus
Recording Secretary

Anthony Sudano
Financial Secretary-Treasurer

dp

enc

dpowa-68

(U.S. - DEPT. OF JUSTICE)

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Peace Information Center
WEF: NBL:et
149-016-2-12

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that the Washington, D. C. Grand Jury is in the process of investigation the possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, from which, I have drawn what I believe to be a reasonable inference, that that investigation may have some relation to the Peace Information Center.

This is surprising to me, in light of the fact, that the Peace Information Center and your department were engaged in discussion concerning the position of your department that this organization was obligbed to register pursuant to the terms of this law. In fact, our last communication with you was a letter, which I wrote to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, early in October, urgently requesting that he grant me the opportunity to discuss the matter with the Department, and to which I have not been favored with the courtesy of a reply.

At no time has the Peace Information Center intended to act in violation of the law; its conflict with the department realted to the propriety of the application of the law to it.

Furthermore, it seems to me that the entire matter is now moot and academic, since the governing body of the Peace Information Center, on October 12, 1950, voted to disband the organization, which since then has been in the process of winding up its affairs and has undertaken and conducted no new business. Even this last process, I believe, is all but completed.

My own resignation as chairman was handed in this Fall to be accepted at pleasure, but not later than January 1, 1951.

In any case, however, I again urge the importance of a discussion with you in which I may have the opportunity to participate. Any confusion as to the position either of the Department of Justice or the Peace Information Center may, in this way, be clarified, and both the Government and thr organization save the unpleasantness and expense of unnecessary legal contests.

Very truly yours,

c.c. J. Howard McGrath
Attorney Gen. of the U. S.
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

[U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE]

~~Jan. 7~~

Jan 26, 1951

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Peace Information Center
WEF: NBL: et
149-0 6-2-12

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that the Washington, D. C. Grand Jury is in the process of investigating the possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, from which, I have drawn what I believe to be a reasonable inference, that that investigation may have some relation to the Peace Information Center.

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Very truly yours,

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois

c.c. J. Howard McGrath
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

January 26, 1951

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Peace Information Center
WEF:NBL:et
149-86-2-12

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that the Washington, D. C. Grand Jury is in the process of investigating the possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, from which, I have drawn what I believe to be a reasonable inference, that that investigation may have some relation to the Peace Information Center.

This is surprising to me, in light of the fact, that the Peace Information Center and your department were engaged in discussions concerning the position of your department that this organization was obliged to register pursuant to the terms of this law. In fact, our last communication with you was a letter, which I wrote to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, early in October, urgently requesting that he grant me the opportunity to discuss the matter with the Department, and to which I have not been favored with the courtesy of a reply.

25-5-2

At no time has the Peace Information Center intended to act in violation of the law; its conflict with the department related to the propriety of the application of the law to it.

Furthermore, it seems to me that the entire matter is not moot and academic, since the governing body of the Peace Information Center, on October 12, 1950, voted to disband the organization, which since then has been in the process of winding up its affairs and has undertaken and conducted no new business. Even this last process, I believe, is all but completed.

In any case, however, I again urge the importance of a discussion with you in which I may have the opportunity to participate. Any confusion as to the position either of the Department of Justice or the Peace Information Center may, in this way, be clarified, and both the Government and the organization save the unpleasantness and expense of unnecessary legal contests.

Very truly yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

cc: J. Howard McGrath
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

2 copies

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WEF:NBL:et

149-06-2-12

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FEB 2 1951

Registered mail
Return receipt requested

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Re: Peace Information Center

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Receipt is acknowledged of your undated letter, postmarked at New York on January 26, 1951, concerning the Peace Information Center.

You have been fully advised through exchange of correspondence and through conferences with the Center's attorney regarding the obligations of the Peace Information Center under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. In this connection, your attention is invited to Section 8(e) of the Act which states in substance that failure to file the required registration statement shall be considered a continuing offense for as long as such failure exists.

25-21-12

Your attention is also invited to Section 7 of the Act which places each officer and director of an agent of a foreign principal which is not an individual under the obligation to cause such agent to execute and file the required registration statement.

Dissolution of an organization relieves neither the organization itself nor its officers from complying with the provisions of the Act.

Sincerely yours,

William E. Foley

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section

[U.S. DEPT. OF STATE]

PASSPORT DIVISION

SPEEDLETTER

In reply refer to
F-130— Du Bois, William Edward

Date: February 7, 1951

This form of communication is used to expedite consideration of your case. Should a reply be necessary, it should be addressed as follows to insure prompt receipt:

PASSPORT DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. William E.B.Du Bois,
409 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York 32, New York.

41-10D-18

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 3, 1951. Since no passport is required for an American citizen to visit the Bahamas or Cuba, the passport which was issued to you on April 12, 1949 is being retained in the Department's files. It is suggested that you carry with you, as evidence of your American citizenship the cancelled passport which you state you have in your possession. If and when you have occasion to visit countries for which a valid passport is required, you should communicate with the Department setting forth the names of the countries to be visited, the purpose of your travel and approximate time you expect to be abroad.

R. B. SHIPLEY,
Chief, Passport Division.

DSL-338
7-9-47

25-13-46 [U.S. DEPT OF STATE]

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING TRAVEL TO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The enclosed passport has been issued and validated for your proposed travel. In view of existing conditions in Czechoslovakia, you are advised that only absolutely essential travel should be undertaken.

R. B. Shipley,
Chief, Passport Division

Communists

[U.S. Government Printing...]

April 16, 1951

Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I wish to secure a copy of the report on the Communist Activities published April 1, 1951, by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Will you either send it to me with bill or let me know what the cost is and I will remit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-1-8

IT:A:26

tax

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE
110 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN REPLYING REFER TO:

IT:A:WR:SW

April 2, 1951

William Edward Burghardt DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

45-3-28

Re: Nina G. DuBois, Deceased

Dear Mr. Dubois:

Reference is made to the 1950 income tax return filed for the above decedent.

In order to effect the proper scheduling of the indicated refund, you are requested to procure a photostatic copy of the death certificate, complete the enclosed Form 1310, and submit both documents to this office at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

James W. Johnson

JAMES W. JOHNSON
Collector

Encl.

Form 1310
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
July 1945

STATEMENT OF CLAIMANT TO REFUND DUE ON BEHALF OF DECEASED TAXPAYER

_____
(Date statement is executed)

45-3-29

W. F. D
_____
(Name of deceased taxpayer)

1. I, W. F. D, hereby certify that I am the _____ of the deceased taxpayer and hereby make request for refund of the income taxes overpaid by or in behalf of the decedent.
(Relationship or other capacity)

2. At the time of death was the decedent a member of the military or naval forces of the United States or any of the other United Nations? No
(Yes or no)

3. If answer to above is "yes," give serial number _____.

4. The income tax in question was paid by W. F. D husband
(Name and relationship)

5. Has an executor or administrator been appointed for the estate of the above-named decedent? No
(Yes or no)

Will an executor or administrator be appointed for the estate of the decedent? No
(Yes or no)

If the answer to either part of question 5 is "yes" a court certificate showing the appointment of such officer, and that he is still acting, must be attached to this statement. If the answer to BOTH parts of question 5 is "no," the following items must be filled in.

6. On the date of death (on the 24 day of June, 1950) the decedent was a permanent resident (or domiciled) in the City of Baltimore, County of _____, and State of Md. (If decedent was in military service this question need not be answered.)

7. *If decedent was a member of armed forces on date of death:* Proof of death, if not previously submitted for income tax purposes, must accompany this document and may be the original or an authentic copy of a telegram or letter from the War or Navy Department notifying the next of kin of his death while in active service, or a certificate of death issued by an appropriate officer of the War or Navy Department.

If the decedent was in civil life on date of death: A certificate of death by proper authority must accompany this document, also the following questions must be answered: Have the funeral expenses been paid? Yes
(Yes or no)

16—45240-1

8. The deceased was survived by the following: (Write "None" where applicable.)

NAME OF WIDOW OR WIDOWER	ADDRESS
[illegible]	[illegible]

NAMES OF ALL LIVING CHILDREN	ADDRESS	AGE
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	NAME	ADDRESS
With whom are children living?		
Who supports the children?		

NAME OF LIVING FATHER AND LIVING MOTHER	ADDRESS

NAMES OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS	ADDRESS	AGE

9. Are there any living children of deceased children? [illegible]
(Yes or no)

We, the undersigned, claimant and witnesses, certify, under all penalties, fines, and forfeitures imposed by law for the making of false or fraudulent claims against the United States or the making of false statements in connection therewith, that the statements made herein have been examined by each of us and that such statements are true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

TWO SUPPORTING WITNESSES ARE REQUIRED:

(Signature of Witness)	(Signature of Claimant)
(Address of Witness)	(Address of Claimant)
(Signature of Witness)	
(Address of Witness)	

16—45240-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

April 10, 1951

Mr. James W. Johnson
Collector of Internal Revenue
U. S. Treasury Department
110 East 45th Street
New York 17, New York

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 2, IT:WR:SW, may I say that I paid no income tax in 1950, for myself nor wife, and therefore make no claim for refund.

Under those circumstances, I assume that it is not necessary for me to fill out the blank which you sent.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

1st Dead Coll. 2nd Ke
210 Lexington

FORM 1040
U.S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service

U. S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1951 — **1951**

or taxable year beginning ____, 195__, and ending ____, 195__

Do not write in these spaces
Serial No.
(Cashier's Stamp)

Name: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
(PLEASE PRINT. If this is a joint return of husband and wife, use first names of both)

HOME ADDRESS: ~~xIix&ourt~~ 31 Grace Court
(PLEASE PRINT. Street and number or rural route)

Brooklyn | 2 | N.Y.
(City, town, or post office) (Postal zone number) (State)

Social Security No. 104-12-561-7 Occupation: Writer

35-3-24

Your exemptions

1. List your name. If your wife (or husband) had no income, or if this is a joint return, list also her (or his) name.

A W.E.B. Du Bois (Your name)

B _____ (Your wife's name—do not list if exemption is claimed on another return)

Check below if at the end of your taxable year you or your wife were—

A: 65 or over [X] Blind [ ]

B: 65 or over [ ] Blind [ ]

On lines A and B below—
if neither 65 nor blind write the figure 1
if either 65 or blind write the figure 2
if both 65 and blind write the figure 3

Number of exemptions for you 2

Number of her (or his) exemptions ..... ____

Name—and address if different from yours

C. List names of your children (including stepchildren and *legally* adopted children) with 1951 gross incomes of less than $600 who received more than one-half of their support from you in 1951. See Instructions.

Enter number of children listed ..... ____

D. Enter number of exemptions claimed for close relatives listed in Schedule J on page 2 ..... ____

E. Enter total number of exemptions claimed in A to D above 2

Please Attach All W-2 Forms Here

Your income

2. Enter your total wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, and other compensation received in 1951, *before payroll deductions*. Persons claiming traveling or reimbursed expenses, see Instructions.

Print Employer's Name	Where Employed (City and State)	Income Tax Withheld	Total Wages
Unemployed		$	$ 0
	Enter totals	$	$ 0

3. If you received dividends, interest, or any other income, give details on page 2 and enter the total here $400 00

4. Add income shown in items 2 and 3, and enter the total here ..... $ 400 00

How to figure the tax

IF YOUR INCOME WAS LESS THAN $5,000.—Use the tax table on page 4 *unless you itemize deductions*. The table allows about 10 percent of your income for charitable contributions, interest, taxes, medical expenses, etc. If your deductions exceed 10 percent, it will usually be to your advantage to itemize them and compute your tax on page 3.

IF INCOME WAS $5,000 OR MORE.—Compute tax on page 3. Use standard deduction or itemize deductions, whichever is to your advantage.

Tax due or refund

5. (A) Enter your tax from table on page 4, or from line 13, page 3. $ 0
(B) Enter your self-employment tax from line 31, separate Schedule C.
Enter total here → $

6. How much have you paid on your 1951 income tax?
(A) By tax withheld (in item 2, above). Attach Original Forms W-2. $ 0
(B) By payments on 1951 Declaration of Estimated Tax (include any overpayment on your 1950 tax not claimed as a refund).
Enter total here →

7. If your tax (item 5) is larger than payments (item 6), enter *balance of tax due* here. This balance must be paid in full with return ..... $ 0 00

8. If your payments (item 6) are larger than your tax (item 5), enter the *overpayment* here .. $
Enter amount of item 8 you want $____ (Refunded) $____ (Credited on 1952 estimated tax)

Do you owe any prior year Federal tax for which you have been billed? (Yes or No) No Is your wife (or husband) making a separate return for 1951? (Yes or No) yes If "yes," write her (or his) name Shirley Graham Du Bois

If you have filed a return for a prior year, state latest year 1950 Where filed? Third District, 110 E. 45

To which Collector's office did you pay amount claimed in item 6 (B), above? N.Y.C.

I declare under the penalties of perjury that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete return.

(Signature of person, other than taxpayer, preparing this return) (Date)

(Name of firm or employer, if any)

W.E.B. DuBois (Signature of taxpayer) March 13, 1952 (Date)

(Signature of taxpayer's wife or husband if this is a joint return) (Date)

To assure split-income benefits, husband and wife must include all their income and, even though only one has income, BOTH MUST SIGN.

16—65304-1

Schedule A.—INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS

Name of corporation declaring dividend	Amount	Name of corporation declaring dividend	Amount
	$		$
		Enter total here →	$

Schedule B.—INCOME FROM INTEREST

Name of payor	Amount	Name of payor	Amount
	$		$
		Enter total here →	

Schedule C Summary.—PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION, FARMING, AND PARTNERSHIP

1. Business profit (or loss) from separate Schedule C, line 24	$	
2. Farm profit (or loss) from separate schedule, Form 1040F		
3. Partnership, etc., profit (or loss) from Form 1065, Schedule J, Column 10		
4. Total of lines 1, 2, 3	$	
5. Less: Net operating loss deduction (attach statement)		
6. Net profit (or loss) (line 4 less line 5)		

Schedule D.—NET GAIN OR LOSS FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF CAPITAL ASSETS, ETC.

1. From sale or exchange of capital assets (from separate Schedule D)	
2. From sale or exchange of property other than capital assets (from separate Schedule D)	

Schedule E.—INCOME FROM ANNUITIES OR PENSIONS

1. Cost of annuity (amount you paid)	$	4. Amount received this year	$
2. Cost received tax-free in past years		5. Excess of line 4 over line 3	
3. Remainder of cost (line 1 less line 2)	$	6. Enter line 5, or 3 percent of line 1, whichever is greater (but not more than line 4)	

Schedule F.—INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES

1. Kind and location of property	2. Amount of rent or royalty	3. Depreciation or depletion (explain in Schedule H)	4. Repairs (explain in Schedule I)	5. Other expenses (itemize in Schedule I)
~~Published books~~	$ 200.	$	$	$
1. Totals	$ 200	$	$	$ 200 00
2. Net profit (or loss) (column 2 less sum of columns 3, 4, and 5)				

Schedule G.—INCOME FROM ESTATES AND TRUSTS AND OTHER SOURCES

1. Estate or trust		$
2. Other sources (state nature) (Name) XXXX (Address) Lectures, net income		200 00
	Enter total here →	
		$400 00
Total income (or loss) from above sources (Enter here and as item 3, page 1)		$ 400.00

Schedule H.—EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION CLAIMED IN SEPARATE SCHEDULE C AND SCHEDULE F

1. Kind of property (if buildings, state material of which constructed). Exclude land and other nondepreciable property	2. Date acquired	3. Cost or other basis	4. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) in prior years	5. Remaining cost or other basis to be recovered	6. Life used in accumulating depreciation	7. Estimated life from beginning of year	8. Depreciation allowable this year
		$	$	$			$

Schedule I.—EXPLANATION OF LINES 6, 17, AND 20, SEPARATE SCHEDULE C AND COLUMNS 4 AND 5 OF SCHEDULE F

Line or Column No.	Explanation	Amount	Line or Column No.	Explanation	Amount
		$			$

Schedule J.—EXEMPTIONS FOR CLOSE RELATIVES—(See Instructions)

1. Name of dependent relative. Also give address if different from yours	2. Relationship	3. Did dependent during 1951— (a) Have gross income of $600 or more?	(b) Reside in your home?	(c) Receive entire support from you?	4. If answer to either 3(b) or 3(c) is "No" enter amount spent for dependent's support in 1951 by— You (and your wife if this is a joint return)	Others, and by dependent from own funds
					$	$

Enter here and as item 1D, page 1, the number of close relatives claimed above .....

☆ GPO 16—65304-1

ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS—FOR PERSONS NOT USING TAX TABLE ON PAGE 4 OR STANDARD DEDUCTION ON LINE 2 BELOW—
If Husband and Wife (Not Legally Separated) File Separate Returns and One Itemizes Deductions, the Other Must Also Itemize

Describe deductions and state to whom paid. If more space is needed, attach additional sheets.

Contributions	P.EN club	$ 10	
	Authors Guild	15	
	~~American Historical Society~~	~~5~~	
	Sigma Phi Phi fraternity	30	
	~~Allowable Contributions (not in excess of 15 percent of item 4, page 1)~~		$ 60 00
Interest	~~Charities,~~	$ ~~25~~	
	Total Interest		
Taxes	~~ate tax~~, Gt. Barrington, Mass, real estate tax	$ 12 60	
	Total Taxes		12 60
Losses from fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft		$	
	Total Allowable Losses (not compensated by insurance or otherwise)		
Medical and dental expenses *(if over 65 see instructions)*	~~Physician~~	$ ~~85~~	
	~~Medicine~~ (See attached sheet)	~~55~~	
	~~Dentist~~	~~35~~	
	~~Eye, ear, nose & throat (see attached)~~	~~25~~	
	Net Expenses (not compensated by insurance or otherwise)	$	
	Enter 5 percent of item 4, page 1, and subtract from Net Expenses.		
	Allowable Medical and Dental Expenses. See Instructions for limitation		315 00
Miscellaneous *(See Instructions)*		$	
	Total Miscellaneous Deductions		
	Total Deductions (I am 84 years old)		$ 387 60

TAX COMPUTATION FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1951 (For Other Taxable Years Attach Form 1040FY)

1. Enter amount shown in item 4, page 1. This is your Adjusted Gross Income		$ 400
2. If deductions are itemized above, enter total of such deductions. If deductions are not itemized *and line 1, above, is $5,000 or more:* (*a*) married persons filing separately enter $500, (*b*) all others enter 10 percent of line 1, but not more than $1,000		387 60
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the difference here. This is your Net Income		$ ~~XX~~ 13 40
4. Multiply $600 by total number of exemptions claimed in item 1E, page 1. Enter total here		1200
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. Enter difference here. (If line 1 includes partially tax-exempt interest, see instructions)		$ 0
6. **If line 5 is not more than $2,000**—Enter 20.4 percent of amount on line 5 and disregard lines 7, 8, and 9. This is your normal tax and surtax		$
7. **If line 5 is more than $2,000 and you are a single person or a married person filing separately**—Use tax rates on last page of instructions to figure tax on amount on line 5. This is your normal tax and surtax		$
8. **If line 5 is more than $2,000 and you are filing a joint return—**		
(*a*) Enter here one-half of the amount of line 5	$	
(*b*) Use tax rates on last page of instructions to figure tax on amount on line 8 (*a*)		
(*c*) Multiply amount on line 8 (*b*) by 2. This is your normal tax and surtax		$
9. If alternative tax computation is made, enter here tax on back of separate Schedule D		$
Disregard lines 10, 11, and 12, and copy on line 13 the same figure you entered on line 6, 7, 8 (*c*), or 9, unless you used itemized deductions		
10. Enter here any income tax payments to a foreign country or U. S. possession (attach Form 1116)	$	
11. Enter here any income tax paid at source on tax-free covenant bond interest		
12. Add the figures on lines 10 and 11 and enter the total here		$
13. Subtract line 12 from line 6, 7, 8 (*c*), or 9. Enter difference here and as item 5 (A), page 1. This is your tax		$ 0 00

TAX TABLE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1951

FOR PERSONS WITH INCOMES UNDER $5,000 NOT COMPUTING TAX ON PAGE 3

Read down the shaded columns below until you find the line covering the total income you entered in item 4, page 1. Then read across to the column headed by the number corresponding to the number of exemptions claimed in item 1, page 1. Enter the tax you find there in item 5(A), page 1.

If total income in item 4, page 1, is—		And the number of exemptions claimed in item 1, page 1, is—				If total income in item 4, page 1, is—		And the number of exemptions claimed in item 1, page 1, is—								
									2		3					
At least	But less than	1	2	3	4 or more	At least	But less than	1	And you are single or a married person filing separately	And you are a married couple filing jointly	And you are single or a married person filing separately	And you are a married couple filing jointly	4	5	6	7	8 or more
		Your tax is—						Your tax is—								
$0	$675	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,325	$2,350	$307	$184	$184	$62	$62	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
675	700	4	0	0	0	2,350	2,375	311	189	189	67	67	0	0	0	0	0
700	725	8	0	0	0	2,375	2,400	316	194	194	71	71	0	0	0	0	0
725	750	13	0	0	0	2,400	2,425	321	198	198	76	76	0	0	0	0	0
750	775	18	0	0	0	2,425	2,450	325	203	203	80	80	0	0	0	0	0
775	800	22	0	0	0	2,450	2,475	330	207	207	85	85	0	0	0	0	0
800	825	27	0	0	0	2,475	2,500	334	212	212	90	90	0	0	0	0	0
825	850	31	0	0	0	2,500	2,525	339	216	216	94	94	0	0	0	0	0
850	875	36	0	0	0	2,525	2,550	343	221	221	99	99	0	0	0	0	0
875	900	41	0	0	0	2,550	2,575	348	226	226	103	103	0	0	0	0	0
900	925	45	0	0	0	2,575	2,600	353	230	230	108	108	0	0	0	0	0
925	950	50	0	0	0	2,600	2,625	357	235	235	112	112	0	0	0	0	0
950	975	54	0	0	0	2,625	2,650	362	239	239	117	117	0	0	0	0	0
975	1,000	59	0	0	0	2,650	2,675	366	244	244	122	122	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,025	63	0	0	0	2,675	2,700	371	249	249	126	126	4	0	0	0	0
1,025	1,050	68	0	0	0	2,700	2,725	376	253	253	131	131	8	0	0	0	0
1,050	1,075	73	0	0	0	2,725	2,750	380	258	258	135	135	13	0	0	0	0
1,075	1,100	77	0	0	0	2,750	2,775	385	262	262	140	140	18	0	0	0	0
1,100	1,125	82	0	0	0	2,775	2,800	389	267	267	145	145	22	0	0	0	0
1,125	1,150	86	0	0	0	2,800	2,825	394	272	272	149	149	27	0	0	0	0
1,150	1,175	91	0	0	0	2,825	2,850	399	276	276	154	154	31	0	0	0	0
1,175	1,200	96	0	0	0	2,850	2,875	403	281	281	158	158	36	0	0	0	0
1,200	1,225	100	0	0	0	2,875	2,900	408	285	285	163	163	41	0	0	0	0
1,225	1,250	105	0	0	0	2,900	2,925	413	290	290	168	168	45	0	0	0	0
1,250	1,275	109	0	0	0	2,925	2,950	418	295	295	172	172	50	0	0	0	0
1,275	1,300	114	0	0	0	2,950	2,975	423	299	299	177	177	54	0	0	0	0
1,300	1,325	119	0	0	0	2,975	3,000	428	304	304	181	181	59	0	0	0	0
1,325	1,350	123	1	0	0	3,000	3,050	435	311	311	188	188	66	0	0	0	0
1,350	1,375	128	5	0	0	3,050	3,100	446	320	320	197	197	75	0	0	0	0
1,375	1,400	132	10	0	0	3,100	3,150	456	329	329	207	207	84	0	0	0	0
1,400	1,425	137	15	0	0	3,150	3,200	466	338	338	216	216	93	0	0	0	0
1,425	1,450	142	19	0	0	3,200	3,250	476	347	347	225	225	103	0	0	0	0
1,450	1,475	146	24	0	0	3,250	3,300	486	356	356	234	234	112	0	0	0	0
1,475	1,500	151	28	0	0	3,300	3,350	496	366	366	243	243	121	0	0	0	0
1,500	1,525	155	33	0	0	3,350	3,400	506	375	375	252	252	130	8	0	0	0
1,525	1,550	160	37	0	0	3,400	3,450	516	384	384	262	262	139	17	0	0	0
1,550	1,575	164	42	0	0	3,450	3,500	526	393	393	271	271	148	26	0	0	0
1,575	1,600	169	47	0	0	3,500	3,550	536	402	402	280	280	158	35	0	0	0
1,600	1,625	174	51	0	0	3,550	3,600	546	412	412	289	289	167	44	0	0	0
1,625	1,650	178	56	0	0	3,600	3,650	556	422	421	298	298	176	54	0	0	0
1,650	1,675	183	60	0	0	3,650	3,700	566	432	430	308	308	185	63	0	0	0
1,675	1,700	187	65	0	0	3,700	3,750	577	442	439	317	317	194	72	0	0	0
1,700	1,725	192	70	0	0	3,750	3,800	587	452	448	326	326	203	81	0	0	0
1,725	1,750	197	74	0	0	3,800	3,850	597	462	457	335	335	213	90	0	0	0
1,750	1,775	201	79	0	0	3,850	3,900	607	472	467	344	344	222	99	0	0	0
1,775	1,800	206	83	0	0	3,900	3,950	617	482	476	353	353	231	109	0	0	0
1,800	1,825	210	88	0	0	3,950	4,000	627	493	485	363	363	240	118	0	0	0
1,825	1,850	215	93	0	0	4,000	4,050	637	503	494	372	372	249	127	5	0	0
1,850	1,875	220	97	0	0	4,050	4,100	647	513	503	381	381	259	136	14	0	0
1,875	1,900	224	102	0	0	4,100	4,150	657	523	513	390	390	268	145	23	0	0
1,900	1,925	229	106	0	0	4,150	4,200	667	533	522	399	399	277	155	32	0	0
1,925	1,950	233	111	0	0	4,200	4,250	677	543	531	409	409	286	164	41	0	0
1,950	1,975	238	116	0	0	4,250	4,300	687	553	540	419	418	295	173	50	0	0
1,975	2,000	243	120	0	0	4,300	4,350	698	563	549	429	427	304	182	60	0	0
2,000	2,025	247	125	2	0	4,350	4,400	708	573	558	439	436	314	191	69	0	0
2,025	2,050	252	129	7	0	4,400	4,450	718	583	568	449	445	323	200	78	0	0
2,050	2,075	256	134	11	0	4,450	4,500	728	593	577	459	454	332	210	87	0	0
2,075	2,100	261	138	16	0	4,500	4,550	738	603	586	469	464	341	219	96	0	0
2,100	2,125	265	143	21	0	4,550	4,600	748	614	595	479	473	350	228	106	0	0
2,125	2,150	270	148	25	0	4,600	4,650	758	624	604	489	482	360	237	115	0	0
2,150	2,175	275	152	30	0	4,650	4,700	768	634	614	499	491	369	246	124	2	0
2,175	2,200	279	157	34	0	4,700	4,750	778	644	623	509	500	378	256	133	11	0
2,200	2,225	284	161	39	0	4,750	4,800	788	654	632	519	509	387	265	142	20	0
2,225	2,250	288	166	44	0	4,800	4,850	798	664	641	530	519	396	274	151	29	0
2,250	2,275	293	171	48	0	4,850	4,900	808	674	650	540	528	405	283	161	38	0
2,275	2,300	298	175	53	0	4,900	4,950	818	684	659	550	537	415	292	170	47	0
2,300	2,325	302	180	57	0	4,950	5,000	829	694	669	560	546	424	301	179	57	0

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—65304-1

U.S. INCOME TAX RETURN, I95I

W.E.B. Du Bois

Explanation of Schedule G

I. I deliver a few lectures each year. From the total fees received I have deducted expenses of travel, and entered the net balance

2. During the year I95I:

I received $29.37 a month for 7 months and $53.30 a month for five months from U.S. social security

Also I received from Atlanta University, $I00 a month; and from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People $I00 a months. I paid no contribution at any time for these gifts, nor were they compensation for any services rendered. They were given in recognition of 50 years work for race relations in the United States. I am now 84 years of age.

25-3-25

Medical and dental expenses, page 3

Physician	$75.
Medicine	25.
Vitamins	30.
Dentist	75.
Eyes, nose & throat	I5
Oculist	I2
Life Extension Institute	I5.
Associated Hospital service,	48.
Chiropodist	I0
Total	$387.60 (I am 84 years of age)

W E B Du Bois

UNITED STATES SPONSORING COMMITTEE *of the* AMERICAN INTER-CONTINENTAL PEACE CONFERENCE

• *January 22 to 27, 1952* • *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil* •

SIGNERS OF
CONFERENCE CALL

UNITED STATES
HUGH BRYSON, *Trade Unionist*
REV. PAUL CATON
ERNEST DeMAIO, *Trade Unionist*
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
HOWARD FAST
REV. PROF. JOSEPH FLETCHER
REV. KENNETH FORBES
ALBERT E. KAHN
ROCKWELL KENT
PROF. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT
HALOIS MOORHEAD, *peace leader*
DR. CLEMENTINA PAOLONE
MARY PHILLIPS, *peace leader*
DR. LUCIUS PORTER, *missionary*
PROF. ANATOLE RAPOPORT
THOMAS RICHARDSON, *peace leader*
PAUL ROBESON
FRED STOVER, *farm leader*
REV. WILLARD UPHAUS

ARGENTINA
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LEONIDAS BARLETTA, *theater director*
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LUIS EDUARDO NIETO CABALLERO, *lawyer, diplomat*
PROF. LUIS EDUARDO GACHARNA, *former Supreme Court Magistrate*

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ROBERTO R. GUELL, *union official*

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EL SALVADOR
PROF. FRANCISCO GAVIDIA
COL. ALEJANDRO AGUILAR

GUATEMALA
HON. ROBERTO ALVARADO FUENTES, *president, National Congress*
LUIS CARDOZA Y ARAGON, *diplomat*

MEXICO
GEN. HERIBERTO JARA
VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO
DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS, *artist*

PANAMA
DR. ALBERTO NAVARRO, *Mayor, Panama City*
DOMINGO BARRIA, *Trade Unionist*

PERU
JOSE GALVEZ, *former Vice President*
SEN. JUAN RIOS
FRANKLIN URTEAGA, *motion picture producer*

URUGUAY
JESUALDO, *educator*
EUGENIO PETIT MUNOZ, *jurist*
VENEZUELA
VICENTE EMILIO SOJO, *composer*
GEN. RAFAEL GABALDON

257 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
OREGON 5-9348

EXEC. SEC'Y: DANIEL GRODEN

December 22, 1951

Dear Friend:

We are enclosing the call to the American Intercontinental Conference for Peace which will take place the week of January 22-27th, 1952, in Rio de Janeiro.

The aim of the Conference is to examine the effects which the present war tensions have produced in this hemisphere and to consider ways of preserving world peace.

The conference has been enthusiastically received in South America, Central America and Canada. Nineteen countries have already promised to send delegations.

The United States Sponsoring Committee urges your immediate cooperation to assure a representative delegation from this country. The United States must be adequately represented to express the growing peace sentiments of the American people.

All people who sincerely desire peace are welcome and all points of view will be represented. Delegates will comprise men and women from all walks of life, from various religious, professional groups and labor organizations. It is essential that the Negro and Puerto Rican people, as well as the women and the youth be represented.

Won't you consider, therefore, taking the following steps:

1. Attend the conference as an individual.
2. Secure a delegate from your organization.
3. Give the conference the widest publicity.
4. Contribute to help cover the cost of sending other people who are available to go as delegates.

May we count on you in this specific all-American effort for peace? Time is short -- the task - enormously important!

Sincerely,

Daniel Groden

Daniel Groden, Secretary

dpo

P.S. Please make all checks or money orders payable to Daniel Groden, Secretary

Curious Letter

C/o 258 Montgomery St.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Enclosed is a letter for your kind consideration:-

My dear Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr.:-

- Family-college-life-family-economic-life.

- Have noted the beginnings of the United Negro Fund. There is a great deal of good and useful work ahead and much of the past to be eradicated.

-For the "gradual" removal of the dead-hand-of-the-past "I" would suggest the following - as a working-coalition group - of "opposing" "viewpoints - a fine-representative team indeed:- Miss Ethel Waters, Miss Lena Horne, Miss Hazel Scott, Miss Alice B. Childess, Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Benjamin Davis, Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson, Paul Robeson, Richard Wright, Sugar-Ray Robinson, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois- "headed" by Nobel Peace Prize winner - Dr. Ralph E. Bunche.

"I" suggest it would make an excellent Advisory Board to the United Negro Fund. To say the least. It is quite a team -

Very Sincerely

Chas. F. Urbanowicz

85-11-1

P.S. "I" have taken the liberty of contacting some of the above - including Dr. Bunche and Miss Childress - who from all reports is a remarkable young mother of great vigor and talent. "I" suggest she would make an excellent secretary to this trail-blazing - endeavor group - for the good life for all.

- For the good, healthy - natural - economy
In a good, healthy world - economy
And a World-Democracy of Babies-
All Babies - in the happy continuity of
Life.

C. F. U.

Dr. Bunche can be contacted C/o U. N. Lake
Success, N. Y.

Miss Childress at New Playwright C/o 347 E. 72
N. Y. City

(ULBANOWICZ)

March 14, 1951

Mr. Charles P. Ulbanoqics
258 Montgomery Street
Jersey City , New Jersey

Dear Sir:

Answering your undated letter to Dr. Du Bois, may I say that he is at present out of the country.

He is expected to return the latter part of this month or the first of April, at which time I shall bring your letter to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

25-11-13

25-13-35

$10. is enclosed as a token contribution to the fight to defeat the unjust charges brought against Dr. W.E.B.du Bois and his associates of the Peace Information Centre.

We intend to raise this matter among our members and affiliated organizations throughout the province of British Columbia and hope to follow up with more substantial assistance.

In the meantime we have sent a wire of protest to the American Ambassador in Ottawa. We plan to send further such protests.

We extend every good wish to you in all your efforts on behalf of Peace and a special greeting to Dr. du Bois.

VANCOUVER PEACE ASSEMBLY,

VANCOUVER, B.C. Canada. 7th March/51.

Room 40, Ray Bldg.,
144 W.Hastings St.

16-18 West 29th St., Rm. 311
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5-1783
March 29, 1951

Mrs. Mary Van Kleeck
Byrdcliff Road, Box 68
Woodstock, N. Y.

Dear Mary:

I want to thank you for your very warm letter and acceptance as an initiator of the Defense Committee for Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

There has been some delay in getting this committee under way because we wanted to be sure that each step in the development of this committee was approved by the initiators, and this has taken some time. I am enclosing the final draft of the letter and the accompanying statement of background material which we propose to send out. I am confident that you will approve this material, but I wanted you to have it, and I hope that if you have any suggestions that you have the opportunity to make them. We expect to have the letter out the first of next week.

I look forward to seeing you when you get into town. I hope that while you are in the city we can arranged to have a meeting of those residents of New York who will be sponsors of this Committee. Perhaps you can tell me now what free time you will have.

Fondly,

Louise T. Patterson

dpowa
encl.

TELEPHONE
OREGON 3-0370

CABLE ADDRESS
ARMATCAM, NEW YORK

ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

Quarterly Journal on Armenian Studies

PUBLISHED BY THE ARMENIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA

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NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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Dropsie College
Reinhold Niebuhr
Union Theological Seminary
Ernest Partridge
Valparaiso, Florida
Sirvart Poladian
New York, N. Y.
A. Safrastian
London, England
Joseph B. Schechtman
New York, N. Y.
Robert W. Searle
New York, N. Y.
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Nicosia, Cyprus
K. Sital
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March 31, 1951

Dear Dick:

Your letter of March 20 reached me last night when I returned from my three week trip in the mid-west. That is the reason I did not show up at the meeting mentioned in that letter. I am interested in the whole question discussed and will appreciate if I could be kept informed of developments.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Vertanes

Charles A. Vertanes

CAV/hb

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE
23 WEST 26th STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 3-5057

September 20, 1951

Dr. W.E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade intend to publish, in the near future, an anthology of stories, poems, articles and excerpts from books on the subject of the civil war in Spain.

We are especially anxious to include in this material dealing with the role of the Negroes in Spain.

I would very much appreciate it if you would be kind enough to give me a few minutes of your valuable time to discuss this, in the hope that you might be able to make some suggestions of such material, or steer us in the direction of finding some.

24-51-34

Very sincerely,
Moe Fishman
Moe Fishman
Executive Secretary

dpowa/65

November 29, 1951

Viking Press
18 E. 48 St.
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

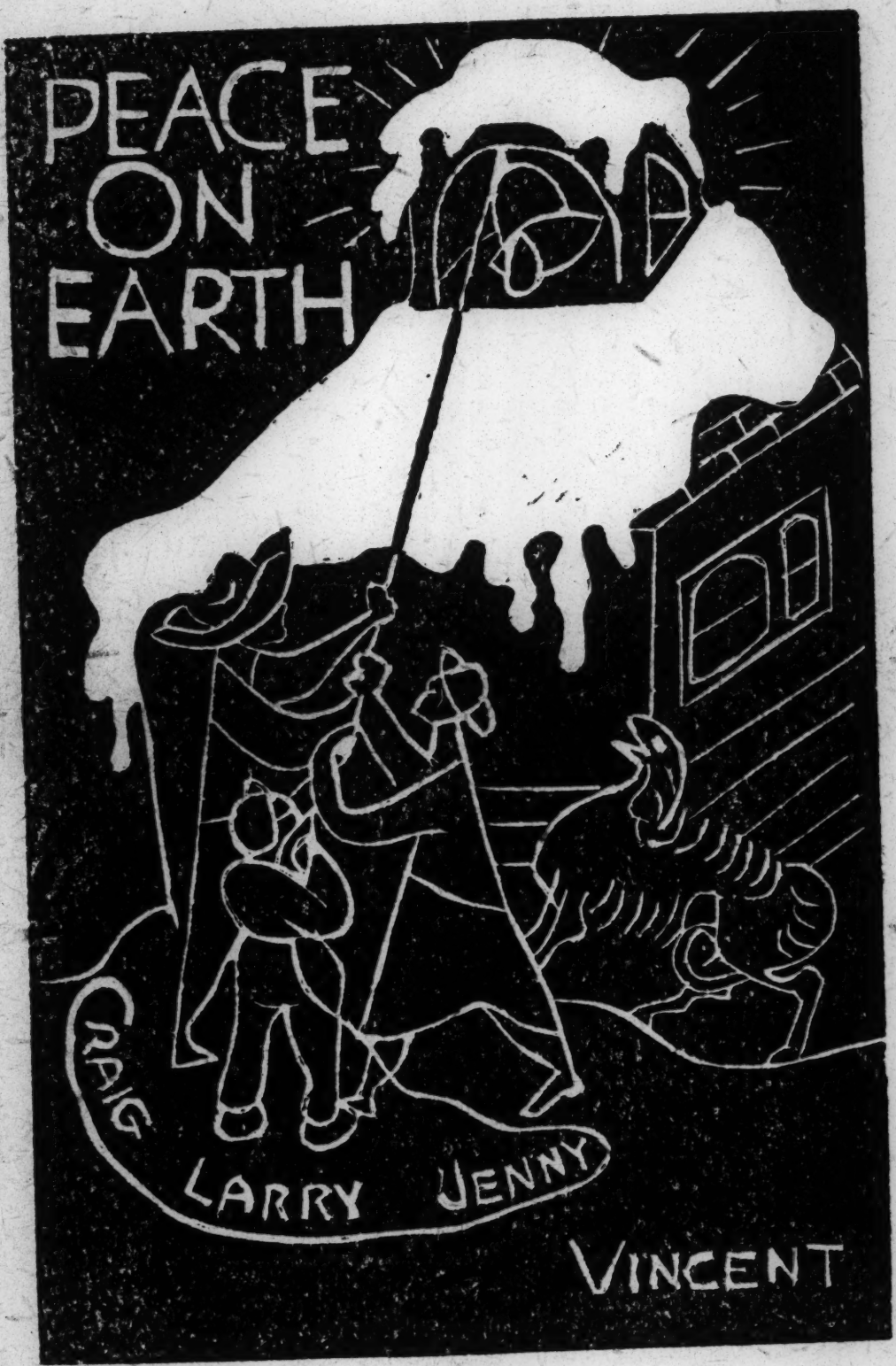
Some time ago you notified me that 1500 copies of my WORLD IN AFRICA had been bought by a book club, and I understand that later they bought more. I have not, however, had the report on sales which I believe usually comes in October. Probably the amount was too small for you to notice the omission, but I venture to write so that you will not entirely forget it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DuBois:rk

24-41-65


PEACE
ON
EARTH
CRAIG
LARRY
JENNY
VINCENT

Dear Friends,

We were full of joy when Dr. DuBois and his associates were vindicated.

Our warmest thoughts to all of you.

Jenny + Craig Vincent

SAN CRISTOBAL VALLEY RANCH
SAN CRISTOBAL, NEW MEXICO

Miss Alice Citron
16 West 29th Street
New York 1, N. Y.

HARRY VOGEL
DISPENSING OPTICIAN
88-28 - 189TH STREET
FRESH MEADOWS, N. Y.

FLUSHING 7-8382

Nov. 21, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Miss Shirley Graham

The heartiest and most sincere congratulations to both of you in your court victory.

Your cause was just, Dr. Du Bois, but it took a man of your great stature to assure the victory. Keep on fighting. The little people of the world are all with you, tho a few may not be aware of it yet.

You probably don't remember me Miss Graham, but I remember you well from our Wallace campaign activities in Jamaica, and know you even better from those wonderful books of yours.

Sincerely

Harry Vogel

25-12-24

W

PROGRAM SERVICES SECTION
IDEOLOGICAL ADVISORY
UNIT

IDEOLOGICAL OFFC. #22
James Morty

AUGUST 21, 1951

THE NEGRO AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY - I

Nearly thirty years ago the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern ordered an all-out effort by the Communist Party of the United States to extend its influence among 15,000,000 American Negroes.

This effort consumed a major part of the Party's resources over the entire period. It was directed at every stratum of the Negro population: at the industrial workers of Chicago, Detroit and New York; at the plantation hands and share-croppers of the Southern Black Belt; at the thousands of Negro teachers, artists, writers and other professional workers who had achieved a considerable degree of success and security both North and South. One of the Party's major objectives was to recruit a large number of educated American Negroes for service as organizers and propagandists of the Comintern among the ~~colored~~ populations of ~~the Far Eastern and African colonies of the capitalist nations.~~ Africa + Asia

How much did this grandiose effort achieve? It is not necessary to speculate. The facts are known. They are set forth in detail by Professor Wilson Record, a distinguished American sociologist who happens also to be a Negro. Dr. Record's new book, THE NEGRO AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY is published by the University of North Carolina Press. Today the VOICE brings you the first of a series of three broadcasts based on this book.

Dr. Record answers with facts and figures the questions that the leaders of the ~~colonial~~ peoples of Africa and the Orient are today asking with increasing insistence:

What has been the net result of the thirty-year Communist drive, directed at what has been admittedly one of the most vulnerable points of the American society?

What did three decades of experience teach American Negroes concerning the competence and dependability of the Comintern's leadership?

Where are those American Negro Rakosis, Paukers and Mao-Tse-Tungs that Moscow was to have trained to lead the revolt of the ~~colored Colonial~~ Africa + Asia peoples?

As for the answer to these questions - well, the fact is that the Communist attempt to organize and propagandize American Negroes resulted in one of the most ignominious failures in modern political history. Today, the Communist Party of the United States can claim fewer than 4,000 dues-paying Negro members. At no time in its history has the Party had more than twice that number of Negroes on its membership rolls.

In the trade unions the Communists have failed to capture a single outstanding Negro leader, either in the AFL or the CIO. Among outstanding Negro unionists, Willard S. Townsend, Secretary of the CIO's National Committee to Abolish Discrimination has always been actively anti-Communist. This is equally true of A. Philip Randolph, President of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Father of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, and one of the most militant, beloved, and trusted leaders of his race.

Both the Party and its opponents have greatly exaggerated the extent of Communist influence in the trade unions. Dr. Record

C-S-S

points out that the Communist have been able to hold onto a Negro labor following only when they have devoted themselves to the cause of Negro rights in a limited trade union context.

Among Negro intellectuals the Communist Party can today boast just one outstanding supporter, the veteran journalist and teacher W.E.B. DuBois. Practically all the well-known Negro artists and writers who were attracted in the early years have become completely alienated, and some, like the gifted novelist, Richard Wright, have long been actively anti-Communist. Indeed the only prominent Negro artist who can still be considered a Communist property is the singer, Paul Robeson.

Negroes whom the Party has groomed for positions of race leaders and who were obliged to follow all the zig-zags of the Party line through and out of the Soviet alliance with Hitler are treated with open contempt by the politically sophisticated members of their race. For example, Dr. Record writes that James W. Ford, the perennial Negro candidate for Vice President on the Communist ticket, is referred to as "Uncle Tom with a Party card, always ready to doff his hat before his Communist masters."

Out of a half dozen large-scale Negro organizations projected during the past three decades, not one has survived to the present time. For this, writes, Dr. Record, "One explanation demands primary attention; namely that Negroes are loath to support an organization whose orientation is supplied by the Politbureau and which at any time might attempt to separate them from, or pose them against, the liberal forces in American life."

It is these liberal forces, not the Communists, that have made possible the accelerating march of the American Negro toward complete economic, social, and political equality.

Because the aspirations of the American Negroes are essentially egalitarian, writes Dr. Record, "they have not succumbed as a group to any "siren song sung in bass." Hearing that same song, leaders of the under-developed countries will do well to study the strange pattern of failure and betrayal that is the history of the Communist effort to win the American Negro.

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PROGRAM SERVICES SECTION
IDEOLOGICAL ADVISORY
UNIT

IDEOLOGICAL SPECIAL #24 August 22,1951
James Rorty

THE NEGRO AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY
(2nd of a series of 3 scripts)

As a social historian, Dr. Wilson Record, Negro author of THE NEGRO AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY published by the University of North Carolina press, is obliged to take an objective view of even the most ugly facts.

The facts are that during the past three decades Moscow has repeatedly sacrificed the interests of the Negro members and followers of the American Communist Party to suit the convenience of the Politburo.

In a previous broadcast we brought you Dr. Record's discussion of the failure of the Communist Party to extend its influence among Negroes in the United States. Today, in the second of a series of broadcasts reviewing Dr. Record's book, we shall bring you the story of how the Communists repeatedly betrayed those few Negroes whom it managed to influence.

Some of the worst betrayals occurred in 1941-5, when the Communist Party's slogan was "All out for the War Of National

Liberation", in support of the Soviet war effort. Dr. Record describes how the Party sabotaged the March-on-Washington Movement; this, though unquestionably that movement was responsible for President Roosevelt's historic Fair Employment Practice Executive Order. The order, providing equal opportunity of employment in defense industries and government, regardless of race, creed or color, was one of the significant milestones in the history of the Negro's struggle for full civic rights.

American Negroes deserted the Party in droves during that period. According to the Party, they were, and I quote, "politically undeveloped." Dr. Record explains what that meant. It meant they couldn't understand the Party's line that whereas before June 21, 1941 the war had been designed to further enslave colonial peoples, it became, the moment Hitler attacked Russia, a crusade for the rights of racial minorities everywhere.

"After June 21," writes Dr. Record, "The Party became as patriotic as the Daughters of the American Revolution and was probably more vociferous than the latter in denouncing "subversive" elements. The most subversive organization, according

IS-24

to the Party, was the March-on-Washington Movement, and the most dangerous Negro leader was A. Philip Randolph. The movement had been attacked during the "anti-imperialistic war" period on the grounds that it was collaborating with the administration in the betrayal of the Negro people. After June 21, it was attacked for not collaborating in the war effort, thereby betraying the Negro people."

Actually, of course, the only betrayal involved was committed by the Communists. Ludicrously, the Party managed to double cross both its own Negro supporters and the allied war effort, which Moscow had ordered it to support. For the Fair Employment Practices order not only boosted the morale of Negro troops; it resulted in the utilization of Negro skills which had been wasted because of race discrimination in war industry; it also gave the lie to Radio Tokyo, which had been telling its listeners that the United States would rather lose the war than give equal job rights to American Negroes.

The Communist Party's next betrayal of its Negro supporters followed the publication in April 1945 of the Moscow-inspired

Duclos letter ordering the reorganization of the Communist Party of the United States. Earl Browder, the Party Chairman, had formally dissolved the Party at its national convention in May, 1944. At that time, writes Dr. Record: "It was a bewildering spectacle. Revolutionists believed in gradualism. Socialists believed in capitalism, and Marxists believed in Adam Smith. The Lord embraced the Devil and Stalin toasted Otto Bauer. Browder sang the Star Spangled Banner."

Less than twelve months was enough for that charade. By April of 1945 the war was won. Stalin was ready to mount his imperialist offensive against the free world. His agent Duclos cracked the whip. The astonished Browder, who had proved his willingness to sing any tune he was ordered to sing, found his throat cut, while all the other Party throats again bellowed the Internationale.

Laughter, louder than before, greeted this abject performance, and what was left of the Party's credit and influence in the Negro world continued to evaporate.

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Vainly the Party tried to seduce again its disillusioned Negro members and sympathizers. Vainly the Party press scolded the "white chauvinism" of its own members. Vainly the Communist-controlled Civil Rights Congress begged for a united front with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Said Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary of the NAACP:

"We want none of that 'unity' today. We of the NAACP remember that during the war when Negro Americans were fighting for jobs on the home front and fighting for decent treatment in the armed services, we could get no help from organizations of the extreme left. As soon as Russia was attacked by Germany they dropped the Negro question. American Negroes...cannot forget this."

During the war and postwar decade the Negro people of the United States gained greater victories in the fight against economic and social discrimination than during the preceding forty years. They achieved these victories by appealing, as

American citizens, not to the Communist manifesto, but to the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States. And they achieved them, not with Communist help, but in the teeth of Communist betrayal and sabotage.

Are similar betrayals in store for the peoples of Africa and the Orient? The lesson of the past is clear, and out of it Wilson Record has drawn an eloquent warning.

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PROGRAM SERVICES SECTION
IDEOLOGICAL ADVISORY UNIT

IDEOLOGICAL SPECIAL NO. 25 August 24, 1951
James Rorty

THE NEGRO AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY III
(This is the last in a series of three scripts)

For three decades the American Communist Party has striven to enlist the sympathies of Negroes in the United States, but met with utter failure. Those few whom it managed to mislead, it disillusioned by constant betrayal of Negro interests to the interests of Moscow. In two previous broadcasts we have brought you the history of that failure and those betrayals, as it is told by the distinguished American ~~Socialist~~ Sociologist in his book THE NEGRO AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY. Today, in a third and final broadcast dealing with this book, we present Dr. Record's account of the Comintern's attempt to rally Negroes in the United States with its false slogan of 'national self-determination.' It has a pointed moral for the leaders of the struggling peoples of Africa and the Orient, many of whom have become skeptical of Communist infallibility in the field of political analysis and strategy.

The trouble with the Communist theoreticians, as Dr. Record

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sees them, is that they have believed their own political myths and actually tried to apply them in the real world.

The myth in question is the so-called "self-determination of national minorities." In fairness to Lenin, it must be said that he probably never believed it for a moment; it was merely an opportunistic dodge that enabled him to woo the support of Russia's oppressed national minorities until he was in a position to suppress them by force of arms, as he did a few years later and as Stalin has continued to do, even more savagely.

24-50-77

Even in 1913, when the myth first took form, Lenin insisted that "The right of self-determination is an <u>exception</u> to our general thesis, which is centralism...But a broad interpretation may not be made of an exception. There is <u>nothing</u>...here but the right to secede." (1)

Five years later Stalin whittled this mythical "right" down to nothing. Addressing the Third Soviet Congress in his capacity as People's Commissar for National Affairs, Stalin declared that the right of self-determination was not a right of the bourgeoisie, but of the toiling masses of the nation in question." (2)

As Solomon M. Schwartz points out (3)

"The right of the 'nation' was replaced by the right of the 'toiling masses', it soon being taken for granted that it was the preorogative of the Communist Party to decide what the toiling masses wanted. And in a few years time, the Politbureau in turn arrogated this prerogative to itself. Thus the right of self-determination came to mean the Kremlin's right to determine what was to be."

Who could have foretold that, four years later, in 1922, this moth-eaten myth, which Lenin, Stalin and their associates had never honored in practice, would be dug up by the theoretical savants of the Comintern and tied like an albatross around the neck of the unfortunate American Communist Party!

Yet that is what happened.

Christened "the self-determination of the Black-Belt," Lenin's bit of opportunistic fakery was solemnly adopted by the Fourth World Congress as the accepted doctrine of the Party on the race question.

To do them justice, some of the American delegates understood

well enough that the Black Belt was not a nation; that the Negroes of the Southern states wouldn't want to secede if they could; that what they wanted was what they are today fast achieving, namely full economic, social and political equality. In short the American delegates, -- a few of them at least -- saw that the "self-determination of the Black Belt" was a piece of matchless political idiocy, utterly inapplicable to the actual situation of the American Negro.

Naturally, the American Communists did not dare say this in the teeth of Moscow's ukase. But non-Communist Negro leaders suffered from no such inhibitions. Without exception they denounced the Party's official dogma as a kind of ideological red-winged Jim Crow program. Said the Crisis:

"The Communists swear by all that's holy that such a plan of plain segregation is not segregation, but who can predict what they'll say tomorrow or next week? Anyway, we maintain that the mere existence of the proposal proves that the idea of separateness is uppermost in the minds of the Red Brain-trust, and not the idea of oneness. And in advancing the theory of separation the Communists are hand in hand with the Southern ruling class

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which they so delight to lambast.

To this Dr. Record adds his own Comment:

"While such a record may sound fantastic to the student of race relations in the United States, it must be remembered that it was taken seriously by the Comintern and by the Communist Party, although such theoretical sloganizing was a distinct handicap to the Party...this continued to be the Communist policy -- at least officially -- until the dissolution of the Party in 1944. It was revived following the Duclos letter in 1945 and is currently in vogue."

Thus for three decades, interrupted by only a single year of relative sanity, the American Communist Party has marched with the absurd albatross of Black Belt self-determination tied around its neck by the inflexible oligarchs of the Comintern. Without doubt that is one reason why the Party's progress has been like that of the Sabine army: two steps forward and three steps backward.

Meanwhile, under saner leadership, the Negro people of the United States have advanced from victory to victory on every

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front of Negro rights and inter-racial improvement.

This is the real American Negro as he is described by the distinguished Negro sociologist, Wilson Record. He bears not the slightest resemblance to the Phantom Negro conjured up by Communist propagandists.

REFERENCES

The Negro and the Communist Party III

(1) Lenin, letter to Shaumyan, Sochineniya, Vol XVII p 13

(2) Third All Russian Congress of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers' Delegates, St. Petersburg, 1918, p 73.

(3) The Jews in the Soviet Union, Solomon Schwartz p33

[Voice of America]

PROGRAM SERVICES SECTION

FEATURES UNIT

Negro

WOMEN'S WORLD #123
BETTY WASON

September 24, 1951

THE MINNEAPOLIS EXPERIMENT IN TOLERANCE

How Women in Minneapolis Helped

Defeat Bigotry and Prejudice

ANNCR: The Voice of America presents Women's World, with _____. Women volunteers have accomplished wonders in American communities. Today _____ has a report of what women in the midwestern city of Minneapolis have done to make life happier for the minority groups in their midst. And now, here is _____.

COMM: Thank you, _____. And hello to our overseas listeners. Women's clubs have become a powerful factor in American communities. And the reason is this: The women don't just sit back and wait for problems to come to their attention. They go out and investigate conditions themselves, and when they find a problem that needs tackling, they work out an organized program for doing something about it.

Sometimes it's the public schools that engage their attention. The women may campaign for a new building, or for increased salaries for teachers. Again, it may be the need for a recreation center for

COMM: young People. In many communities women have made such a fuss over the need for new housing that the city fathers have been forced to put aside funds to clean up and rebuild blighted areas.

Men in public office are well aware of the power of the women's clubs. And frequently when such men want a job done, they turn to the clubwomen for their cooperation.

This was what happened a few years ago in the city of Minneapolis. This story is told in the current issue of the Magazine, WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION in an article entitled, "How Minneapolis Beat the Bigots".

MINOR: (repeats) "How Minneapolis Beat the Bigots" By "bigots you mean --

COMM: People who are bigotted - the prejudiced and intolerant elements which unfortunately exist in every soci ty. In Minneapolis, these people were responsible for various injustices to the racial minorities living in the city.

MINOR: I'm surprised that a northern city like Minneapolis would have much of a racial problem.

COMM: There are minority groups in all our larger American cities. Minneapolis has about five thousand Negroes, and at one time had four thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry. Also there were

COMM: several thousand American Indians, and a large number of Mexicans. These minority groups were singled out in various ways. It was harder for them to get good jobs. Many private clubs were closed to them. Some restaurants would even refuse to serve meals to members of the minority groups. Real estate firms tried to keep some residential areas restricted.

ANNCR: A situation like that is difficult to handle. Prejudice is a personal thing.

COMM: Yes, prejudice is the hardest thing of all to fight. The reason the Minneapolis program succeeded was because the people of Minneapolis were made to see the injustice with their own eyes. The mayor of the city, Hubert Humphrey, started the ball rolling. Mr. Humphrey now is a United States Senator. When he was mayor of Minneapolis he became increasingly aware of discrimination toward the minorities in his city. So he turned to certain eminent sociologists for advice. What could be done to improve conditions?

The first step suggested was a survey made by the people of Minneapolis themselves. Mayor Humphrey appointed a committee of citizens to go through all the districts of the city where minority

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COMM: groups lived. They asked individuals living in these districts how they were getting along - what opportunities were opened to them - what jobs were closed.

ANNCR: And, I gather, the clubwomen of Minneapolis were asked to help with the survey?

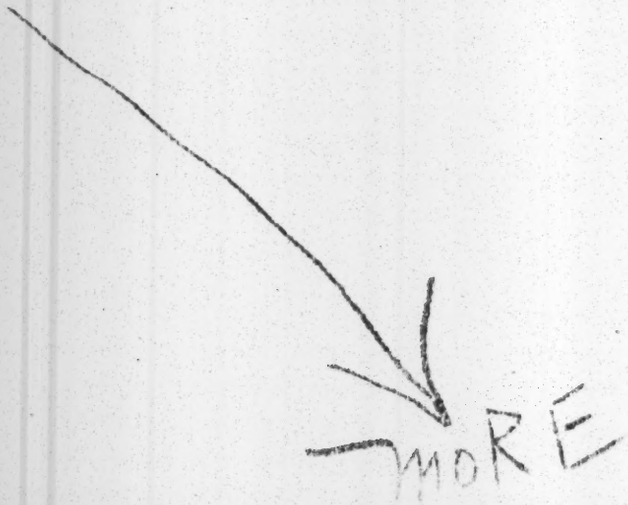
COMM: That's right. Approximately 400 Minneapolis citizens served as volunteers. Nearly all the 400 were women. The greatest benefit of the survey was that these women themselves became the greatest crusaders for change. Their hearts were touched by all they learned in talking with the members of minority groups. For example, one woman met a girl of Japanese ancestry who had a great talent for painting. She became so impressed with the girl's work, that she took it upon herself to find the girl a job as a commercial artist.

ANNCR: I'm sure the influence of these 400 women was far-reaching. But Minneapolis is a large city. They couldn't have produced the city-wide miracle of greater tolerance all by themselves.

COMM: They didn't. But the survey proved that leadership is often all that's needed to bring about a change. The author of the magazine article, Clive Howard, says the Minneapolis experiment

COMM. proved that people often are far less prejudiced than they appear on the surface. For example, department stores in Minneapolis had never hired Negro girls as salespeople. Store managers believed that customers would be outraged if they did. But the League of Women Voters in the city took a poll among its members and found that 90% of them did not care in the least what color a salesgirl's skin might be, as long as she was capable. And meantime, as many as 10,000 housewives in the city signed a petition asking the stores to hire Negroes.

Well, one store immediately hired one Negro salesgirl, as an experiment. Two old customers cancelled their charge accounts. But several scores of women came to the store to open new accounts, as a gesture of approval.



ANNCR: I suppose the store thereupon hired many more Negro girls.

COMM: That store did -- and soon other stores in Minneapolis followed the example. Today not only in stores, but in offices, in restaurants, and in the hospitals of Minneapolis, Negroes and white employees work side by side.

ANNCR: What about neighborhood segregation? That's always a major problem in a large city.

COMM: The Minneapolis experiment showed that it's not as much a problem as real estate people sometimes make it -- out of fear. You see, when the survey was made in Minneapolis, the volunteer researchers asked questions of a complete cross-section of the population. The survey disclosed that many of Minneapolis citizens did not care at all what the racial background of their next door neighbors might be -- or what was the color of their skin, or what their religious faith. So now the law in Minneapolis prohibits real estate firms from asking a

COMM: prospective home-buyer or tenant about his racial or religious background.

ANNCR: And in practise, how has this law worked out?

COMM: Well, in one suburb, a public meeting was held not long ago, to discuss the minority problem. An old-time resident got up and said, "Why discuss the minority question here? We have no Negroes. Therefore, we have no problem."

Then one of the younger citizens of the community jumped to his feet. He said, "The fact that we have no Negroes living here shows we do have a problem."

ANNCR: In other words, the people of Minneapolis are now so conscious of the minority groups, they feel they should go out of their way to invite them in?

COMM: That is exactly what's being done in the schools, as far as teachers are concerned. Not only have a number of Negro teachers been hired in the Minneapolis public schools. Letters have gone out to Negro teacher-training schools all over the country, soliciting applications from graduates.

COMM: (Cont.) But I should add that the race problem in Minneapolis is not solved altogether. There are always some individuals, in every society, who cling stubbornly to their intolerance. The important change is that the majority of people in the city have now responded to the leadership of the Mayor's Council, and the position of minority groups has been vastly improved.

ANNCR: That sounds like a wonderful example for other cities.

COMM: As a matter of fact, many other cities have already carried out similar programs. A great deal is being done nationally as well as locally to foster the feeling of brotherhood throughout the country. The author of the article about Minneapolis presented the story as an example of how such a program can be carried out. You see, the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION is what is called a "service magazine". It's main function is to be of service to the millions of homemakers who buy the publication. And whenever the COMPANION prints an article of this kind - one which deals with a problem existing in many communities, a program is suggested which women's clubs might follow. And the editors of the magazine can testify that women's clubs, when

COMM: (Cont.) they are aroused to action, are a powerful force. The COMPANION editors have seen the end results of these women's campaigns for community betterment.

ANNCR: Well, I can't help but quote here the slogan of another large woman's magazine, the LADIES HOME JOURNAL. "Never underestimate the power of a woman".

You have been listening to Women's World, and the comments of_____. This is_____speaking. Listen in again next week at this time when the Voice of America presents Women's World.

# # # # # # # #

SPECIAL EVENTS RECORDING (VOICE OF AMERICA)

TITLE: SPORTS FEATURE: INTERVIEW WITH JOE LOUIS:
TIME: TRANSCRIBED: 11/6/51

TEXT:

OPEN: We have brought our Voice of America microphones to the Hotel Teresa in the heart of New York City, where we are in the room of Mr. Marshall Miles, who is the manager of Joe Louis.

Now, we are going to talk to Joe a few minutes about his trip to Japan and about something about his 17 years in the ring.

First of all, we will go into your trip to Japanm Joe. When will you leave?

A. Well, I will le-ve Frisco, I will leave from San Francisco on the 12th of November. I will be flying over by Pan-American.

Q. And you are going to land in Tokyo?

A. That's right. Our first stop will be, in our trip, will be Tokyo. I don't know how long it will take us to get there from Frisco.

Q. I don't know how long that trip is. It is not very long, Iknow. But let's see, will you be fighting first in Tokyo?

A. Well, Leo Levitt, who arranged this trip to Japan, I would imagine that the first exhibition is in Tokyo.

Q. And I understand that you are going to get some reception. You know you can read in the papers about the receiption then gave to Joe Dimaggio, and just about realize that is what you are ~~xxxxxx~~ going to get.

A. Well, I thought from the newsreel of Joe Dimaggio -- and also he is a great guy.

Q. Howmany million people were there? ~~Xxxxxx~~ Something like 2 million Japanese or one million Japanese people lined the Ginsa which is the Broadway of Japan to greet DiMaggio and Joe you can rest assured that that's the greeting you are going to get too.

A. Thank you.

Q. Now, you are going to be fighting exhibitions all around Japan not only in Tokyo, but all around?

A. That's right. I think it will be six exhibitions altogether. And I don't know which islands or which city I will go out of Tokyo.

Q. I see, but we can pretty well say that you will cover pretty much of Japan?

A. That's right.

Q. Nowm what about these exhibitions, Joe? How are then run? I mean are you going to be just in the ring punching a bag or are you going to have an actual opponent to fight?

A. No. Then are just like a real fight. The only thing different in a regular fight and an exhibition is that you got large gloves on. Wnat I mean you got the 16 ounce gloves on that you train with. And the fight is four rounds instead of ten rounds or 15 rounds.

Q. Now, about your opponents; are you bringng over a bunch of stablemates, or are the Japanese going to provide you with opponents?

A. Well, I don't know whether it will be Japanese fighters. What I mean, I don't think -- there may not be no heavyweights over there, Japanese. But there are fighters that I will box with, maybe Americans.

Q. Well, the point is that you will have opponentsand you will be in the ring?

A. That's right.

Q. Fighting.

A. I am not taking them with me, but there are some there.

Q. And the people will get a chance to see you in action besides punching a bag?

A. A regular exhibition. No punching no bag ~~o~~- a real fight.

Q. That's good. Let's go back a little bit, Joe. And reminisce a little bit. It has been what -- 17 years now since you have been fighting?

A. Well, ~~it~~ I have been fighting longer than that. I have been fighting as an amateur. I started back in 1932 which is almost --

Q. 19 years ago.

A. I have been fighting professionally about 7 years since 1935.

Q. Well, when I say 17 that's about when we all began to know there was a Joe Louis?

A. That's right.

Q/ Amd of course the obvious question now is how would you rate your opponents over 17 years? Incidentally, do you know how many fights you have had in 17 years?

A. Well, I did, u til my last one, and I think my last fight last Friday was the 71st professional fight. And, of course, I know I had 54 amateur fights.

Q. And how was your record? Let's take both amateur and professionall - how would your record stand up?

A. In 54 amateur fights, I lost four. And in 71 professional fights, I lost 3.

Q. That's 7. My goodness, 7 fights out of all those. Well, let's see how would you rate your opponents in all the 17 years that we knww you as Joe Louis?

A. Well, I think that Conn was the best fighter, because he was much better boxer than me. And much faster. He would rate number one with me as my best fight.

Q. Billy Conn.

A Yes, and best fighter.

Q. That's both times or just the first time?

A. No, first time.

Q. The first time. There is a fu ny story that you people might not know about this Conn fight. There was a lot of publicity about it, Conn was recognized as a very fine boxer. And it seems as though people began to think of Joe Louis as primarily a slugger. And Joe said, "Don't forget, I can box a little too."

A. That's right.

Q. And you certainly showed him. So Billy Conn was the best fighter.

A. The best fighter. The best fighter. The best boxer. And also gave me my toughest fight.

rest is just sports -- etc.

24-05-84

[Voice of America]

PROGRAM SERVICES SECTION

FEATURES UNIT

WOMEN'S WORLD #126

Betty Wason November 13, 1951

FEATURE: A NEGRO WOMAN'S STORY

COMM: Just what is the status of Negroes in the United States? This query is made of Americans overseas perhaps more frequently than any other.

Let's hear what one Negro woman has to say of her own experiences. Pauli Murray is a lawyer. She practises law in the city of New York. This is how she describes her present practise:

24-50

MURRAY: Most of my clients are people in the lower income brackets. That's the way I want it to be -- in fact, that's why I first decided to become a lawyer. Back in the '30's, during the depression, I was teaching adult education classes for workers. At that time, many of the people who came to my classes would open their hearts to me about their problems. I began to realize how very much some of them needed legal counsel. In our classes, they could learn about their rights under the law -- such things as unemployment relief, and collective bargaining.

MURRAY: (Cont.) But in other personal problems, they needed expert counsel.

Many of my clients are Negroes. But just as many are white. I find that color makes no difference among my clientele.

COMM: Pauli Murray went through a long, hard struggle to get her degree in law. In 1938, she was granted a scholarship for study at Howard University, which is located in the city of Washington. Each year she led her class in scholarship. Her third year, she was elected class president.

Then she tried to enter the graduate law school at Harvard. But here she came up against a barrier -- at that time Harvard did not admit women to its law school. Pauli Murray observed:

MURRSY: But you know, it's interesting to see how social changes come about even in your own lifetime. Back in 1938, I applied for enrollment at the University of North Carolina. I was refused admission at that time because I was a Negro. Harvard University refused to accept me in 1944 because I was a woman. But we've made progress since then. In 1949, Harvard decided to admit women to its graduate law school. And this year, the University of North Carolina removed its bars against Negro students.

MURRAY: (Cont.) Incidentally, the student body at North Carolina was far ahead of the board of regents. Back in 1938, when a student vote was taken, they voted 3 to 1 in favor of admitting Negroes. That was due in great part to the influence of the university president, Frank Graham. It was through Frank Graham that I negotiated for admission to the university, and I found him a wonderful person. Since then, he has contributed his wisdom and understanding to the United Nations, in helping to settle difficult problems in Indonesia and India.

COMM: When she was turned down at Harvard, Pauli Murray applied for admission at the University of California, and here she received her master's degree in law. She comments:

MURRAY: I received a fellowship for study at California, too. In fact, I did not have to pay a penny for tuition for any of my legal training.

COMM: A special fund was started a few years ago to help Negro students get university training. There is also an organized effort to direct more of the available college scholarships

COMM: (Cont.) toward Negro students.

Pauli Murray also reports this progress:

MURRAY: When I was in school, 17 state universities in the South closed their doors to Negroes. Today, 11 of those 17 universities have admitted Negroes. In only half a dozen of the thousands of colleges and universities in the country are Negroes barred on the graduate level today. And this is important because Negroes must have better professional training before they can step into better economic opportunities.

COMM: But, of course, some discrimination does still exist. For example, in some cities -- in some parts of the country, Negroes may not enter restaurants reserved for white people. Pauli Murray discovered that such segregation existed in the city of Washington when she was a student there. She tells this story:

MURRAY: In 1943, Howard University students decided to attack segregation openly. We went into downtown restaurants and cafeteries in groups of two or three. Waiters would refuse to serve us. We knew that by law they could not prevent our sitting at the tables. So we sat. Meantime, other students

MURRAY: (Cont.) picketted on the street outside. One day as many as 55 Negro students had entered one restaurant -- all in small groups. We sat for five hours. Outside a tremendous crowd gathered. Some of the onlookers were against us. Some were for us. But we noticed that many in the outside crowd were servicemen and servicewomen. They all seemed to be cheering on our side. At last, the management of the restaurant capitulated and served us. We had won by using our democratic right to picket and demonstrate, making our appeal directly to public opinion.

COMM: When Pauli Murray was asked if experiences of this kind ever made her bitter, this is what she replied:

MURRAY: If you had asked me that question 15 years ago, I might have said yes. At that time, I was skeptical about what I considered the empty pretensions of democracy. But during the past 15 years, I have watched the American people grow. I feel the best thing about this country is its capacity for change. Our system permits the correction of errors. All the gains Negroes have won, have come about by using democratic techniques --

MURRAY: (Cont.) freedom of speech, the right to petition, the right to carry one's case to the courts -- and to the people.

COMM: At another time in her career, Pauli Murray resisted a segregation law. She was travelling on an interstate bus, and refused to sit in the part of the bus reserved in that state for Negroes. She was arrested. Her case was taken up in court. She says:

MURRAY: At that time, I lost my case. But six years later, a similar case was taken all the way to the Supreme Court. And the Supreme Court held that segregation on public conveyances was unconstitutional.

COMM: Throughout her career, Pauli Murray has always been interested in the question of civil rights. A few years ago, she had a book published which is a compilation of all the various state laws bearing on civil rights. She says:

MURRAY: The women's church groups have shown particular interest in civil rights. The women's division of the Methodist Church has been working diligently to get discriminatory laws repealed.

MURRAY: (Cont.) They found there was no one reference book listing all such laws. They turned to me, asking if I would help them. It was a difficult job, because each state has its own laws. But the most interesting thing about the study was to observe that the laws changed constantly while I was working on the book -- changed in favor of civil rights, erasing discrimination. I am sure this trend will continue.

COMM: And Pauli Murray summed up her feeling today in this story:

MURRAY: I think the greatest change in my thinking came in the year 1944. I drove across the continent that spring with my sister to enter the University of California on the west coast. It was the time of year when the immense wheatfields of Kansas were ripening. I realized for the first time what it had meant to build this country up from the raw wilderness. Then I became proud of my heritage as an American. And I knew that the fight of the Negroes for a better life was just one aspect of our democratic struggle. From that time on, I have been dedicated to fighting not just for the rights of the Negroes, but for greater freedom for all mankind.

COMM: And that is the story of Pauli Murray -- a Negro woman lawyer who lives now in New York City.

# # # # # # # # #

22-50-137

[Voice of America]

SPECIAL PROJECTS
HOWARD MAIER
COMMENTARY #97

November 19, 1951

BLACK AND WHITE

Good evening. This is _____. The men who have usurped the Kremlin stand accused of the greatest violation of human rights in the history of mankind.

The accusations have been made where they rightfully should have been made -- in the Councils of the United Nations.

Do the representatives of the Kremlin take the witness chair?

They do not!

Do they answer the charges?

They do not!

Will they even look at the mountain-high mass of documented evidence?

They will not!

The delegates from the Kremlin wish only to talk about the American Negro. This red herring, with which they hope to distract the world from their own monstrous crimes, has been used so often by them that the device becomes transparent.

24-50-351

But if the good Comrades want to talk about the life of the American Negro in the United States, I'll talk about it with them. And right now! I'll put the cards on the table.

I hereby throw down the gauntlet to them. And I challenge them to pick it up. It will take exactly 60 men to settle the question once and for all, one representative from every member nation of the United Nations, and that will include one from the Soviet Union, and one from every one of its satellites represented in the United Nations.

24-50-36

Let them come to the United States, to the southern part of the United States; let them see how Negroes must seat themselves in the rear of buses and in segregated cars on railroads. This is discrimination. Yes, I admit it. Let them report it as such.

Then let the full committee journey to the city of Budapest, Hungary; let them watch while the Black Ravens pull up before every door in one city block after another; let them watch while families are torn apart, mothers from

children, husbands from wives, packed like sardines into the Black Ravens and deported to concentration camps. Is this discrimination or is it something else? Let the committee report!

Let the committee watch the Negro as he works as a tenant farmer on a landlord's farm; let them follow him home to his four-room shack in which he houses a family of six. This is economic inequality. Yes, I admit it. Let the committee report it as such.

24-50-37

Then let the committee journey to Dalstroy in Northern Siberia and stand at the edge of the huge slave labor camp of a million and a half gaunt skeletons known as political prisoners; let them watch the brutal guards with whips drive these human beings to their death; let them watch the bodies being piled like cordwood on the frozen snow to be devoured by wolves. Is this economic inequality or is it something else? Let the committee report!

Then let the committee witness an act of violence against an American Negro -- this will be difficult for they grow ever less.

but let them see one. Let them listen while the cry goes up from an aroused American press for justice. Let them see the cavalcade of American Civil Liberties groups as they swing into action. Let them see the United States Government, itself, swing into action with hundreds of agents sifting the evidence. Let them watch the case as it is fought up through the courts; let them hear the Supreme Court's decision. Was it murder? Yes, it was murder -- murder by an unruly mob. Let the committee report it as such.

24-50-38

Then let the committee visit Lubianka Prison in the heart of Moscow. Let them see the men arrested without charge, pinned in narrow cells without recourse to lawyers; let them watch the women as they stand outside the gates praying for word, and no word comes; let them stay there while the brutal interrogations, 24/hour interrogations day after day, week after week, go on; let them be there when the innocent man, never knowing what he was accused of, is at last forced to kneel while they put a bullet in the base of his skull. An official bullet, from an official gun, fired on official governmental order.

Is this murder by an unruly mob or is it something else sponsored by the government? Let the committee report!

I could go on through the whole field of crimes against humanity -- the false witness, the hypocritical defense attorney, enslavement, political murder, secret police and torture chambers -- but I will rest my case on these few examples I have given.

24-50-39

So now you are challenged, you good Comrades of the Kremlin. Come, see with your own eyes and file your report. You'll see the American Negro with plenty of trouble. Yes, I admit it. It is our shame -- but it is an inherited shame, the shame of a democracy. But in a democracy it can, and is being fought, and leading the fight is the American Negro himself. We would like to have you see that fight, for it is a gallant fight with every right-thinking person in the nation fighting at his side. I invite you. It's a wonderful thing to see.

But now we come to the other side of the picture -- the use of mass deportations, slave labor camps, murder and

political courts as official, governmental means to economic and political ends -- your side of the picture. Do you invite me, as freely as I have invited you? Will you allow the committee in? Will you accept the challenge and allow them to lift the lid on the cesspool of your violations of human rights? Will you?

And now, this is _____, saying, goodbye -- the curse of an evil deed is that it must always engender more evil -- and see you again.....

24-50-40

25-13-9

This is a contribution to the Defense Fund for Dr DuBois and associates.

Send receipt for contribution

Will

P.S. - Your contribution will be earmarked for Dr. DuBois' defense & Civil Liberties Committee

Irwin van Arno
481 Weston Rd
Wellesley 81 Mass.

25-13-10

BOSTON, MASS
FEB 28
10-PM
1951

HIRE THE HAND
ITS GOOD BU

American Peace Crusade
1186 Broadway
New York N.Y.

481 Weston Rd.
Wellesley 81 Mass

corr. c.

Professor von Eickstedt
M a i n z
Universität

Mainz, den 3.3.1951

Herrn
Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois
Color and Democracy/Colonies and Peace
20 West 40th Street

N e w Y o r k 18

25-11-9

Lieber und sehr verehrter Herr Du Bois !

Lange habe ich geschwiegen auf Ihren freundlichen Brief. Der Grund liegt darin, dass ich mit dem Wiederaufbau meines kleinen Institutes, der Wiedergründung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie und meiner internationalen Zeitschrift HOMO(Zeitschrift für die vergleichende Biologie der Menschen) übermässig mit Arbeit überlastet war. Dazu kam vor 2 Jahren ein Schädelbruch, und ein solcher ist eine sehr unangenehme Angelegenheit. Er macht mir noch zu schaffen.

Meine Frau und ich waren natürlich ausserordentlich erfreut, dass Sie sich Ihres Besuches in Breslau noch erinnerten. Wir selbst haben diesen Besuch auch ganz besonders genossen und waren glücklich, Sie kennen zu lernen. Sie sind eine Persönlichkeit, deren man sich immer mit Freude und Dankbarkeit erinnern wird.

In Ihrem letzten freundlichen Schreiben erwähnten Sie auch, dass Sie ein Paket an uns abgehen lassen wollten mit verschiedenen "materials" und ein weiteres, das Ihre Bücher enthält. Ich muss leider sagen, dass keines von beiden eingetroffen ist. Das erstere wäre uns gewiss seinerzeit von sehr grossem Nutzen gewesen, denn es sah sehr schlecht bei uns aus. Das letztere aber, nämlich Ihre Bücher, interessieren mich natürlich in allerhöchstem Masse, und ich bedaure seinen offenbaren Verlust ausserordentlich. Die Verhältnisse sind jetzt ganz geordnet bei uns. Ich wäre Ihnen für die Sendung von Büchern auch jetzt noch ganz besonders dankbar.

Sie wissen ja, dass ich Human-Biologe bin und dass mich unter anderem die Rassenkunde ganz besonders interessiert, Sie wissen ja auch, mit welch grosser Sympathie ich meinen dunkelhäutigen Mitmenschen gegenüberstehe, und die Haltung der farbigen Amerikaner in Deutschland hat mich darin noch ganz besonders bestärkt. Sie werden ja auch selbst wissen, dass die amerikanischen Negersoldaten einen sehr günstigen Eindruck gemacht haben und noch machen.

25-11-10

Meine internationale Zeitschrift Homo hat einen grossen internationalen Herausgeberstab, etwa 15 Ausländer aus 15 verschiedenen Ländern, nur erste Namen. Leider aber habe ich ausser dem Mitherausgeber für Japan keinen Vertreter für die Nicht-Europäer. Ich möchte aber gerade diese Lücke gerne schliessen und möchte auch nicht etwa Herskowits auffordern, sondern einen Angehörigen selbst. Daher meine heutige Bitte: würden Sie so freundlich sein, die Mitherausgeberschaft in meiner internationalen Zeitschrift zu übernehmen für eine Sparte "Negerfragen" oder "Afrikanerfragen"? Bitte bestimmen Sie den Namen selbst. Die Arbeit, die damit verbunden wäre, ist gering, sie würde nur darin bestehen, dass Sie mir anthropologische, d.h. humanbiologische Nachrichten für den Nachrichtenteil senden (natürlich bis in das historische und soziologische Gebiet hinein) und vielleicht auch einmal einen kleinen Aufsatz von 4 - 6 normalen Schreibmaschinenseiten aus Ihrer oder eines andern Herren Feder, der humanbiologische Fragen betrifft (vergleichende Morphologie, Physiologie, Psychologie, Bevölkerungsbiologie, Rassenkunde, Typenkunde). Ich hoffe sehr auf Ihre Zusage!

Dass die Encyclopedia of the Negro nicht erschienen ist, tut mir sehr leid. Natürlich interessiert mich die vorläufige Ausgabe in hohem Grade. Eigentlich ist es doch etwas merkwürdig, dass nichts von Ihrer Sendung ankam----.

Ich sehe Ihrer Antwort mit grossem Interesse entgegen ! Inzwischen bin ich mit herzlichen Grüssen

Ihr ergebener

Eickstedt

April 2, 1951

Professor von Eickstedt
Mainz Universitat
Mainz, Germany

My dear Professor:

On my return from a month's vacation in the West Indies, I find your letter of March 3. I am greatly pleased to hear from you, and to know that you are at work and able again to enjoy life. I am especially pleased to know that your international Institute is reorganized and your Zeitschrift, "Homo" is being published.

I shall be only too happy to act as a co-worker on your journal for The Negro Question on conditions in Africa. I am not sure just how much actual help I can give, but I may be able to do something.

I am as ever tremendously interested in the Colored peoples and particularly the Negro. We have not been able as yet to start the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Those persons in the United States who have funds necessary for its accomplishment were unwilling to trust them to my editorship. All we have done is to issue a preliminary volume. I hope that sometime in the next decade others will finish the work.

This preliminary volume was among the books which I had intended to send you before, but the law did not permit me to send these books out of the country. I am now trying again and I hope that the package this time will reach you.

Give to Mrs. von Eickstedt my very best greetings both from myself and from my recently married wife, Shirley Graham Du Bois; and of course to you my profound appreciation of the pleasure of your acquaintanceship. I hope that even yet we may meet again.

I am, dear Professor von Eickstedt,

Your sincere friend,

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-11-11

HOMO

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE VERGLEICHENDE BIOLOGIE DER MENSCHEN

Internationales Organ für das Gesamtgebiet der Anthropologie. – Zeitschrift der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie

„MUSTERSCHMIDT", WISSENSCHAFTLICHER VERLAG, GÖTTINGEN

Herausgeber:
Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. E. Frh. v. Eickstedt

(22b) Mainz, den
Universität

17.4.1951

Herrn
Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street

New York lo N.Y.

Sehr verehrter Herr Du Bois !

Bei meiner Rückkehr aus Amsterdam finde ich Ihre freundlichen Zeilen vom 2.4. vor. Ich freue mich aufrichtig, dass Sie die Mitherausgabe von Homo für die Sparte "Negertum" übernehmen wollen.

Ihre Arbeit wird nicht gross sein. Ich möchte Sie nur bitten, mir von Zeit zu Zeit Mitteilungen zukommen zu lassen über humanbiologische Fragen, also mich auf Arbeiten aufmerksam machen, oder mir auch wissenschaftliche Arbeiten von etwa 4 - 6 Seiten Länge zuzuleiten, die sich beschäftigen mit Bevölkerungsbiologie oder Typenkunde (vgl. Morphologie, Physiologie, Psychologie, Rassenkunde und Rassengeschichte).

Und dann mus ich Ihnen ja noch von Herzen Glück wünschen zu Ihrer Heirat. Ihnen allen Beiden von Herzen alles Liebe, Gute und Schöne !

Ihre Bücher werden mich natürlich sehr interessieren und soweit sie nicht politisch, sondern vorwiegend wissenschaftlichen Inhalts sind, wird es mir natürlich eine grosse Freude sein, sie in HOMO auch zu besprechen.

Mit den besten Grüssen bin ich

immer Ihr ergebener

v. Eickstedt

25-7-3

JOHANNES GUTENBERG-UNIVERSITÄT
MAINZ
Professor von Eickstedt

Mainz, den 7.5.1951

Herrn
Prof. Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street

New York lo

Lieber und sehr verehrter Herr Du Bois !

Soeben bin ich aus Holland zurückgekehrt, wo ich exotische Schallplatten besonders von Asien, gekauft habe, soweit mir meine Mittel das erlauben. Bei der psychologischen Seite meiner Vorlesung habe ich sehr gerne Schallplatten, sie sagen vieles weit besser als Worte, wirken sehr sympathisch und erfreuen die Studenten.

25-7-2

Meine einstige, sehr grosse exotische Schallplattensammlung ist ja vollständig vernichtet. Auch die sehr zahlreichen und sehr schönen afrikanischen Platten (Export der Firma Lindström nach westafrika) sind natürlich dabei mit verloren gegangen. Bisher gelang es mir, 2 kubanische Negerplatten und eine nordamerikanische wieder zu erlangen (Mahalia Jackson singt Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht). Ich suche also die echte, alte afrikanische Musik aus Westen und Süden, sowie die amerikanische, gut modernisierte. Leider ist in Deutschland so gut wie nichts zu haben. Ob Sie mir wohl etwas helfen könnten ?

Es liegt mir nicht an beliebiger Musik, sondern an kennzeichnender und hübscher, die sowohl Interesse wie Sympathie weckt. Vielleicht kennen Sie doch Firmen in Nordamerika, wo man alte und neue Schallplatten erwerben könnte. Vielleicht aber, und das ist mir mindestens ebenso wichtig, können Sie selbst mir raten welche Platten und Sängerinnen oder Sängerchöre besonders schön sind. Jedenfalls würde ich Ihren Rat in dieser Hinsicht sehr dankbar begrüssen.

Viele herzliche Grüsse Ihres

immer ergebenen

b.w.

N.S, Uebrigens besitze ich das wunderschöne Buch von Anna Nussbaum: Afrika singt, in dem auch ihr Name auftritt (Gedichte von: Langston Hughes, Claude MacKay, Countee Cullen usw.). Vielleicht ist einiges davon auch vertont.

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

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WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Jan. 8, 1951

Att'y. A. T. Walden
Walden Building
275 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

PLEASE WIRE ME COLLECT TOTAL VOTE CAST LAST NOVEMBER IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WHICH ELECTED COX AND VOTE RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE.

W. E. B. Du Bois

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1951 JAN 9 AM 11 LS

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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1109 23 WEST 26 ST=

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THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1354 Berkeley Way
Berkeley 2, Calif.
Feb. 22, 1951.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecomb ave
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

Please accept our congratulations on your 83rd birthday. Our only birthday present is to inform you that we have today written to President Truman protesting the outrageous charges against you.

Actually, we know that such action on our part is a present to ourselves, too, and we hope to encourage many other people who are peace-minded to do the same. We firmly believe that your persecution will shock thousands of people into some action for peace and against the chauvinist war maniacs in the United States.

May your next birthday see a strong, effective Peace Movement, based on the unshakeable unity of Negro and white in our country that will stay the hand of the war-mongers.

With best wishes for the future,

Doris Walker
George V. Walker

24-37-76

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WA317 NL PD LONG =WASHINGTON DC 22=

=DR E FRANKLIN FRAZIER= 1951 FEB 22 PM 7 46

=DUBOIS TESTIMONIAL DINNER SPONSORING COMMITTEE

HB

7 WEST 125 ST NYK=

=WE TAKE THIS MEANS TO JOIN THE HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO ARE HONORING DOCTOR W E B DUBOIS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 83RD BIRTHDAY AND TO PAY TRIBUTE TO HIM FOR HIS OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS AS A SCHOLAR AND AS A LEADER IN THE FIGHT FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES AND THE RIGHT OF ALL MEN TOLIVE IN HUMAN DIGNITY. ON THIS OCCASION WE EXPRESS TO DOCTOR DUBOIS OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION OF HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO ALL AMERICANS=

HARRY J WALKER HAROLD O LEWIS G FRANK LIN EDWARDS=..

24-37-91

SEE BACK FOR PENALTIES CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

24-36-56

COLUMBIA

Feb. 17, 195

Invitation mailed 2/18

Dear Friend:

I am very much interested in attending the testimonial dinner given for Dr. DuBois at the Essex House, New York on February 23rd. Kindly inform me of how much to remitt for two reservations and where to send it. My friend and I have long admired Dr. DuBois and feel we owe him this tribute on the event of his eighty-third birthday.

Sincerely,

Hugh Walker
140 Claremont Ave
New York City 27

Menorah Hospital
4949 Rockhill Rd.
Kansas City, Mo. USA?
March 14, 1951

Sirs:

Here is a small contribution to Dr DuBois' defence. You might keep me on your mailing list.

Leonard Walker

85-13-13

Sunday Sep. 16, 51

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

Enclosed please find a letter from a friend in Holland who wrote me and asked that I forward it to you.

She said in my letter I may read it; I did. and I want to express to you my personal shock and shame for the attacks on you, for your loyal efforts in behalf of Peace.

2

Please accept my sincere wishes and hope for the dismissal of any and all charges against you.

Be assured I am doing my bit in bringing that about.

My fondest regards to your wife Shirley Graham. She may not remember me by name, but just will recall a memorable experience we had traveling out to the U. N. on a delegation to protest the

3.

persecutions of the Greek Democrats.

I am proud to be even a casual friend of people like yourself and Shirley.

With best wishes for your acquittal

I am Sincerely

Rose Wallach.

Active in a West Side Women for Peace. group.

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

Rose Wallach to DuBois, Sept. 16, 1951

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

Elizabeth de Sturler to DuBois, August 25, 1951

Second Episcopal District A. M. E. Zion Church

Conferences:
New York
New England
Western New York
Allegheny

BISHOP W. J. WALLS, *Presiding*
Home Office:
4736 South Parkway
Telephone: Kenwood 6-9094
Chicago, Illinois

Chairman:
Livingstone College Trustees Board
Board of Religious Education
Trustee:
International Christian Endeavor Society
Member:
Executive Committee
Federal Council of Churches
Central Committee:
World Council of Churches

January 18, 1951

Mrs. Alice D. Crawford
762 St. Nicholas Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Crawford:

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University writes that you propose, with some friends, to attend the Dr. DuBois National Testimonial on his 83rd birthday and states that it is requested that I act as an honorary chairman of the Sponsoring Committee.

I am writing you my consent to serve in this capacity to honor the man whom I regard the ablest and most consistent and persistent of the living Crusaders for the cause of human equality and over the longest period of time which fortunately his life spans.

Very friendly yours,

W. J. Walls

WJW:ghs

Second Episcopal District A. M. E. Zion Church

Conferences:
New York
New England
Western New York
Allegheny

BISHOP W. J. WALLS, Presiding
Home Office:
4736 South Parkway
Telephone: Kenwood 6-9094
Chicago, Illinois

Chairman:
Livingstone College Trustees Board
Board of Religious Education
Trustee:
International Christian Endeavor Society
Member:
Executive Committee
Federal Council of Churches
Central Committee:
World Council of Churches

25-2-14

5 November 1951

Dr. W. E. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter came to my office in August while I was visiting Egypt and Palestine. I returned via the World Methodist Conference at Oxford University and did not get to my office until early October.

I have been on the road ever since my return but I am intensely interested in your matter and I have been told the case proceeds largely in your favor but that important work is still to be done if it is possible to have the matter quashed.

However, if there is something further that I can do to help the matter along, I shall be glad. I'm going to try to contact Congressman Dawson, but I understand he has already been reached on the matter.

Blessings on you and your wife.

Very friendly yours,

W. J. Walls

wjw:r

Make check payable to
John Wanamaker New York
784 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.

JULY-61

	CHARGES	TAX	CREDITS	Date	FINAL AMOUNT IS BALANCE DUE
Balance shown on last bill rendered →					
ANDIRON SET	22.00	.66		6	22.66 S-
ELECTRICAL GOODS	79.95	2.40			
MYSTIC FOAM & SPONGE	3.69	.11			
HOSE	2.85	.09		11	111.75 S-

Pd Ch No 46 — 111.75 Aug 28

24-32-13

Check No 38.

79.95
2.40
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IF CREDIT HAS BEEN OMITTED, KINDLY ENCLOSE RECEIPT FOR MERCHANDISE RETURNED WITH CHECK FOR THE DIFFERENCE

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AUG-51

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Make check payable to
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	CHARGES	TAX	CREDITS	Date	FINAL AMOUNT IS BALANCE DUE
Balance shown on last bill rendered →					111.75
LAMPS	17.95	.54		6	130.24 S-
10 BOXES RYTEX PAPER	15.00	.45			
300 AT HOME CARDS &ENEVLOP	24.55	.76		10	171.00 S-
CREAM & FOUNDATION	3.00	.69		22	174.69 S-

24-38-11

1795
54
1749

2455
76
2531

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John Wanamaker

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON GREAT NECK

MRS. W.E.B. DU BOIS,
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X BROOKLYN 2, N.Y.

SEPT-51

Please return this Coupon with Check. Retain Lower Portion of Statement. Cancelled Check is Receipt.

Make check payable to
John Wanamaker New York
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SEPT-51

	CHARGES	TAX	CREDITS	Date	FINAL AMOUNT IS BALANCE DUE
Balance shown on last bill rendered →					174.69
CASH			111.75	5	62.94 S
MATERIAL	13.50	.41			
MATERIAL	9.00	.27		8	86.12 S

24-38-12

IF CREDIT HAS BEEN OMITTED, KINDLY ENCLOSE RECEIPT FOR MERCHANDISE RETURNED WITH CHECK FOR THE DIFFERENCE

December 3, 1951.

John Wanamaker
Broadway & 9th St.
New York City

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a Tie Valet (16-B), smaller style, according tb the enclosed advertisement.

Very truly yours,

WEBDB:LH

W.E.B. Du Boiš

24-50-8

625 N - 21 St.
Corvallis, Ore
Nov 25th 1951

Paul Robeson,

Dear Sir:

Your letter asking for help for the defense of Dr W.E.B. Dubois and associates at hand and while in heart and soul with them in their fight my finances are such that I can't contribute any worth while sum I am inclosing this small sum $2.00 in hopes that others more able will contribute. as I see it this battle is for the freeing of all people not just the Negroes who never have had a fair deal much to the shame of the white people of which I am one

Very sincerely
Elisabeth Ward
Mrs C.A. Ward

P.S. am and old woman on a very small pension.

310 Riverside Drive
New York City 25
October 22d, 1951

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois

This is just to reach out to you in remembrance of long ago and in deep admiration of your present magnificent protests for justice and freedom.

I heard Herbert Aptheker, last night, speak of you in connection with "tears of rage" he had shed on your account---or was it because of how wanting in the scales of justice our U.S.A. has become?

I want you to know that I have made several donations that I hope are battling in your good cause but, though my income has undergone various shrinkings, I will send a check to your special committee if immediate funds are needed. Will you let me know if that is the case? I have failed to keep the address of your Defense Committee and don't know just how to look it up and, anyhow, I feel I want to say these personal words. Someone has said---the wording I have forgotten-- "Reason is of the utmost value but there are times when Courage becomes of equal importance." How wonderful that you should have BOTH.

I am sincerely your friend

Alice Childress Ware

P. S. As what I think I can afford is small I am enclosing my check to save you from having to bother writing at this time. The bail fund has pretty nearly milked me dry. But I have written & urge others to write letters to demand dropping the indictments.

24-38-4

23 WEST 26th STREET • MUrray Hill 4-3734 • NEW YORK 10

Yale Rent

December 20, 1951

Received one thousand two hundred dollars ($1,200) from Doxey A. Wilkerson in advance payment for the entire year of 1952 of rent for the pent-house office of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois at the above address.

Susan Warren

24-44-70

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1220

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

NLT = Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

1351

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NA 089 LONG 79 INTL PD FR=N WARSZAWA VIA RCA 20 1355=

:TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE,

PROFESSOR W E B DUBOIS=

53 WEST 125 ST NEWYORK CITY=

1951 FEB 20 PM 2 38

:WE ARE DEEPLY MOVED PROFESSOR AND PROTEST WARMLY AGAINST THE RUTHLESS PERSECUTION YOU ARE SUFFERING FOR YOUR STAUNCH FIGHT FOR THE WORLD PEACE ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR EIGHTY THIRD BIRTHDAY WE ARE HAPPY TO EXTEND OUR HEARTFELT WISHES FOR YOUR FURTHER SUCCESSFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREAT AIM OF ESTABLISHING UNIVERSAL PEACE TRUE PROGRESS AND DEMOCRACY=

=THE RECTOR PROF DR JAN WASILKOWSKI UNIVERSITY= OF WARSAW=

25-18-70

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[WASHINGTON PENSION UNION]

Seattle 9 Wn
March 6, 1937

American Peace Crusade
1186 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Gentlemen: At the regular meeting of the King County Council of the Washington Pension Union on March 3rd, we were shocked and horrified of the treatment of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, we took up a collection among our members (all poor people) which I am enclosing, hoping it will help out in some way.

25-13-3

Yours truly
Ruth G Baker
Sec King Co Council
1284 Westlake Ave No
Seattle 9 Wn.

25-13-17

"Shameful" indeed — as the "Guardian" ⊗ comments on the arraignment of Dr Du Bois — a credit — more than one can estimate — on our U.S.A. I wish my $1 could be $100.

Blanche Watson

$1 cash

Blanche Watson
The Osborn
Harrison New York

⊗ Feb 21st issue rec'd today - 28th

BISHOP COLLEGE

MARSHALL, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Feb. 14, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
Seventh West 125th Street
New York City 27, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Greetings on this the most important and significant occasion in your lifetime of struggle which you have led against the exploiters and oppressors of the dark peoples of the world. I am honored to have the privilege of joining hands with the freedom loving peoples of the world who extend greetings to you on your 83rd birthday. No more fitting tribute can be made, nor more eloquent refutation given, than this which your friends and admirers extend to you at this time.

Throughout the world peace movements you stand as a constant, dynamic, wise councilor, and statesman. From the African World Conferences, the Niagera movement, the Crisis, Phylon, the NAACP, your devotion to youth, your countless books and articles, from your life of scholarly, determined, and courageous struggles stems a documentation beyond that necessary to refute those who would strangle freedom of thought and action in our country.

Again I salute you. Champion of the Negro people! Fighter for peace! Upon your brow we place the laurel wreath, and pin upon your lapel our accolade for service well done.

Sincerely yours,
Edward K. Weaver

EKW/1

25-18-126

24-50-9

1380 W. 39th St.
Los Angeles 62 Calif.
December 7, 1951

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Peace Information Center
16-18 W. 29 th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir;

I am enrolled in a course at the University of Southern California titled " Personality and Leadership", partial requirements of this course is to choose a leader in some field of endeavor and report on his or her life.

I have chosen you because I admire you as a person, the goals, and ideals which you have striven so assiduously to attain. Moreover I feel that your tactful relentlessness has aided in bringing about many a better situation whereas a worse one had prevailed. If at all possible, and convenient I would be very grateful for any data that you would give me or direct me to concerning your life. I have consulted several book stores and one library, but I am given to understand that your book "Dusk of Dawn" is out of print, however I will continue to

24-50-10

try and secure a copy.

It is indeed a privilege to write to one who in addition to possessing many fine qualities, is also a scholar of the world

I am respectfully yours

Robert M. Webb

Robert M. Webb

December 17, 1951.

Mr. Robert M. Webb
1380 West 39 St.
Los Angeles, 62, Calif.

My dear Mr. Webb:

I thank you for your letter of December 7, and for your kind words concerning my life.

You can get the essential facts out of "Who's Who in America" or the British "Who's Who". Also, I am sure that my books "Dusk of Dawn" and "Dark Water", both of which have biographical material, could be found in some of the libraries around Los Angeles.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-50-11

This appeared in Weekly News Bulletin of Telepress. Thought you would be interested in its material which was based on your release. William Weinstone

WEEKLY REVIEW Prague Friday, September 28, 1951.

(1)

INTERNATIONAL PROTEST MOVEMENT CONDEMNS U.S. GOVT.'S PERSECUTION OF PEACE LEADER DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS

By William Weinstone.

NEW YORK, Telepress -- As the trial, scheduled for October 2nd, of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, leading U.S. peace advocate, approaches, opposition to his indictment is growing among wide sections of people at home and abroad.

Dr. Du Bois was indicted and arrested on February 16, 1951, for refusal to register as a "foreign agent" under the 1938 Registration Act as demanded by the Justice Department. Together with four former associates in the Peace Information Center of which he was chairman, he was charged with acting for a "foreign principal" in issuing the famous Stockholm Peace Appeal.

25-17-66

The 83-year-old defendant is now touring the United States speaking on his case and the fight for peace, accompanied by his wife, the well-known author Shirley Graham. His meetings and receptions at churches and in halls are drawing overflow audiences.

The outrageous indictment has called forth great anxiety and protest from Negro and white organisations. The list issued by the Du Bois Defense Committee of organisations that have acted is too long to cite here. Among labour and civic organisations, the list mentions important progressive organisations such as the National Lawyers' Guild, the Methodist Federation for Social Action, Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers' Union, the Teachers' Union Local 555, District Councils of the United Electrical Workers, International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Fur and Leather Workers, American Labour Party, Progressive Party branches, etc.

Missing among labour, however, are the main reformist-led unions of the AFL and CIO which apparently have either not been pressed to act on the case, or ways have not yet been found to put the issue on the floor of these unions. Obviously such support is vital for victory. With growing awareness in labour ranks of the developing menace of fascism, the backing of many of these unions can be won.

A cry of indignation and protest against the arrest has come from religious, professional, civic and Negro leaders. A vast number of prominent persons have written to Dr. Du Bois directly or have made public statements.

RUMANIA'S NATIONAL QUESTION SOLVED (Cont.)

Under the law on entertainment tax, issued in 1926, shows performed in non-Rumanian languages were subjected to a tax three times as high as the tax payable for plays performed in Rumanian. Firms or artisan shops owned by a person belonging to a "minority" had their taxes doubled and trebled. At high-schools and universities the "numerus clausus" or "numerus Valachicus" or "numerus nullus" were practised, preventing the access of the national minorities to these schools and colleges. The old bourgeois-landlord State tolerated the existence of elementary and secondary schools with tuition in Hungarian and German, but these were religious schools in no way supported by the State.

After the coming to power of the fascist-Antonescu régime and Rumania's joining the criminal war against the U.S.S.R. as a vassal of Hitlerite Germany, Jews and Gypsies were herded into labour battalions and deported; tens of thousands of them were massacred both in Germania camps and whilst still in Rumania.

Notwithstanding the fact that the anti-democratic policy of national oppression and the subservience to the interests of foreign imperialism carried out by the bourgeois-landlord and Right-wing social-democratic parties, had brought the country to the verge of catastrophe, these parties tried - even after the military and moral-political defeat of fascism - to resurrect the old reactionary Rumania with the help of Anglo-American imperialism in whose service they were.

Using the remnants of fascist-nationalist organisations and unleashing chauvinistic pogroms against the non-Rumanian nationalities, the reactionary parties, who aimed at maintaining the régime of exploitation and oppression and their class domination, tried to continue to foment discord among the working people and to turn the country again into a bridgehead for a future anti-Soviet war - at this juncture urder the leadership of Anglo-American imperialism.

This time, however, the wave of chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism was defeated by the internationalism of the working class led by the Rumanian Communist Party. True to its Marxist-Leninist tradition in the national problem and guided by the teachings of Comrade Stalin, The Rumanian Communist Party resolutely and uncompromisingly rose against the fresh wave of chauvinism provoked by the Rumanian as well as foreign bourgeoisie and landlords of our country. The Party, basing itself on peaceful and friendly relations between all nationalities in Rumania, succeeded in rallying around vital problems all those exploited and oppressed, uniting them in the common struggle for strenghtening our national integrity.

The Rumanian Communist Party rallied all working people in the fight for the liquidation of feudal survivals which hindered the economic and social development of our country, in the fight for setting up people's democratic power, for strengthening friendship and economic, political and cultural co-operation with the neighbour countries and, in the first place, with the U.S.S.R.; our country thus took its place in the great struggle waged by the peace and freedom-loving peoples for the moral-political liquidation of fascism. for a lasting peace, democracy and Socialism.

Continued.

RUMANIA'S NATIONAL QUESTION SOLVED (Cont.)

Forming the Rumanian Workers' Party, the working class of our country, under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party, restored its moral-political unity and - with the working peasantry as its ally - smashed bourgeois-landlord reaction, set up people's democratic power and solved Rumania's national problem in the Marxist-Leninist spirit.

Rumanian, Hungarian, Jewish, Ukrainian and other workers enjoying equal rights, own the factories, plants, mines, transport industry, etc., and are building the new classless society - a society without national oppression. Helped by the working class, the Rumanian, Hungarian, and other peasants have become the owners of the soil they till. Under the Agrarian Reform Law of 1945, the big landowners, irrespective of nationality, were expropriated and the ownership of the land confiscated from them was transferred to working peasants of various nationalities.

The non-Rumanian nationalities are at liberty to use their native language in their dealings with any State authority whatsoever. Working people belonging to these nationalities, as well as men and women active in the field of culture, art, science and literature, participate without any discrimination in the political, economic and cultural life of our country; they have their representatives in the administrative bodies of villages, towns and Regions; they are elected deputies to the local People's Councils, the Grand National Assembly and the Presidium of the latter, and they are represented in the Government of our country.

In our People's Republic there are today schools of all categories where tuition is taking place in the languages of the non-Rumanian nationalities. These schools are granted the full support of our State. The non-Rumanian nationalities enjoy freedom of the press in their native languages; they issue numerous newspapers, magazines, and have at their disposal theatres, Houses of Culture, libraries, etc.

A few figures may serve to mirror the great achievements attained up till now on the road towards the Marxist-Leninist solution of the national problem in our Republic. During the 1950-51 school year, there were functioning in Rumania 3,530 schools of all categories, at which tuition took place in the languages of non-Rumanian nationalities, as follows : 2,559 schools in Hungarian, 548 in German, 37 in Russian, 139 in Ukrainian, 13 in Bulgarian, 69 in Serbian, 32 in Slovakian, eight in Polish, eight in Czech, nine in Croatian, ten in the Jewish, 23 in the Turkish, 64 in the Tartar and seven in the Greek languages.

A University with 11 faculties, a Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute with five faculties, and an Agronomical Institute with one faculty have been established for the Hungarian population - the biggest non-Rumanian nationality in our country. Since the educational reform, there have been printed text-books in 13 languages, reaching a number of 2,369,100 copies. In 1950 the number of Houses of Culture belonging to non-Rumanian nationalities rose to 1,583. Today there exist in the Rumanian People's Republic a Hungarian State Opera and four Hungarian State Theatres, and two State Theatres which perform in the Jewish language. The press and literary works printed in the languages of the non-Rumanian nationalities enjoy a big circulation. Forty-five newspapers, periodicals and magazines published in seven languages are meeting the requirements of these nationalities as regards their information and guidance. Between August 23, 1944 and June 30, 1951, Rumania's chief publishing houses issued in the languages of the non-Rumanian nationalities a number of 3,246 books and booklets in 18,152,955 copies.

Continued.

[fragmentary]

TELEPRESS WEEKLY REVIEW

PRAHA 1 POB 119 * PHONES 561-93, 569-86 * TELEPRINTER PRAHA 110

WEEKLY REVIEW no. 84 Friday, September 28, 1951.

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25-17-67

See Inside

NEW CHINA CELEBRATES SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

By Helen Story

During the two years since the birth of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949 a powerful and independent China has emerged on the world stage. In honour of this anniversary, the latest issue of the "Handbook of Current Affairs", a widely circulated fortnightly published in Peking, carries a review of the tremendous achievement of the past two years. The following are the main points stressed in a New China Agency summary of the article:

The People's Liberation Army has liberated the entire Chinese territory with the exception of Taiwan and other coastal islands. Overone million remnant Kuomintang /KMT/ bandits have been eliminated. Internationally, China has established diplomatic relations with 19 countries and has concluded a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistence with the Soviet Union. Under the leadership of the government and the Communist Party, sweeping political, economic and cultural reforms have been accomplished. Brilliant victories have been scored in the struggle against American agression and in aid to Korea. Despite the howls of the Western imperialists whose last hopes of regaining a foothold in this vast country are rapidly fading, the counterrevolutionaries have been suppressed. Land reform has broken the grip of the feudal landlords.

.....

1. The People's Liberation war: - Following the inauguration of the People's Government two years ago, the Peoples Liberation Army continued to sweep the Kuomintang troops from the mainland. 8,070,000 of them were wiped out during the three years of the liberation war. Tibet, long the happy hunting ground of Western imperialist agents, was liberated. Banditry, a legacy of the Kuomintang, was practically eliminated.

China's liberation war, however, has still to be completed. Chiang Kai-shek, under the protection of his American masters, still cowers on Taiwan, and several other coastal islands as well are still under the control of the KMT remnants and American naval and air forces. The Chinese people will liberate these islands too.

2. Independent Foreign Policy: - During these two years since liberation, China has established diplomatic relations with 19 countries. They are the USSR, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Korea, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mongolia, Democratic Germany, Albania, Burma, India, Vietnam, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Indonesia, Finland and Pakistan. In addition, six other countries have recognised the People's Republic of China. They are Britain, Ceylon, Norway, Israel, Afganistan and Netherlands.

On February 14th, 1950, a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance was signed between People's China and the

 CONTINUED

NEW CHINA CELEBRATES..... /continution/ 1

Soviet Union. This was followed later by the agreement on the Chinese-Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen andon the agreement on granting of credit to the People's Republic of China. A series of other important agreements were concluded subsequently between China and the Soviet Union and between China and the People's Democracies. These agreements have tremendously strengthened the peace camp, raised China's international status and accelerated her reconstruction. The Chinese government has declared its willingness to establish normal diplomatic and trade relations with the governments of various capitalist countries, on a basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. The British government, however, is still adopting a hostile policy and formal diplomatic relations have not yet been established. The United States continues to carry on its agressive policy towards the Peoples Republic of China.

3. The Movement to Resist American Agression and Aid Korea: - The Chinese people, remembering the past use of Korea as a springboard for attack, have watched with alarm the murderous agressive war launched against this small neighbour by the American imperialists. American plans, since August 1950, have repeatedly intruded over Northeast China. Under these circumstances, the Chinese people began to organise volunteer forces to defend their motherland. The picture changed completely after their participation in the defensive war. The invasion forces were driven back to areas along the 38th parallel.

25-17-68

Eight out of ten Chinese people have taken part in the resistance in various ways. Over 344 million people /about 73 percent of the population/ signed the Five-Power peace pact appeal. 72 percent of the population voted against the rearming of Japan by the United States.

After sustaining one defeat after another, the American imperialists were forced to accept Soviet UN delegate Jacob Malik's proposal for armistice negotiations. The American attitude at these talks, however clearly proves their intention to continue the war. The Chinese people realise that in order to achieve a genuine peace they must not slacken their efforts.

4. People's Enemies Suppressed: - After the outbreak of the Korean war, the activities of special service agents and spies working in China for American imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandits became more flagrant. The active cooperation of the Chinese people with their security forces has led to effective suppression of these elements.

5. Land reform: Since the promulgation of the Agrarian Reform Law on June 13th, 1950, land reform has been completed in areas populated by over 310 million people. In other words, more than three-fourth of the rural population of China has received land. One immediate effect of this land reform is the marked increase of the peasants' enthusiasm for production. Political consciousness has

been raised through the emulation campaigns. The increased purchasing power of the rural population has laid the basis for the nation. industrialisation. Culture and education have made rapid progress. Great advances have also been made in the building up of People's State power during the past two years. The broad of the people have begun to take an active part in running state and local affairs through poeple's conferences. In some of the old liberated areas this development has reached a higher level.

6. Economy: Achievements in national economic construction have been particularly significant. Some of the most outstanding of these achievements are: a/ Control of currency inflation and commodity prices. These leftovers from the KMT regime have been checked since March, 1950. In December, 1950, the wholesale price index of 25 main commodities in 15 major and smaller cities of China not only did not rise but registered an average drop of five percent as compared with February of the same year. This stable price condition was achieved at a time when the war was not yet concluded and national economic construction work was not yet fully developed. This is without precedent not only in China but also in the whole world.

b/Agricultural production: Chinese agriculture was in a backward condition because of the double oppresion of foreign imperialism and feudalism and the destruction caused by the war. The last two years have witnessed a speedy restoration and increase in agricultural productivity.

In 1950, food production rose by 14 percent compared with 1949, constituting 85,7 percent of the highest annual production in pre-war years. Food production in most parts of the old liberated areas has already reached pre-war level. Production of cotton in 1950 rose by 58,9 percent over that of 1949, and was 83,7 percent of the average annual production of pre-war years. Thus, basic require ments for textile raw materials have been met. This year, bumper crops of both cereals and cotton are reported.

Gigantic flood-control projects such as that undertaken on the Huai River, have not only helped to increase production but have saved millions of lives. Three million peasants took part in the Huai River project alone. From now on 55 million people who live in this area will be freed from the menace of serious floods.

c/Industry and Mining: Speed characterises the restoration and development of China's industrial and mining enterprises during the past two years. This year production of cotton yarn and piece goods will exceed by 28 percent the peak annual output before the Anti-Japanese War.

Between January and August of this year, the total production of raw iron was 11,4 times the same period of 1949 and that of steel 7,8 times. Productivity in state-owned collieries was 23 percent

more than that of 1949. The publicly owned collieries overfulfilled their target by 5.97 percent during the first three months of this year, and an increase of 14.46 percent was registered in 1950 by state power stations.

d/ Astonishing is the speed in the restoration and development of the nation's railroad network. By the end of 1950, more than 22,000 kilometres of railroad were opened to traffic, constituting about 90 percent of the total length of railroads throughout the country. Construction is under way of the Chengtu-Chungking railway, the Tienshui-Lanchow railway, and the Laipin-Chennakwun railway of the Kwangsi Province.

Highway transportation is developing rapidly. Up to January of this year, the nation's highway mileage was over 100,000 kilometres, about five times that before liberation, and about two thirds that of 1936. Tele-communications and civil aviation have also developed rapidly.

e/ Trade at Home and Abroad: A favourable export balance of 9.34 percent in 1950 was achieved for the first time since 1877. Protection of China's foreign trade from the control of foreign imperialism is one of the reasons for this. Promoting home trade, the state trading companies have been instrumental in speeding up the exchange of goods between the cities and countryside. Increased purchasing power of the peasants has opened up new vast markets which in turn is a stimulus to industry. Cooperatives, which now number 46,000 with a total membership of 30 million, have also played an important part in the exchange of goods.

7. Education and Culture: - Great progress has been made in the nation's cultural and educational work, especially in Northeast China. Apart from the great increase in the number of students, another outstanding achievement is that the threat of hunger and unemployment of pre-liberation days has gone forever. There is a wide demand for skilled and professional workers.

One important characteristic is the rapid increase in the number of children of workers and peasants attending schools. In Northeast China alone, nearly seven out of 10 students in high schools are children of workers, peasants and revolutionary cadres. Sparetime schools have grown rapidly with the attendance of about one and one-quarter million workers last April as compared with the 700,000 during 1949.

Noticeable progress has been made in the fields of literature and the arts. Many creative works by writers and artists and film productions have gained wide popularity. Especially popular both at home and abroad are such pictures as " The White-Haired Girl" and "Steeled Fighters". Over 1,800 film-projection technicians were trained last year and are being sent out to work in villages, plants and among armed units in the country.

 CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

25-17-69

MOSCOW AUTO WORKERS CLOSE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN WITH GALA MEETING

from Ralph Parker

Automobile workers at Moscow's famous ZIS plant comma who are working a three week Stakhanov shift in honour of the Peace Appeal, completed their part in the Five Power Peace Pact signature campaign with meetings attended by operatives and technologists.

As soon as the dayshift ended a platform was set up in the first instrument shop under a big streamer bearing the words "Peace Will Prevail over War". There were other slogans, some of them with greetings to people striving for peace in other lands, to be seen in the big, lofty workshop.

The inter-communication radio was playing popular songs as we joined the workers gathering for the meeting. They were smoking, chatting and humming, relaxed after the days work at lathes. Most had already washed and changed into town suits and print frocks, others were still in their overalls.

On our way to the factory we found little resembling industrial sections of cities in other lands. After one of its fastest and longest runs, the Metro drew into a station, unusually bright and beautiful, even by Moscow standards. Outside was a broad avenue leading to the factory, divided by pleasant parkways and lined with apartment houses disposed in depth round sunfilled courts. Inside the factory gates, too, we found trees and flower borders. This is one of the Soviet Union's biggest industrial aggregates, turning out trucks, automobiles, buses, bicycles. Moreover it is the country's oldest factory of this kind.

Differing also from factories in other lands, were the posters on the factory walls advertising vacancies in ballet, dancing and sculpture groups for amateurs at the Palace of Culture, built within the walls of the ancient Simonovsky Monastery. Low-priced concerts organised by the Moscow Philharmonic Society, including performances by the noted Soviet Army Choir and Moiseyev's State Dance Group, were also advertised.

While we were waiting for the meeting to start, a group of operatives offered to show us around the shop. They were particularly proud of the number of innovations devised by rank-and-file workers to facilitate faster and easier work, and told us that not only did the inventor get a premium, but for six months, worked at the old piece rate, though sometimes output was trebled or quadrupled, with very satisfactory results in the pay packet.

When about five hundred had assembled - the night shift joined in - the meeting was opened by the Trade Union official. The presidium was elected by a show of hands. It consisted of a number of Stakhanov workers, several women, representatives of the Komsomol, Communist Party and Trade Union. Its members remained standing on the platform, like the rest of us, throughout the meeting.

CONTINUED

MOSCOW AUTO WORKERS CLOSE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN WITH GALA MEETING /Continued/

In accordance with the way in which the signature is being run, with as much attention paid to the process as to the numerical results, the meeting began with a long, closely reasoned lecture, analysing the international situation. The lecturer drew sharp contrasts between the piling up of armaments by the United States and its unhappy satellites, and the life of peaceful construction in which the Soviet Union is engaged - a line that appealed greatly to workers in a factory solely working on production for peace.

He told us that there was grave danger of a third world war, but was quite emphatic in dismissing the idea that it was inevitable. And told the listeners that their best way of sharing in the struggle for peace was work, since the successful building of Socialism, was the way of guaranteeing peace. He had much to say about the worldwide nature of the peace movement and drew approval from these workingmen and women, when he paid tribute to Americans and British working to make the signature campaign a success in their countries. Finally, he laid down his notes and simply said: "We need peace to do our job. I am sure you will not only sign, but back your signatures with your work.

Other workers followed from the floor of the shop - an old chap, growing bald with oil-stained hands, a motherly soft-voiced woman, a handsome hero of the Soviet Union, who addressed himself to his fellow exservicemen. He in particular moved the people deeply with a few terse phrases about the horrors of war. It was he who summed up the meeting with the words: "Every motorcar or bicycle we turn out is a step towards peace."

The reminder that though they well knew what war meant, they also knew the blessings of peace, occurred often in these speeches. "What is peace?" asked the mother of two sons. "We have only to look around us to get the answer." - To gleaming new cars for the city's first aid service, to trucks, to loads of children's bicycles, to the big building across the way with lights blazing in every window - the factory's own evening institute offering college education to workers.

Educational facilities, free of course, were available to workers at all ages and stages of their careers, we were told. The factory has a technical school, Stakhanov courses, master's courses, a school for working youth to take general qualification courses.

Among the speakers at the peace meeting was a girl in the third course of the factory institute and a young man who is attending lectures in physiology at the Moscow University. Both hold good jobs in the factory's projecting department.

After the meeting in the instrument shop had gone on for about an hour, a resolution supporting the peace appeal was carried with acclamation. It contained the promise to fulfill the high production terms of the Stakhanov shift. Then everybody got into groups, according to their working brigades and quietly, without any more ado, put their names to forms which, when gathered, formed quite a big pile, though only a small part of the thousands upon thousands, reaching the Peace Committee rooms in Kropotkin Street every day from all parts of the land.

RUMANIA S NATIONAL QUESTION SOLVED

By Vasile Luca
(Secretary of the Rumanian Workers' Party, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.)
Reprinted from the Labour Monthly Magazine of September 1951.

The Rumanian people has fully verified the correctness of the great thesis of Marxism that "a people which oppresses other peoples can never be free."

National chauvinism whipped up by the ruling class against the non-Rumanian nationalities, as well as the policy of oppressing the national minorities carried out by all the bourgeois-landlord parties and governments of Rumania until the downfall of the regime of plunder and exploitation, caused our working class, peasantry and, generally, the masses of our people, nothing but suffering, increased exploitation, imperialist serfdom and a criminal war, in which our country, too, was involved by the rulers who were in the service of Hitlerite Germany.

Bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism, fanned by the ruling class, was aimed at driving a wedge between the working class and the masses of the people, at preventing their uniting irrespective of nationality - in the struggle against capitalist-landlord exploitation. In spite of existing contradictions based on interests both economic (competition) and national the Rumanian and Hungarian bourgeoisie as well as that of other nationalities found a common language and enjoyed the entire support of the State in the exploitation of the working people in town and countryside, irrespective of the nationality of the exploited.

The policy of national oppression carried out by the Rumanian bourgeoisie and landlords, as well as their sway over other foreign territories, put in jeopardy even the unity and integrity of the Rumanian State and led to unfriendly relations with neighbouring countries. Rumania's neighbour countries, which also numbered national minorities among their inhabitants, were ruled - apart from the U.S.S.R. - by bourgeois-landlord reactionary régimes carrying out a policy of national oppression. Not only did these countri like our own country, isolate themselves from their great and powerful neighbour - the Soviet Union - but they also carried out a policy of enmity towards that country, the only country able to assist - without any hidden ai of exploitation - in developing the peoples of these countries as free and independent nations.

This is how these countries became toys in the hands of foreign imperialists who subjugated them economically as well as politically, until they ended up in being used as cannon-fodder by Hitlerite Germany.

The national minorities were subjected to cruel national oppression by all bouregeois-landlord governments. The non-Rumanian nationalities were not allowed to use their mother-tongue in dealings with the State apparatus; on the pretext of lacking knowledge of the Rumanian language, many thousands of employees of various institutions were deprived of their jobs, falling a prey to unemployment.

In text-books and by means of the press, literature, theatre and cinema the non-Rumanian nationalities were mocked at and insulted, whilst the Rumanian population was incited to national enemity and hatred against their fellow-citizens belonging to other nationalities.

Continued.

Fiery denunciations of the indictment have come from every section of the Negro people. The reactionary-led National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People at first tried to evade taking a stand on the Dr. Du Bois arrest. It was compelled, however, to act under pressure of the membership. It skirted the peace issue involved in the arrest, but declared at its last national convention that

> ".... Dr. Du Bois is and for more than 50 years has been one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and for the Colonial peoples. Therefore be it resolved that this Convention goes on record as unalterably opposed to such methods by any Governmental instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes and reaffirms its determination to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans."

The largest Negro weeklies are supporters of the war policies of the Truman Administration, but they, too, did not fail to condemn the persecution of the venerated Negro leader. Columnists of the Pittsburgh Courier devoted several columns to the issue. Marjorie McKenzie wrote on February 22, 1951, that the indictment was a "symbolic act whose significance will not escape coloured people here and abroad .... We have to take a stand here and now with Dr. Du Bois." She continued: "We have to rally around him to save our own skins ... the challenge has been made in this case and it has to be met in these terms, else it will be dangerous for a Negro to belong to anything but a church ...."

The Afro-American in its editorial on February 24, 1951, wrote forcefully that

> "The shocking indictment of Dr. Du Bois for failing to register as a foreign agent shows to what alarming and absurd lengths hysteria-ridden Department of Justice officials will go ... Does the government seek to argue that Americans do not desire peace; that hatred of war and all its kindred evils are the exclusive privilege of aliens? ..."

It concluded:

> "It is indeed a shameful period in American history when the government feels it necessary to imprison a patriotic and loyal citizen like Dr. Du Bois simply because he boldly speaks out for world peace and human brotherhood."

(CONTINUED)
(over)

"What has Dr. Du Bois done? According to the Justice Department ... he is accused of circulating a Peace Petition that originated with the Reds. In the name of high heaven, if the devil circulates Peace petitions or love petitions is that a crime? It is said that he was an agent of a Foreign Power and refused to register. On that basis then every preacher should be in jail because Christianity originated with foreigners."

Finally there must be mentioned the significant international support. In addition to letters, articles and bulletins that have expressed opposition to the arrest, many organisations have acted. Among these the Defense Committee lists the following:

Canadian Peace Congress
British Columbia Peace Council
Permanent Committee for Peace in Rumania
Geneva Partisans of Peace
Council of the Masaryk University Students, Czechoslovakia
Union of Employees in Culture and Art Services, Prague
National Committee for Peace and Democracy, Cuba
International Organisation of Journalists
Albania Committee for the Defence of Peace
World Federation of Scientific Workers
World Federation of Teachers' Unions
League of Coloured Peoples, England
~~Hotel, Club and Restaurant Union, Sydney, Australia.~~

Also individual protests have been received from the renowned Brazilian writer and peace fighter Jorge Amado, in exile in Czechoslovakia; Pablo Neruda, Sam Kahn, Member of Parliament, of Cape Town, South Africa; D. N. Pritt, K.C., England; and Dr. Abend of Vienna.

~~New China Celebrates~~ /continuation from p.4

Publication of books, magazines, pamphlets and handbooks has increased enormously and there are now 73 people's radio broadcasting stations with a nationwide network of 15,200 listening stations.

Over 81 million people were inoculated during 1950 against such epidemics as typhoid, typhus and cholera and further 170 million vaccinated against smallpox - a striking indication of the vast scale of public health work now being undertaken.

.....

The tasks now confronting the Chinese people are to strengthen their unity, strive for further construction and security of the motherland, and to destroy every aggressive scheme of foreign imperialism in order to transform China into a highly industrialised country, the summary concludes.

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T E L E P R E S S Thursday, November 15, 1951.

SOVIET PEOPLE INDIGNANT OVER TRIAL OF DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS

From Ralph Parker

MOSCOW, Telepress -- The Soviet public learned of the trial of Dr.W. E.B. Du Bois with a sense of profound indignation. The fact that this great American who has devoted his life to the service of peace should be prosecuted in his advanced age is considered here as an act of inhumanity which makes mockery of America's present leaders' pretensions to be protectors of Human rights.

Dr. Du Bois is remembered here as a dignified noble-looking figure who two years ago took the tribune in the House of Unions during the first all-union conference for the defence of peace.

Before him were the finest representatives of the Soviet people, men and women from Soviet Asia and beyong the Caucasus, from the steppes and the Ukraine and from factories of Moscow, miners, farmers, scientists, writers, churchmen and Artic explorers.

For nearly an hour Du Bois held their attention as he analysed the history of his country. He was the only American guest present and his contribution to the understanding between the American and Soviet peoples was one of which all good Americans past or present would have approved.

When he, at the close of his address, returned to his place, the standing ovation he was accorded was the public's recognition of him as a patriotic American.

That this patriot and scholar should now be placed in the dock and judged by his fellow-Americans offends every moral principle to which the Soviet people adhere. To them it is the present ruler of the United States and not Dr. Du Bois and his dauntless colleagues who stand indicted. - mz/pm.

MOSCOW, Telepress -- Car ownership is a useful index of the living standards of Soviet workers. While up to three or four years ago there were virtually no private cars available, now at the great Urals engineering centre of Magnitogorsk, 326 working men own the Moskvich (light automobile), 61 own the Pobeda (Victory) cars and about 1,200 workers have bought motorcycles. - mz/eb.

MOSCOW, Telepress -- The Urals Machine-Building Works at Sverdlovsk reports progress on the construction of its sixth walking excavator for the construction sites of Communism. The new excavator, to be completed by Stalin's birthday on December 21st, has a scoop of 14 cubic metres and an arm 75 metres long. - mz/eb.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES INCREASE FOOD EXPORT TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Telepress - In the first nine months of this year the Soviet Union supplied Britain with food to the value of 21,855,000 pounds compared with 13,621,000 pounds in the whole of last year.

Poland supplied Britain with food worth 14,111,000 pounds in the first nine months of this year compared with 14,191,000 pounds in the whole of last year.

Food imported from Czechoslovakia were worth 3,136,000 pounds in the firts nine months of this year compared with 3,084,000 last year.

These facts of the growing part played by the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in feeding Britain were given in a written reply in the House of Commons on November 28th by the Secretary for Overseas Trade.

Imports from the German Democratic Republic were valued at 2,100,000 pounds from January to September this year, and these were not previously shown separately in the Board of Trade returns.- zh/jf

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NIGHT SANATORIUM CURES WORKING PATIENTS

PRAGUE, Telepress - A night sanatorium, attached to the Jiri Dimitrov Chemical Works in Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, serves those workers with chronic diseases who, while fit for work, need long-term treatment and systematic supervision. The hospital, one of the many hospitals and medical research institutions opened during the past year in Czechoslovakia, is fitted with the most modern equipment for physic-therapy and other treatment. Twelve times as much money has been spent by the Government this year on health services than in 1937. The number of beds in hospitals and sanatoria has been increased two and a half times to meet the need of all those requiring medical attention, which under the national health insurance, they receive free of charge.

In Karlovy Vary, the well known spa, the Thomayer Institute for the cure of stomach ulcers has been set up. The most oustanding among other medical research institutes opened recently is a State Institute for Research into the Cure of Disturbances in the Blood Circulation, in Prague, and a special section of the Vinohrady hospital in Prague which has been devoted to the treatment of cancer.- zh/tg

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Dr. DU BOIS AND ALFREDO VARELA PROPOSED FOR 1952 WORLD PEACE PRIZES

PRAGUE, Telepress - The noted American Negro scholar, Doctor W.E.B. Du Bois and the well known Argentine novelist Alfredo Varela have been proposed as candidates for the World Peace Prizes awarded by the World Peace Congress every two years. The nominator is the Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen, who represented the Cuban Committee of Defenders of Peace at the recent meeting of the World Peace Council in Vienna.

Doctor Du Bois, an outstanding leader of the peace movement in the United States, was recently acquitted by a United States Federal Court in a trial on his peace activities.

Alfredo Varela, whose novel on the lives of Argentine agricultural workers, "The Dark River," has been translated into Russian, Czech, Slovak and other languages, is at present in prison following his publication of an article against the reactionary Argentine President Juan Domingo Peron.- zh/jg

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GIGANTIC WATER SUPPLY SCHEME COMPLETED IN CANTON

PRAGUE, Telepress - Canton residents living on the south bank of the Pearl River now have clean water to drink. A gigantic water supply scheme has been completed by the Canton Municipal Works, the New China News Agency reports from Canton.

One hundred kilometres of water pipes have been installed for 14 thoroughfares and 170 main streets in this area. All residents have a piped supply laid on.

Because of the barrier created by the Pearl River, it was very difficult to convey piped water here from the north bank. Most of the residents here had to use the muddy water of gullies, wells or rivers. The Kuomintang government never attempted to install clean water supply.

This is one of the many municipal improvements in Canton. Now all streets are well lit, where before liberation there were only 4,500 street lamps in the whole city; now there are 13,000.

In the past two years, too, the price of electricity has been lowered three times and piped water four times.

The Canton Municipal People's Government has repaved some 900,000 square metres of roads. Many of these are back streets, never sttended to by the reactionary governments.

To improve health, Canton has cleaned and repaired some 13 kilometres of the sewage system. The former notorious jade girdled ditch which used to wind its filthy way for three kilometres has been replaced by new concrete conduit. Thework was begun last March and a large part of it is already finished. At the beginning of 1952, Canton will have its brand new completed conduit. Half a million people living in the down-town area, will benefit from this improvement.

Hsiu Hill, a scenic spot, has been further beautified and is open to Canton residents for recreation and sports. A large, well-laid out part with a modern swimming pool and a lake for boating is one of the attractions. A people's stadium, with a seating capacity of 50,000, has been built on the hill. The Canton Municipal Government has undertaken these projects and many others to make the daily life of the residents more healthy and pleasant.- eb/-

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EAST CHINA SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION SET UP

PRAGUE, Telepress - An East China section of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was set up on November 25th, with Jao Shu-shih elected the chairman, at a meeting of more than 500 people in Shanghai. B. Vereschagin, representative of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in Shanghai, was also present.

More than 3,600,000 people have joined the SSFA in East China. eb/-

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THE JUDAS-TITO PROVOCATION AT THE U.N. (Continued)

In contrast, a typical and cowardly performance for the Titoite side came from the Israeli spokesman, who admitted that there was no proof of the Belgrade charges, but he said he would vote for the resolution anyway!

But there is a serious aspect to the Titoite provocation at this Assembly, which cannot be overlooked even though the whole business had the aspect of a cartoon. The serious side lies in the fact that by bringing such a resolution into the United Nations Assembly the Titoites are working on a carefully-prepared plan which their masters in Washington and London understand very well, because they have their fingers on the trigger.

The Assembly has already established what is known as a "Peace Observation Committee" for the Balkans, which permits a repetition of the dirty work that the Balkan commission did against the heroic democratic forces of Greece.

Now Tito comes along with a resolution, accusing all his neighbours - and even states which are not his direct neighbours - of aggressive activities. In this way the ground is prepared for using the United Nations àla Korea - as a cover for imperialist aggression and intervention. It should not be forgotten that in the mad dream of the Collier's magazine editors for a third World War, the role of provocation is assigned to Tito.

Of course, it is one thing to make plans - or even 77 page speeches in the United Nations; it is another thing to carry them out in life. True, the Western and Southern borders of Yugoslavia are now open highways for the free passage of war materials, of dollars, of spies; but other borders are guarded by those countries who are determined to impose peace, and are not easily frightened or provoked.

The last word on the plans of the Judases will not be spoken at the Palais de Chaillot, but in the real process of events which are more and more being moulded by the people who want peace, and intend to have it. - mz/-.

CZECHOSLOVAK WOMEN ASK UN TO SAVE BARCELONA WORKERS

PRAGUE, Telepress -- The "Czechoslovak Women's Union" has addressed the following message to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris:

"The women of Czechoslovakia are deeply concerned about the renewal of the process against 34 workers arrested in connection with the general strike in Barcelona in March 1951. We protest most decidedly against the actions of Franco's Government which are in contradiction to the elementary human rights. We request you to use your influence with the Spanish Government and procure the cancelling of all prosecution against all fighters for liberty in Spain." - mz/jg.

LYTTELTON'S MALAYAN TOUR "LIKE NAZI LEADER IN OCCUPIED EUROPE" - TIMES

LONDON, Telepress - The spectacle of the British Colonial Secretary, Oliver Lyttelton driving through the main streets of Malayan towns guarded by 1,000 troops has had a reverse effect of what his state visit was supposed to do. Instead of showing the imperialist strength, it has demonstrated to the Malayan people just how strong their own army is.

December 10th issue of the Times carries a despatch from its Singapore correspondent in which he refers to the fact that at Kuala Lumpur +/ was compelled to travel in a closed armoured car. One observer remarked that "his progress was rather like that of a Nazi leader travelling through occupied Europe. At no time," the correspondent says, "were fewer than 1,000 troops of police on guard, and at Penang about 2,000 were directly involved. +/ Lyttelton

In an agency despatch to the Manchester Guardian it is pointed out that "British security measures have been overdone. According to one leading official," the report continues, "the elaborate armoured escort which has protected Mr. Lyttelton even in the towns will result in the Communists commanding more respect in future from local inhabitants.... That it was considered necessary to have him hemmed in by troops and police with automatic rifles - even inside barbed wire airports.... would be a boost for Communist morale," the official added.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent cabled yesterday that "the situation in Malaya is not improving." - zh/jf

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WORKERS OF NIGERIA REJOICE AT RELEASE OF DR. DU BOIS

LAGOS, Telepress - The workers of Nigeria are rejoicing that world public opinion has prevented the United States courts from convicting Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois because he advocates peace. Nigerian workers were among the millions of people throughout the world who passed resolutions of protest at this legalised persecution of the venerable peace leader.

Doctor Du Bois is well known in Nigeria. It is through him and his defence of oppressed humanity that the relatives of the dead and wounded miners of Enugu - shot down by the imperialist rulers of Nigeria in November 1949 for demanding a daily wage of five shillings - received 400 dollars from American progressives to aid them.

The Nigerian people, as people throughout Africa and the world, will never be convinced of the "democratic" and "peaceful" aims of the United States so long as it persists in its persecution and jailing of peace fighters and those who disagree with its policy of domination and exploitation.- zh/lg

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P. O. B. 119

delegations to the United Nations session in Paris as well as to the embassies and legations of the United States in the capitals of the world.

Other actions proposed were telegrams to the White House and to the Federal Court in Washington as well as messages of solidarity to Dr. DuBois which, he said, should be sent to the National Committee to Defend Dr. Du Bois, room ~~1000, 1166~~ 1224, 1186 Broadway, New York.

World opinion, he declared, must be informed. It must be told that the person involved is Dr. Du Bois, internationally known sociologist and historian, university professor, former member of U.S. diplomatic mission, member of the U.S. delegation at the U.N. founding meeting in San Francisco, and an outstanding leader of the Negro people in this country.

"For more than 50 years," ~~xxxxx~~ said Nordman, "he has ~~followed~~ FOUGHT for the dignity and the rights of his coloured brothers."

Nordman also discussed the vicious McCarran Act provisions, aimed at the persecution of the foreign born and all defenders of peace and democracy. He described the use of paid witnesses by the U.S. government in these persecutions, the growing anti-Semitism, and all the other fascist tendencies that contribute to the foul atmosphere in which Dr. Du~~k~~ Bois is being tried.

"How ~~xx~~ can one fail to see," he asked, "that this trial is one of freedom of expression? An ~~x~~ immense propaganda machine, trying to hide the preparations for war behind a curtain of verbal defence of freedom. But in the light of the Du Bois trial, the truth emerges. The taste of liberty, hatred of racialism, respect for science and the ordinary sentiments of humanity are common to all the decent people of the world. Our appeal for the defence of Dr. Du Bois must be addressed to them.

"The persecution of the friends of peace will make those circles, where our arguments have so far frequently not penetrated, understand the danger of militarism and of preparations for war."

In this connection, Nordman also discussed the case of Mrs. Lily Waechter, member of the Social Democratic Party in Western Germany, who recently went to Korea as a member of the fact-finding commission organised by the Women's International Democratic Federation. When she reported on the atrocities she had seen committed there upon her return, she was arrested by the U.S. military occupation authorities and sentenced to eight months in prison.

In passing sentence, the military tribunal declared that it was not concerned whether the facts as she reported them were true or not. If

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Mrs. Wechter did not have a hostile attitude, the U.S. judges declared, she would have reported the atrocities without saying who committed them.

"In other words," said ~~Nordon~~ Nordman, "the guilty ones are not those who exterminate the Korean population without pity, but those who expose the war criminals. Because of the war preparations, the most elementary freedom of expression, the right to tell the truth, can no longer be tolerated," he said, in calling for action on behalf of Mrs. Wechter.

"The abolition of basic freedom always goes hand in hand with the violation of legality in international relations," he said.

In conclusion, he pointed to various examples in order to illustrate that protest movements, if well organised and strong enough, can put a halt to the persecution of defenders of peace.

"The growing power of our movement makes it possible for us to successfully defend our friends, and our ability to defend them will yet be another proof of our strength."

25-17-15

25-12-46 [West African Students Union]

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MEMBERS PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND SUBORDINATE FEDERAL COURTS AND INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

August 28, 1951

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Thirty-One Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear DuBois:

Acknowledgement is made of your kind letter of August 18, 1951, and the contents have been carefully noted.

Mr. Doxey A. Wilkerson was kind enough to stop in and chat with me concerning the matter referred to in your letter.

Upon my return from the National Bar Association Convention to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, August 30 - September 1, 1951, I shall be pleased to take action in this matter and communicate with you concerning same.

Very truly yours,

Richard E. Westbrooks

Richard E. Westbrooks

REW:glg

24-50-8

GEORGE W. ELLIS, '12 - DIED NOVEMBER '19

PRESENT MEMBERS

RICHARD E. WESTBROOKS, '12

DEFRANTZ R. WILLIAMS
CLAUDE W. B. HOLMAN
W. CHESTER KITCHEN
~~SOPHIA B. BOAZ~~
EDWARD M. BYRD
~~ALVIN A. TURNER~~

ELLIS & WESTBROOKS
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
3000 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS

MEMBERS PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND SUBORDINATE FEDERAL COURTS AND INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

OFFICE HOURS
8:30 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

PHONES { CALUMET 5-4968
CALUMET 5-4969

September 10, 1951

Hon. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

RE: Matter of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I again acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of August 18, 1951, the delay in making this reply has been caused by my absence from the city attending the National Bar Association, St. Louis, Missouri.

I shall endeavor to give some attention to the matter mentioned in your letter during the week, and in the event the Representative is in the city, I shall further communicate with you concerning the same.

Very truly yours,

Richard E. Westbrooks

REW J

24-50-7

FRANK W. WEYMOUTH
Box 96
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA

October 29 1951

C O P Y

25-1-30

United States Attorney General J. Howard McGrath
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

We respectfully ask that the charges against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his associates in the Peace Information Center be dismissed.

The President and other high officials have repeatedly and forcefully stated that the United States desires peace and has no aggressive aims against any nation. It is glaringly inconsistent for this government to prosecute Dr. DuBois for also advocating peace. Dr. DuBois is a citizen whose deep devotion to his country is evidenced by a long life of public service. To dismiss the charges against Dr. DuBois and his associates would do much to reassure many citizens alarmed by numerous and serious restrictions of freedom of speech. To dismiss these charges would show the world that our desire for peace is genuine and that our citizens are free to work for world peace each in his own way.

We ask that the charges be dismissed as an act of justice to a man whose devotion to the best in our American way of life is beyond doubt and as an official act the effect of which at home and abroad would be to reaffirm the spirit of the Constitution.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Weymouth

Mary Weymouth

FRANK W. WEYMOUTH
Box 96
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA

December 20 1951

National Committee to Defend Dr. Dubois
16 West 29th Street
New York 1
N Y

Dear Friends:

We were very happy over the outcome of the "trial" of Dr. DuBois and his associates and want to thank you and the other members of the Committee who have carried on such an effective campaign.

I enclose a copy of a letter sent to Judge McGuire. In spite of their shortcomings the courts still represent the most important bulwark against hysteria and the good judges deserve praise - I fear they will get enough blame.

Sincerely,

F. W. Weymouth

3950 1/2 La Salle Avenue
Los Angeles 62, California

85-18-128

FRANK W. WEYMOUTH
Box 96
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA

December 20 1951

COPY

Hon. Matthew F. McGuire
Federal Judge at U.S. District Court
Criminal Division
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your decision in the case of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his associates of the Peace Information Center deserves the heartfelt appreciation of all thotful citizens broadminded enough to consider not alone the moment but the past and the future. We feel that it is in the best tradition of the American judiciary and are thankful that you and many other likeminded judges continue to uphold the Constitution in a climate of political pressures, hysterical accusations, and headline trials.

Sincerely,

F. W. Weymouth

Mary Weymouth

3950 1/2 La Salle Avenue
Los Angeles 62
California

25-12-58

25-15-4

W. E. B. DU BOIS TESTIMONIAL SPONSORING COMMITTEE
7 West 125th Street ENright 9-1488
New York 27, N. Y.

I enclose $..... for ..... reservations at $7.50 each for the Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Dinner at the Essex House Hotel, 160 Central Park South, Friday, February 23, 1951, at 7:00 P.M.

NAME Elliot White

APARTMENT HG2
ADDRESS 12 MONROE STREET
NEW YORK 2, N. Y.

Please make checks payable to Dr. Walter M. Beekman, Treasurer

(Please list your guests on the reverse side)

(Over, please)

2/5/51

Dear Friends,

Enclosed is a Thursday evening invitation to the Kuyken-Boix reception, that I received because I have been "retained" by them as counsel in connection with the "Cut Throat" condition. I am sorry to have to refuse your kind invitation, but I regret that I cannot do so because of the Presidential Primary election on Tuesday. While leader, Dr. Boix is the titular leader, and desires to express his appreciation for me, I do not desire to appear as a supporter - directly or indirectly - of Mr. White's candidacy. Hence I must decline with thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Darrow

CD:MM

GUESTS WILL BE

NAME ADDRESS

1
2
3
4
5
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7
8
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10

ELIOT WHITE
APARTMENT HG 2 12 MONROE STREET
NEW YORK 2, N. Y.

February 17th, 1951.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Permit me to add to the many other expressions of sympathy plus indignation which you are receiving, in reference to the colossal blunder and shame perpetrated by the "Powers that Be" (and that ought not to be), upon you, our well-loved and

24-511-54

honored friend and leader of such great forces for justice and righteousness — my most sincere greetings, admiration and moral support.

It must be a source of quiet satisfaction to you, to realize that you are, by this self-defeating action of fascist traitors, made a standing and never-to-be-forgotten discloser of their iniquity and desperation. And never failing to remember that long ago a cross, planned to destroy the Righteous, proved to be the tyrants' utter defeat, instead.

Faithfully and admiringly yours, Walt White

[1951]

12 Monroe Street
New York 2,
May 19th.

35-20-36

Dear Friends,

With the enclosure goes my sincere greeting, with hope for success in all your good work for this so important cause. The mania of such a prosecution must soon run its course. Do not trouble to acknowledge this. Cordially, Clist White

ELIOT WHITE
APARTMENT HG 2 12 MONROE STREET
NEW YORK 2, N. Y.

October 9th, 1951

Dear Friends,

In response to your letter just received, I am enclosing a contribution toward expenses of the trial.

My indignation and sense of shame at the perpetrators of this indictment, are our last only by my admiration for the

24-36-129

noble victims of such crime.

Cordially Yours,

Thos White

24-50-5

ELIOT WHITE
APARTMENT HG 2 12 MONROE STREET
NEW YORK 2, N. Y.

November 23rd, 1951.

Dear Friends,

Please accept warm congratulations upon the successful outcome of your valiant and unfaltering support of world peace, and victory over the foes who tried in vain to discredit and defeat your noble actions and bearing-

of-witness for justice and right-
eousness, in an hysterical epoch.

May you, as surely you
already do, feel the glowing
inner consciousness of a dif-
ficult duty done, in behalf of
all the rest of us — and the "us"
includes the whole world's peo-
ple.

Wishing you divine as well
as human blessing and conso-
lation,

Fraternally yours,
(Rev.) Eliot White

November 27, 1951

Reverend Eliot White
Apartment HG-2
12 Monroe St.
New York 2, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you very much for your kind words. We are feeling, naturally, very happy.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E. B. Du Bois

24-50-4

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

(45)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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NA216 DL PD=WASHINGTON DC 23 435P= 1951 FEB 23 PM 6 40

E FRANKLIN FRAZIER, SMALLS PARADISE=

:135 ST AND SEVENTH AVE=

24-37-83

:FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED QUOTE PLEASE CONVEY TO DOCTOR DUBOIS MY UNSWERVING SUPPORT AND VICARIOUS INVOLVEMENT IN HIS PRESENT TRIAL I JOIN YOU ALL IN SPIRIT AS YOU HONOR OUR MOST STERLING REALIST AND DEFENDER OF HUMAN DECENCY SIGNED JEFFERSON P ROGERS SECRETARY FOR RACE RELATIONS EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH OF AMERICA 2969 WEST 25 STREET CLEVELAND OHIO UNQUOTE=

:K WHITE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1

ans

May 12
Box 950
High Point,
NC.

Dear Miss Citron,

If you have not already done so, send your appeal to the following:

Mr. James W. Brewington
1619 S. Pitt St.
Greenville, N.C.

Mr Harvey G Cox,
504 Julian Ave.
Thomasville, N.C.

Mr Leo L. Riddle
Box 403, Spruce Pine, NC.

Miss Flora L. Shepard
Black Mountain College
Black Mountain NC

Mr & Mrs J.R. Still
Rt # 2, Asheboro, NC

Rev. L.F. Wallington
Box 43, Oak Ridge, NC

Mr and Mrs Vernon Ward, Jr
Breezy Banks, ~~Ransomville~~ RANSOMVILLE, NC.

(over)

85-6-45

Miss Rebecca Alexander
904 Massey Ave Durham, N.C.

No doubt you have already written Mr. Louis Austin, Editor
Carolina Times,
Durham N C

Yours for Peace,
Virginia White

[T. E. Whitney]

Dear friend,

I thank you for your attention and for remembering me.

It was a great pleasure to receive your work, which , as your whole life , serves a noble purpose.

I wish you good health and vigour.

Yours truly,

J. Ehrlich

85-31-19

[Wiener]

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

84 - 35-19

January 30, 1951

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
W.E.B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Dr. Frazier:

Thank you for your letter of January 25 to Professor Wiener.

Professor Wiener is at present in France where he will be lecturing for the next six months. I suggest that you write to him there at once if there is still time to invite him to be a sponsor to your tribute to Dr. W.E.B. DuBois. His address in France is:

c/o Professor S. Mandelbrojt
College de France
Paris, France.

Sincerely yours,

Harriet B. Baldwin

Mrs. George Baldwin
Secretary to Professor Wiener

hb

[Wilkerson]

2-10-51

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

This is going this week-end to about 5,100 leaders throughout the country.

I hope I may confer with you Tuesday about certain other measures

D copy

24-37-47

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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1951 FEB 23 AM 4 14

K.LLB028 NL PD=KANSASCITY KANS 22=

MRS LOUISE PATTERSON, DUBOIS TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE=

7 WEST 125 ST NYK=

CONGRATULATIONS ON CARRYING THROUGH DESPITE DISRUPTIVE PRESSURES FROM ON HIGH. HOPE ITS A GRAND AFFAIR. SORRY I CANT BE THERE=

DOXEY A WILKERSON..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

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Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

.KA045 SSB022

1951 FEB 23 AM 4 15

K.LLB027 NL PD=KANSASCITY KANS 22=

DR W E B DUBOIS=

23 WEST 26 ST NYK=1

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR 83RD ANNIVERSARY.
I AM VERY SORRY I CANNOT BE THERE. ONE OF YOUR MOST
NOTABLE TRIBUTES ON THIS OCCASION TO YOUR LEADERSHIP
IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND PEACE LIES IN THE VAIN
EFFORTS OF OUR RULERS TO DISRUPT THE BROAD TESTIMONIAL
PLANNED FOR YOU BY YOUR MANY FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS=

DOXEY A WILKERSON

84-37-16

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

April 25, 1951

Mr. Doxey Wilkerson
The Jefferson School
575 6th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

Dr. Beekman brought me a check for $600.00 made out to me and marked "for new publications."

Would you kindly advise me what disposition ought to be made of it?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[redacted]

Same letter to Paul and Alpheus

May 31, 1951

Mr. Doxey Wilkerson
The Jefferson School
575 6th Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Wilkerson:

I am afraid I will miss seeing you this afternoon as I have to go out.

John Brown sent out the enclosed letter. The only answers he has received are from Bishop Wright and Finley Wilson.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

1-54-42

10-18-51

Dear Mr. Du Bois: Wilkerson

Here is a statement of the point of view I mentioned to you, and of which I am eager to get your evaluation.

Doxey A. Wilkerson

24-39-36

Wilkerson

ON THE CONCEPT "NEGRO"

(Digest of a report presented by Doxey A. Wilkerson as a basis for discussion at the Preliminary Conference on Race Theories, Jefferson School of Social Science, September 22, 1951)

What the term "Negro" means and what population groups may properly be called "Negro" would seem to be a simple matter clearly understood by most every man-on-the-street. The fact is, however, that the term "Negro" is currently used with fundamentally divergent meanings, and is applied with questionable accuracy to many diverse population groups in the United States, Latin America, West Indies, Africa and elsewhere.

It is important theoretically and politically to define the concept "Negro" with scientific precision, and to bring current usage into line with such definition. This analysis is presented as a basis of discussion leading toward that end.

24-39-37

I. Confusion in Current Usage

The term "Negro" is variously used as designating (1) a so-called "race", (2) a "people" or "nation"; and (3) by many people it is rejected all together.

Negro as "Race":

The most prevalent usage conceives the term "Negro" as designating a biological category, a "race" of human beings with common immediate or remote ancestry in Africa. New Century Dictionary, for example, defines "Negro" as "a black person"; "a member of the negro (sic.) or black race (sometimes cap.)." The definition continues:

> "Noting or pertaining to the so-called 'black' race, characterized chiefly by black complexion, short, broad and flat nose, projecting jaws, thick lips, and crisp wooly hair, and generally regarded as embracing the native inhabitants of the (African) Sudan, Senegambia, and the region southward to the vicinity of the equator, and their descendants elsewhere, but sometimes considered to include also many of the African tribes further south."

The Encyclopedia Britannica conceives the "American Negro" as "a new race . . . . a new biological and cultural product . . . . a 'race' which is a mixture of races."

The 30 states which have passed laws prohibiting Negro-white marriage use various statutory definitions, including "any Negro," "one-sixteenth," or "one-eighth," or "one-fourth," or "one drop of Negro blood."[1] (One might point out the internal inconsistency of such definitions: for if the Negro is a "race" determined by "blood", then "one-eighth Negro blood" would make, not a "Negro", but a "one-eighth-Negro" — a consideration somehow ignored in "racial" laws and social custom.)

---

1 Otto Kleinberg, Characteristics of the American Negro, pp. 360-62.

The United States Bureau of the Census tends toward the "one drop of Negro blood" concept, instructing enumerators:

> "A person with mixed white or Negro blood should be returned as a Negro, no matter how small the percentage of Negro blood. Both black and mulatto persons are to be returned as Negroes."[12]

Myrdal's An American Dilemma, with characteristic double-talk, says, "The 'Negro race' is defined in America by white people . . . in terms of parentage. Everybody having a known trace of Negro blood in his veins — no matter how far back it was acquired — is classified as a Negro", and then adds: "The definition of the 'Negro race' is thus a social and conventional, not a biological, concept."[13]

These varied attempts at defining the concept "Negro" are all based on the premise of race. They reflect the most widespread current usage, among Negroes as well as among white persons.[14]

Negro as "People" or "Nation":

Among progressives, who reject the concept of "race" as scientifically unsound and politically reactionary, the term "Negro" is generally used as designating a "people" or a "nation". Yet, even here, the term is used with confusing vagueness and looseness. Two illustrations should suffice.

Du Bois, in Black Folk — Then and Now, seems to reject the concept of "Negro" as a biological category, asserting: "It is generally recognized that no scientific definition of race is possible"; and further: "Assuming prehistoric man . . . as having developed in historic times into three main stocks (i.e. Caucasian, Negroid and Mongoloid), we find all of these stocks represented in Africa and for the most part inextricably intermingled." Yet his concept of "Negro", defined as a "people", still makes concessions to the biological-race point of view:

> "It is reasonable, according to fact and historic usage, to include under the word 'Negro' the darker peoples of Africa characterized by a brown skin, curled hair, some tendency to a development of the maxillary parts of the face, and a dolichocephalic head."

Moreover, as in his discussion of "the future relation of the Negro peoples to the rest of the world", Du Bois equates "Negro" with "black folk" (as compared with "other human races"), and makes it clear that the population groups to which he refers are to be found in Africa, the West Indies, South America and the United States.[15]

---

12 Florence Murray, The Negro Handbook: 1946-47, p. 1.
13 pp. 113, 115.
14 Incidentally, as was pointed out at the Preliminary Conference, the term "white person" also reflects a racial point of view.
15 pp. 1-4; 367

With similar global use of the term "Negro", Foster's Outline Political History of the Americas estimates that there are "about 45 million Negroes and Mullattoes" in the Americas, stating:

> "The Negroes are to be found mainly in three big areas: the United States, 15 million; Brazil, 13 million; and the West Indies and Caribbean countries, 12 million . . . . . The predominantly Negro and Mulatto countries are Haiti, Martinique, Jamaica, and various other West Indian islands, where they average from 75 to 90 per cent of the populations." 16

Thus, among progressives who explicitly denounce the "race" hypothesis, the term "Negro" is used, with implicit "racial" meanings, to include practically all darker peoples with immediate or remote African ancestry.

Rejection of the Term "Negro":

There is also the point of view, embraced by many thousands of Negroes in the United States, that the term "Negro" should be rejected all together; that most Negroes are not "black" as the linguistic origins of the term denote; and that Negroes in this country certainly are not Africans, to whom presumably the term might be applied; and further, that "to call ourselves 'Negroes' is to Jim-Crow ourselves; we're Americans, and let's call ourselves 'Americans'." It is in response to this point of view that one of the large Negro newspapers, Afro-American, has for more than a decade refused ever to use the term "Negro", substituting such descriptive terms as "colored" and "tan".

Among the African peoples, likewise, there are many who reject the term "Negro", insisting that they be referred to by their respective national or tribal designations. Illustrative are these excerpts from a letter to The Compass by the editor of an Ethiopian newspaper:

> ". . . In Ethiopia, it is anathema for anyone to call any of the people, regardless of their color, 'Negro'. . .
>
> "In Bantu Africa, the people resent the name and question why the most enterprising and intelligent group of people of African descent living in the most advanced part of the western world should accept to be called by a name, nothing but a derogatory tag, attached to them by others. This is true in many parts of Africa . . .
>
> "If the word 'Negro' is an ethnological myth, then the laudable commemoration of 'Negro History Week' does not exist in truth and fact. Such an observance only strengthens the attitude of the alarmingly large number of the majority, and blocks the way to a fair and impartial evaluation of the contributions of the Afro-Americans to United States progress and civilization." 17

16 pp. 554-5.
17 March 18, 1951.

Thus, in current usage the term "Negro" designates a so-called "race" with presumed common biological heritage: it refers to various "peoples" of even remote African ancestry all over the world; and it is rejected all together as an "ethnological myth."

What, precisely, does the term mean? On what basis can a scientific definition be formulated?

24-30-10

II. A Sociological Concept, Not Biological

Any scientific definition of "Negro" must reject all biological or "racial" meanings, and recognize that the term can properly be understood only as a sociological concept.

Fallacy of "Negro Race":

Other reports to this Preliminary Conference have pointed out the basic fallacy of all "racial" (i.e. biological) classifications of the peoples of the world; that "there are no Races of Mankind."

As regards the Negro in the United States, there is a long history of utterly futile "scientific" efforts to define "Negro" as a "race", on the basis of common biological heritage — the only sense in which "race" can be presumed to have scientific meaning. As indices of biological heritage, anthropologists have utilized such physical characteristics as skin color, eye color, hair texture, head shape, size and structure of the brain, body structures, etc. All their "scientific" efforts have failed. There is no single physical index or combination of physical indices which suffices to distinguish reliably between "Negro" and "non-Negro".

Paul Robeson and Walter White, for example, are both Negroes; yet it is apparent that they stem from widely divergent biological stocks, as reflected by their markedly contrasting physical characteristics. There is no conceivable "racial" (i.e. biological) definition which would group White and Robeson together as "Negroes."

Progressive scientists are coming to recognize, of course, that the whole "race" concept is a theoretical monstrosity, based on the most inconsequential of physical characteristics which provide no reliable basis even for classifying the so-called "races". The term "race" has no meaning and should be abandoned.

It follows that there is no such thing as a "Negro race" — anywhere in the world. The term should be expunged completely from our vocabularies.

"Negro" a Valid Concept:

This negation of the meaningless concept "Negro race" affords no comfort for that wierd and militant cult among Negroes — including some Negro progressives — who would have us abolish the term "Negro" all together, on the ground that there is no such thing. There <u>are</u> Negroes in our society, nihilist denials to the contrary notwithstanding; and this social reality will not yield to semantic pressures.

One can well understand the escapist tendencies to which Jim Crow oppression gives rise among a small minority of the Negro people, tendencies which find expression in "passing", in "integrationism", and even in the absurd and contradictory self-denial of those who say: "Let's call ourselves something else".

Those who reject the term "Negro" as "nothing but a derogatory tag" would do well to understand that the white chauvinist indignities and oppression they seek to escape cannot be abolished by linguistic manipulation. Somewhat like the proverbial rose, a Negro by any other name will be Jim Crowed just the same.

24-39-41

The derogation which our chauvinist society tries to attach to the term "Negro" is based upon and designed to preserve the billions of dollars in super profits which United States imperialism garners each year out of the wholesale oppression of the Negro people. The objectional connotations of the term "Negro" will be destroyed only with the destruction of Jim Crow oppression itself — when the Negro people achieve their historic goal of full equality and dignity in our society. It is along this path — not in the foolish effort to change social reality by dropping a word — that militant struggles against white chauvinism must be directed.

The real issue, then, is not whether the concept "Negro" is valid; but what does it mean? If the term lacks meaning as a biological concept (i.e. a "race") on what basis of reality does its validity rest?

"Negro" as a Sociological Concept:

Approached as a sociological concept, the term "Negro" has meaning and is amendable to precise definition. In such an approach, what makes a "Negro" is conceived, not in terms of supposed correspondence of "genes", but rather in terms of actual correspondence of social experience. Thus "Negro" is conceived as designating a definite social group — the product of history and of social development.

For example, although Walter White and Paul Robeson cannot be classified as "Negroes" on the basis of biological heritage, they can be — and are — so grouped together on the basis of common membership in a social group in the United States which is historically and currently designated as "Negro". They view themselves as Negroes; they are viewed by others as Negroes; they move in the society and are generally accepted as Negroes; they are Negroes and whatever may be their biological heritage has nothing to do with it.

What is the basis of this classification of White and Robeson and other U. S. Negroes as a distinct social group? The answer lies in more than three centuries of common experiences and struggles against common oppression.

The African tribesmen who were brought to this land and enslaved came from widely divergent cultures, spoke different languages, and represented quite discrete social groups. Their descendants in the United States — through long association imposed by their oppressors, through communication on the basis of a newly acquired language, through shared experiences in a common economic and social setting — have developed strong and abiding psychological bonds of unity. They have developed into a stable and cohesive social group, with a pronounced sense of "belongingness." They share common (and in many important respects peculiar) sentiments, aspirations, feelings and attitudes, which find reflection in their day-to-day conversations, music, literature and other forms of art.

In short, that population group in the United States historically designated by the term "Negro", as the result of more than three centuries of common experience, has been welded together as a distinct national group — a people, the "Negro people"; and in the Black Belt area of their majority, they constitute an oppressed "Negro nation". Paul Robeson and Walter White and all other U.S. Negroes are properly classified together solely because they are an integral part of this historically evolved, stable national group, a part of the "Negro people" — and on this basis alone.

A skeptic might argue: But what we call "Negroes" do have some degree of African ancestry in common; and even though not the decisive basis of classification, it is an essential factor in the concept "Negro". He might "test" the point of view here developed by posing the questions: Could a person of African ancestry become a "white person"? Could a white person become a "Negro"?

The answer to both questions is "yes". Although national ties are tough and abiding in the case of Negroes as with other nations, there are in our country many thousands of persons of very remote African ancestry who, over a life-time or even generations of "passing", have come to be completely isolated from the Negro people — socially and psychologically. They may not even be aware of their meager African ancestry. They view themselves as white persons; they are viewed by others as white; they move in the society and are generally accepted as white; they are white — and whatever may be their biological heritage has nothing to do with it.

Similarly, a "white" person, especially a very young child, who is brought up as a "Negro", whose home, school and community experiences over a long period of time all serve to integrate him fully as a part of the Negro people, both socially and psychologically; such a person is a Negro — and his biological heritage has nothing to do with it.

Were I to venture a definition of the concept "Negro", it would include nothing whatever about "race", physical characteristics, or African origin. It would run something like this: A "Negro" is a person who shares the common psychological make-up of the Negro people of the United States, who views himself as belonging to the Negro people of the United States (even though he may indulge in nihilist and escapist denial of the term "Negro"), and who moves in the society and is fully accepted as an integral part of the Negro people of the United States.

III. A Narrowly Restricted Concept

The definition of "Negro" ventured above deliberately restricts the concept to the Negro people of the United States. It takes issue, therefore, with common usage which designates various peoples outside the United States as "Negroes".

Africans Not "Negroes":

The inhabitants of Africa do not constitute a homogeneous social entity — nor did they at the time of the European invasions. There were, and are, many different tribes and nationalities and nations in Africa, representing different levels of social development, and all with their own languages, psychological make-ups and cultures. Some of them — as in Nigeria and the Gold Coast in West Africa — are developed nations already consciously struggling for the right of self determination.

If we were to group all these varied peoples together simply as "Africans", and nothing more, we would thereby blur over what is of most significance about them — the fact that they constitute separate and distinct peoples. If we were to classify them as "Negroes", we would thereby affirm the wholly unscientific, untenable and mystical category of "race" as the basis of classification.

Thus, the Ethiopian editor who wrote to The Compass was correct in rejecting the term "Negro" as applied to his and other African peoples; although he erred in denying the term's validity as designating Negroes in the United States.

The peoples of Africa are not Negroes. They should be referred to by their respective national and tribal names, which alone have real social and political significance.

24-39-43

West Indians Not "Negroes":

The island peoples of the West Indies, most of whom have African ancestry, do not thereby constitute a homogeneous social group. Some are British in their national orientation, some French, some Dutch; and ma of these are evolving toward their own distinct nationhood on the basis of long association in a common territory, with a common language in a common economy, and with the consequent development of a common psychological make-up, reflected in a common culture.

If we were to group these varied West Indian peoples together as "Negroes" we would thereby lose sight of the truly significant frame of reference — their development as distinct nationalities and nations. Moreover, any such over-all classification could have no basis other than the untenable hypothesis of a common "race," presumably stemming from a common African ancestry.

Two students of mine from Trinidad report that their countrymen do not refer to themselves as "Negroes", but rather as "West Indians"; that the only population differentiation commonly made is for the "white" minority. Immigrants from the West Indies generally resent being called "Negroes" in this country — until after a long process of assimilation they tend, in fact, to become an integral part of the Negro people of the United States.

These usages are correct. The several West Indian peoples are not Negroes. They should be referred to by their own respective national designations.

Latin Americans Not Negroes:

As in the case of the peoples of Africa and the West Indies, the peoples of African descent in Latin America are integral parts of their respective nations; and, with one or two possible minor exceptions, they may not correctly be designated as "Negroes."

A Puerto Rican, for example, in his own country or in the United States, properly objects to being called a "Negro". Even though his ancestry may be overwhelmingly African, that fact is of no significance whatever; the truly important influence which shapes his personality and allegiance, the meaningful frame of reference in which he must be viewed, is that of his nation, Puerto Rico.

So it is with the other peoples of African ancestry in Latin America. They constitute, with minor exceptions, integral parts of their respective nations. They are correctly designated, therefore, not as "Negroes", but as Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Brazilians, Haitians, and the like.

The possible minor exceptions to this point of view would involve truly national developments among peoples of African ancestry in Latin American countries which are parallel to the development of the Negro people of the United States. There are said to be such parallel developments in parts of Cuba, and to a lesser extent also in Brazil — where, chiefly in local areas, there has been the historic oppression of persons with substantial African heritage, where white chauvinism has prevented the assimilation of such persons into the nation as a whole, and where, over the centuries, there has developed a distinct nationality within the over-all nation — sometimes designating itself by the term "Negro".

24-39-41

There is need for full investigation and documentation of any such parallel national developments in Cuba and Brazil, or elsewhere. Whatever such further inquiry might reveal, two things are now clear: (1) there are no such developments which even closely approximate the level of national development of the Negro people of the United States; and (2) the term "Negro" cannot properly be applied in such cases in the over-all sense of grouping together all peoples of African ancestry; it can be used correctly only to designate these particular national developments (e.g. "Cuban Negro", "Brazilian Negro"), which parallel — but are not a part of — the national development that produced the Negro people of the United States.

IV. Summary and Conclusion

Thus, the concept "Negro race" must be rejected as unscientific and meaningless. The term "Negro" should be understood as a sociological concept, designating a particular national development — chiefly (if not exclusively) the Negro people of the United States. It is incorrect, therefore, to use the term "Negro" as an over-all category designating diverse peoples in Africa and of African descent in the West Indies and Latin America. Such peoples are correctly referred to by their historic tribal and national designations.

It should be noted that this restricted conception of the term "Negro" does not deny or in any way diminish the very real and politically important bonds of sympathy among "colored peoples" throughout the world, especially among those of immediate and remote African ancestry. Such loose international identification of "colored peoples" with one another stems primarily from their common struggles against imperialist oppression; it should be encouraged and strengthened. This fact does not, however, justify a loose, "racial", misleading global usage of the term "Negro", which correctly applies to a particular national development in the United States (and possibly to parallel developments in a few Latin American countries).

This point of view on the concept "Negro", here advanced as a basis of discussion, would seem to have the merits of theoretical soundness and precision. Its general acceptance would help clear away the looseness and confusion which now characterize current usage of the term "Negro".

Further inquiry and discussion on this question are important for at least three reasons: (1) to fill in gaps in our factual information; (2) to achieve general theoretical clarity; and (3) thereby to lay the basis for effective "practical" work in our approach to the national question in Africa and in the Americas.

##########

tu/555

December 28, 1951.

Mr. Doxey Wilkerson
c/o Jefferson School
575 Sixth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wilkerson:

After having had a chance to recover a bit from the utter surprise at the contribution made by the Educational Foundation through you, I want to express again, as I tried to do so inadequately the other day, my deep obligation to them and to you.

I have, as of course you know, been worried about this office and my general financial prospects. Your kind and unremitting efforts have done much to reassure me.

Again I thank you and the Fund very heartily.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

24-50-1

AGENTS OF PEACE, by Albert E. Kahn, Hour Publishers, 1951, 5cents.

Reviewed by Doxey A. Wilkerson

AGENTS OF PEACE is the dramatic and moving story of how a small group of writers, churchmen, small businessmen and trade unionists founded the Peace Information Center in April 1950 to publish theretofore suppressed information about the peace sentiment which was stirring millions of people into action in our country and throughout the world, and how distribution of their bi-weekly PEACEGRAM, several leaflets and the World (Stockholm) Peace Appeal against atomic warfare soon catapulted them into the very heart of the supreme political struggle of our time.

It is the story of how the war-bound rulers of America, scared out of their spats by more than 2,000,000 United States signatures to the World Peace Appeal, launched a frantic propaganda campaign to brand advocacy of peace as a "crime", and ended by indicting Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and his associates in the Peace Information Center as "foreign agents".

It is also the story of how thousands of American citizens, shocked at these false and unjust indictments, cried out in sharp protest and rallied to defend the right to speak for peace. "Numerous civic, religious, professional, labor and Negro organizations, and scores of outstanding public figures, sharply decried the persecution of the former leaders of the Peace Information Center and called for the immediate withdrawal of the indictment. ..... From every section of the American Negro community came fiery denunciations of the Government's action against Dr. Du Bois and the monstrous indignity of his arraignment in Washington."

Now facing trial and possible five-year prison sentences and $10,000 fines are: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, 83-year-old world renowned scholar, poet,

MORE——

24-45-1

diplomat, fighter for Negro rights and colonial freedom; Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, well known educator and first executive secretary of the Peace Information Center; Abbott Simon, subsequent executive director, a veteran of World War II who has played a leading role in peace organizations since the war; Kyrle Elkin, a public-spirited businessman who had been the Center's treasurer; and Sylvia Soloff, a young woman indicted merely because she had been employed at the Center as a clerical worker.

But it is not merely these five citizens and their organization that the Truman-Acheson Administration is trying to silence; the Peace Information Center was dissolved by decision of its executive board in October 1950, fully four months before its personnel was indicted.

These prosecutions are aimed at the entire peace movement of our country. They were designed to teach all peace-loving Americans a lesson; namely, "that advocacy of peace had become a crime in the United States and that those who spoke out against war were 'foreign agents'."

24-45-2

And that is why the active defense of Dr. Du Bois and his associates is an urgent responsibility for every citizen and organization who hates war and cherishes his democratic right to speak out for peace.

The trial of the P.I.C. defendants was originally set for April 2, then postponed to May 14, and then -- in response to growing mass pressure and skillful legal defense -- postponed again to October 2. It should be dropped all together; and it will be if full and effective use is made of Albert E. Kahn's very excellent little pamphlet, AGENTS OF PEACE.

Here is the story and interpretation of the whole case, simply and movingly told in a 16-page, pocket-size pamphlet. It should be put in the hands of scores of thousands of Americans who want peace. It can serve as a powerful instrument in the growing campaign to quash these phony "foreign agent" indictments and to defend the right to speak for peace.

(NOTE: Copies of the 5¢ pamphlet, Agents of Peace, can be obtained from the National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature Henry Dilling

280 W. 11 St.

REMARKS:

25-19-13

Ans:
$50 check

SOUTHERN FARMER
MONTGOMERY 1, ALABAMA

AUBREY WILLIAMS
PUBLISHER

January 30, 1951

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
W.E.B. DuBois Testimonial Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Frazier:

Thank you for asking me to serve on the W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee. I am delighted to do so.

I do hope you are well, and that everything goes well with you.

Warmest regards,

Aubrey Williams

AW:c

24-36-125

25-18-106 D.Williams I 735

Birthday Greeting by WESTERN UNION

NA158 BDA 20 COLLECT=FY NASHVILLE TENN 23 1047A= 1.91

DR W E DUBOIS=

409 EDGECOMB AVE=

=WITH PRIDE IN YOU OUR PEOPLE AND OUR FAMILY I SEND THIS WISH FOR HAPPINESS FOR YOUR 83RD BIRTHDAY=

:DUBOIS=

William — grand daughter of 3. 20(300 - Freshman of Fisk

CK PPC=

April 15, 1931

Miss DuBois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear DuBois:

Your letter of April 11, embarasses me. I want to help in every way to make your life happy and useful, but you must realize that my income now is very low, less than that which your mother gets and maybe in the future it will be even lower than that. I cannot therefore afford to give away as much to you or to others as I would like. I am making every effort to secure my future so that I will not be a burden on others.

Than again I am not very sympathetic with you and your mother in this debutante ball. I think it is a needless and silly expenditure and apeing the antics of the bourgeoisie among the whites. In the same way I do not like your joining a sorority at Fisk, if it costs as much and involves as much foolish show as it has in the past. I hope you have not forgotten your experiences and contacts in Prague and that you are still firm for a society whose object is the well-being of the working people and not the showy extravagence of the rich.

Then again Shirley spent a good deal of time selecting an alligator bag for you in Cuba, which we sent you. Perhaps you have not yet received it, but if you have, you have forgotten to say a word about it in your letter; that is not altogether encouraging. Finally I think you could do better in your studies than you are doing; those two C's were unnecessary.

Despite all this and know that I am endulging you for extravagance which is not really necessary.

Shirley and I are going to try to come down to the ball, but you must remember that I am indicted before a Federal Court for not registering as a foreign agent and that my trial comes

Over

up probably in May. I might be sent to jail or fined. Probably this will not happen, but it is possible. People throughout the country are being asked to contribute to a Defense Fund, under those circumstances you can realize it is not altogether cricket spending money for Spring coa[illegible]

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P. S. Dear Child! You have scared me nearly sick! Lillian felt she had to tell me of your letter saying you were "in trouble" and asking money. I was terribly upset. PLEASE do not ever ask anyone outside the family for money. Lillian wired you $15 without telling me, until I made her confess. I've paid her back and I'm sending you $15 more which is more than I can afford. You must NOT be so extravagant. And be more thoughtful in your actions and letters.

I count so deeply on you, Darling, that you must help out in thought and deed. Dont be a show-off with clothes and gew-gaws: be a strong, careful and intelligent woman, simply dressed and willing to be poor and proud among over-ornamented fools.

25-4-4

COPY

Miss Du Bois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

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Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Check

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25-14-2

DuBois Williams

[Williams]

Wednesday, June 27, 1951

Dearest Grandpa and Aunt Shirley,

I'm very glad to hear from you and I hope you both are well and are resting on your trip. How is the weather where you are? Here it seems to stay about 90° every day except occasionally when it's 95°.

As you see, I'm killing two birds with one stone. I'm practicing my typing while writing because I'm taking it in school(night school) at Douglass along with several other ambitious class mates. I go every night except Friday, Sat.,and Sun. from 8:00 till 10:00. I've learned the complete keyboard and am now working on speed plus accuracy. I've found just the kind of job for me. It doesn't start untill July 27 but it's being a counsellor at the city camp. The salary is nexy to nothing, 10 dollars a week for four weeks, but I'm experienced and I'll be working with underprivileged children ages 8 to 12. I think this is right down my alley because I have pretty definetly decided to teach public school so this will be just right.

25-14-6

Grandpa, I think Mother should have some kind of vacation even if it's just a brief one, she needs it. Also I'm learning to drive in the time I have between job-hunting and typing and it would be cheaper I think to get a new car rather tan keep repairing the old one. Perhaps you can talk to her about these two things for me----vacation and car-----both will ease strain on her nerves. Write about what you think of these two things. I am not of course disregarding completely the possible state of finances, what with college and all, but I'm just asking the possiblilities of these two things. I don't think now that the proposed trip to Paris is feasible.

Also I'm now thinking quite seriously of changing schools for the same reasons I discussed with you before. My marks this time at Fisk were very good. I got three A's and four B's and I have yet to pass in a book report in French which I carelessly neglected but next year I will definetly make the Dean's list in order that I might be in line for a possible scholarship for specialized study in History at a larger University. I will inquire into all possibilities. Also I hope with a good typing skill I will be able to get a campus job of some kind to help out with finances.

I am three tenths of a point away from Dean's list

I've heard from Ann and I hope you see her and Chet while you are in Chicago. If so give her my love and tell her someday I will get to Chic to see her.

My romantical interests are still the same. For once I am selflessly and truly interested as strange as it may seem judging from all past affairs. He is now going to school to get a Master's degree in Education and then he plans to go to Medical school. He is also in the process of getting a divorce so that we might be married in about two years. After this amount of time has elapsed and you see that we are still of the same mind I'm sure you will understand that this means my future happiness and it is not just a passing fancy. In the meanwhile I am concentrating on my training and gradually becoming more independent and able to contribute something worthwhile to my race and my country such as writing and teaching. I think you will agree that this is a worthy endeavor. Also I plan to raise a large family, that is, large in comparison with other families of my class. I am increasingly dismayed at the slowly disappearing importance of the family and the failure of families that are able financially to afford several children to have them. Of course I can better explain these things when I see you but I thought you should know the general trend of my mind at this stage in my development. I feel that all my good sense and opportunities have been developed because of you and Mother and your good sense and I must pay you back not in dollars and cents, for that is impossible, but by working hard for not just its enjoyment but first to understand this complicated life and then making for myself and my own family a decent moderately-well-established home. These plans and dreams, or what ever you wish to call them, of course have been influenced a great deal by Irvin and his own ambitions and outlook on life but I find them to also be what I want exactly and this is why we make such a happy pair. I'm sure all these ramblings aren't too clear to you here on this paper with this poor typing of mine but I would like a chance to try to explain them to you so that you will not frown too much on my proposed plan of marriage to a man already twice divorced and 32 years of age. Mother and I have had some very good talks and we are getting along marvelously well. She is very tolerant and willing to give this plan a chance. Irvin has come to Baltimore twice and she met him. He will not come again because he must now concentrate on school but I'm

glad Mom got a chance to look him over so she can tell you what she thinks from meeting him for one time. This is confidential because he doesn't care for anyone to know where he is. I don't even know his exact address but he is going to Temple University in Philadelphia for the summer and he thinks for my own security that I nor anyone know where he is acfually living. Well, I guess that is all about that.

I still have not heard anything from Lubor Marek, I can't imagine what happened but it is entirely possible that he met some one else and could not wait for so many years. Possible, huh?

Mrs. Valien sent her regards from Nashville. I stayed with her when school closed a little while and she is very tired and overworked. I also met Dr. Louis Wright's sister, I've forgotten her name now.

Be sure and take good care of your health, both of you and come and see us soon. By the time you read this letter it will time to change your glasses and vote in the elections of 52, so I think I'd better stop and give you a rest.(smile)

I am very happy.

All my love and a special kiss for you both,

Du Bois

25-14-7

Dubois

Sloan

Robeson

Wannamaker

July 10, 1951

Miss DuBois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear DuBois:

I have been trying for a week to write to you, but have not gotten at it. First there was the trip to the West Coast, which took the whole of June. Shirley and I visited a dozen places. I made 15 speeches and she made 20. The reception was very pleasant but of course I was very tired by the time I got home.

Then there is the new house in Brooklyn: 31 Grace Court on Brooklyn Heights, into which we are moving. Shirley has already moved her things in, and Fred and Graham have been helping her. We are waiting for her to get settled and then I shall move from 409. It is a nice house, but since we are buying it, it means a good deal of financial stress and we are by no means out of the woods; but it looks as though everything is going all right. This means however, that I shall practically have no money to spare for the next two or three years at best. However I am pretty well assured of a living and shelter during that time.

I am glad that you finished your freshman year at Fisk; it would have been nice if you had gotten on the Dean's list, but you did make a fairly good showing. I hope you will do better next year because as you say that will help you as years go on to stay at Fisk or to some other institution. Much will depend on what takes place in the world between then and now.

Personally I do not think much of teaching, especially public school teaching, as a profession; it is now well paid and you have very little scope for original ideas. Everything is cut and dried and so much of your time goes into "reports"; but of course your mother can tell you more about that than I.

I agree with you that your mother needs a vacation and needs to pay a good deal more of attention to her health than she does. I have continually given her advice on this, almost too much perhaps, and she is at the age where she must protect her own future and take care of herself. No one on the outside can be of any help there. I think she puts too much stress upon making the house perfect and that it would be better if she went off for a good rest in the country; but that of course she must decide.

25-14-9

So far as your schooling and the family income is concerned, I can this year turn back to you and your mother $300 worth of defense bonds. They probably will be worth between $250 and $275, and will be available before you go to school. This will be as much as I can contribute. On the other hand, on November 2, 1951, your mother will have a $200 insurance policy due and November 30, a $1500 policy which makes a total of $1,950 to pay your schooling and other things.

I am not at all sure that any of this money ought to go into a new car. Cars this year will cost an increasing amount; the taxes on them will be high and the insurance ruinous. If therefore the old car can be kept patched up or if your mother can give up so much driving or all driving, there will be a saving. On the other hand, to pay now two, three or four thousand dollars for a car would be a great burden and might interfere with your future schooling. Of course after 1951, one cannot tell what may happen and how much better the situation may be, but it looks very dark just now.

I am very glad that you are studying and practising typing; that is of a great deal of importance and will be useful to you in many ways, and help such writing as you want to do in the future.

I shall take no vacation this year, but am working slowly and methodically so as not to get over tired. There will be plenty of space for me to rest in the new home. When of course we get anywhere near set tled we shall want you and your mother to come up and look over the place. Meantime sometime in July or more probably in August, I shall come down for a week or so. There are some few things that I should like to move up here but not many. Shirley sends you and your mother her best wishes and love and hopes to see you also soon.

25-14-8

One thing I wish you would do for me immediately and that is to write to Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones, 4809 Indiana Avenue, Chicago. She is my old and good friend and thinks so much of you from what I have told her. She is a graduate of Fisk; she wrote you there but you have never answered the letter! Won't you write her immediately? Call her "Aunt Mildred", she is not very well; her eyes are bad and she would appreciate a letter from you. Your summer job is good even if poorly paid. Lillian sends love, but awaits a letter. Write me again when you can.

Love to you and your mother from both Shirley and myself.

Yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Williams]

July 12, 1951

Dear Grandpa,

Am glad your trip was pleasant but be sure that you and Aunt Shirley get plenty of rest. I can't wait to see the new house. However I doubt that I will be able to see it before next year because I go to camp July 27 and do not return until August 28 or 29 at which time I have to prepare to return to school by September 17 for annual discussion of campus democracy. So you see my schedule if already full for "51.

I am very anxious to find some steady work so that I can earn my own spending money. Also next summer I would like to buy a very small, cheap, used car to do a little traveling in. Do you think this possible? I'd like to get on my way out west and see all the country I haven't been lucky enough to see yet. Would like to take a companion along of course but preferably someone my own age. Haven't mentioned this plan to Mother yet. Maybe when you come down(Ihope before I leave for camp) you can persuade her to go back to New York with you because I'll be well taken care of till Aug. 28 and she can afford to leave the house for a couple of weeks. If I'm not here when you come please try to convince her of this!

25-14-5

You mentioned that I should be on the Dean's list and I had to laugh. Grandpa dear, I think you over-estimate the brain of your only grandchild. Even though I'm confident of making it next year if all goes well, it is very seldom that you make it during your freshman year because of the adjustment difficulties of which I had my share you can believeme. Being your granddaughter at Fisk University is <u>not</u> an asset believeme. It just makes it worse. I have no intentions of staying there over next year unless I can't afford to go anyplace else and if I can't I think I'll stop school entirely for a year and work.I'm so tired of having to walk around with no money its pityful. I do get an allowance but as you know I'm learning to drive and gas is not cheap plus I write quite a few letters and stamps haven't gone down any in price, so goes the allowance.

I am also valiantly attempting to become a writer of novels and short stories. I don't know if I'll succeed soon or not but I do nothing all day but write and this last one doesn't seem to be so bad. Haven't written as much poetry as I have prose lately.

If I didn't teach I'm afraid there's little else in which I could really be glad to direct my energies. I'm not looking for money because my husband can easily earn the bulk of that but I'm looking rather for a job in which I will be satisfied and in which I can help children. Mother complains greatly about records and so forth but she loves it just the same. Would not however like to teach on East coast particularly. This is one reason why I want to take a little motor trip out West. Mother doesn't share my enthusiasm for motor trips so I can't count on her to go with me. Did you see Ann and Chet by the way? I will write to Aunt Mildred immediately, she did write me but her letter came at a bad time when I had exams to study for and it also didn't make much sense. Dean of Men George W. Goodman wrote me and asked if I would attend the retreat at school which will discuss To what extent can democracy function on a college campus? This invitation is not extended to all as I understand it so I am proud to be chosen, he chose me earlier in the year as a leader from my class to sit in on one of the big campus pow-wows.,Evidently he thinks I'm a good leader or something.

Will certainly not need $1,950 dollars for the year, I don't see how I could possibly spend that much. Will talk to you about that when you come but would would like to make a small loan out of that amount to be paid back with two years. Want to stop being so dependent on you and Mother I will be nineteen in October and even though that's still pretty young I'm old enough to have good sense, morals as you call them, experience, and a wandering foot.

Please give Aunt Shirley a kiss for me and all my love and tell her not to get over-tired. Tell Lillian that I'm [redacted] writing her immediately.

All my love— Du Bois

Chicago 37 Ill
October 13, 1951

Nat. Com. to defend Dr. DuBois.
16 West 29th St.
New York City 1. N.Y.

35-6-21

Dear sir—,

Enclosed is my contribution
of $10.00 in the good work of
defending Dr. DuBois.

Respectfully yours.
Gwendolyn Williams
5841 Blackstone Ave.
Chicago 37 Ill.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(105)=..

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

24-37-96

;NA059 DL PD=DAYTON OHIO 23 257A=

:DR W E B DUBOIS=

1951 FEB 23 AM 5 08

DELR 8AM 409 EDGECOMB AVE=

:DEAR DR DUBOIS IT IS AN HONOR TO BE NUMBERED AMONG YOUR HOST OF FRIENDS WHO ARE EXTENDING SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU TODAY ON YOUR 83RD BIRTHDAY WE WISH YOU TO KNOW TO THAT OUR FAITH IN YOUR INTEGRITY AND LEADERSHIP REMAINS UNDAUNTED MAY GOD SPARE YOU MANY YEARS TO CONTINUE YOUR COURAGEOUS FIGHT IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND PEACE=

MARIAN S WILLIAMS AND JESSIE S HATHCOCK=

:83=!

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

February 20, 1951

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 N. Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

Mabelle is saving you a room at the YWCA. Let her hear when you are coming and write me too.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

41-11-52

May 3, 1951

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 N. Pulakki Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

I find that the typewriter repair man sent your typewriter without the cost of delivery. Let me know what it was and I will reimburse you.

I hope you have recovered from the party and are feeling rested.

Shirley and I thank you for a very pleasant visit.

I have written DuBois.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-11-13

May 31, 1951

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 N. Pulaski Street
Baltimore, Maryland

25-14-11

My dear Yolande:

Shirley and I are starting West on a lecture trip, Friday of this week. We go first to Chicago then to Milwaukee, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Then we return to Chicago for the Peace Congress and will be back in New York on or about the first of July.

Immediately thereafter we will probably be able to move into our new house:

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

I hope you are all right and are taking care of your health and will get some rest this summer. I wanted to find some work for DuBois, but so many people come to New York in the summer that I haven't been able to find anything that seems suitable. I hope she will come home however to you in Baltimore, rather than staying at Fisk.

Let me hear from you. You may write me here and the letter will be forwarded.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

July 13, 1951

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 N. Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

I hope this will findyou enduring the heat and getting at least a little rest. DuBois expressed to me in her last letter her solicitude for your health and the fact that you really need rest. I told her how often I had advised this.

I came back from the trip across country rather tired and have been going it slow since so, that I feel pretty well now. Shirley has moved her things from the storage into our new house. I shall move next week so that after that the address will be:

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

The telephone also will have a new number and I will write you about that.

I had thought of coming down to Baltimore this month but I think I would better put it off until we get moved and established; then say the first or second week in August, I will come down for a weekend visit with you.

There are a few things in Baltimore, that I would like to transfer here, if you are willing; my desk in the bedroom, the bronze bust downstairs, the table in the front room and the Harvard bowl and cups. Perhaps you will not be altogether willing to let these things go, but they do seem to belong where I am. The desk I have never had a real chance to use; and in the new and beautiful living room it would not be exactly fitting to have a large picture of Frederick Douglass, and none of myself; also I might possibly have some Harvard men to entertain, although that is questionable! Think this over and we will talk about it when I come down. As soon as we get settled of course we want you to come up and look at the house.

DuBois seems pleased to be at home and to be with you. She spoke about an automobile but I told her of course what you know, how high they are and how high

24-44-4

the taxation is and what a bad time this would be to buy.

Yours with love,

[DuBois]

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WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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DL=Day Letter
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1391 ..

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1951 NOV 6 PM 10 49

P BRA 1510 PD=BALTIMORE MD 6 1032P=

DR W E B DUBOIS CARE DAVIDSON=

1333 R STREET WASHDC=

LOVE AND GOOD LUCK TO YOU AND SHIRLEY SEE YOU TOMORROW=

YOLANDE=

24-36-102

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Sunday

Dearest Pops & Shirley

At last I have a minute and the energy I drop a line.

The shopping for the dance and working with my practice student took up all my afternoons so since then I've been working 'til 6 every day for the spring plays which are next Friday. So you can see I'm a bit rushed & tired.

The typewriter came safely and thanks so much

01-14-10
25-14-10

hand.

Hope you're both happy well & cheerful. Take good care of yourselves.

Lots of love -

Yolande.

It looks very nice. The changes were so much.

The enclosed poem was in the last Fisk News.

Did ye see the picture in the Sat. Eve. Post for the week of May 12th? The article of course is heavy but the picture of Pope & Paul is good.

Let me know how & what & which & who about the case. Have'nt seen anything in the papers.

Dotty and I are praying

MRS. YOLANDE DU BOIS-WILLIAMS
2302 MONTEBELLO TERRACE
BALTIMORE 14, MD.

Thursday

Dearest Papa—

Just a line to let ya know that we is well & I'm sending Dr. Bois $16.00 for June's meals. She gets here on the 18th & I thought I'd better send it as I was afraid she

25-3-2

Our turkey was very nice. We'd had an sleet storm & it was slippery driving home last night.

Tomorrow I'm going to a party with about 110 children. Dan asked me if I would & I'd give about 2 weeks so I'd be busy as a

had two & let ya know
& get it over.

Miss Diggs goes
home the day after
Dr. Bass comes home
so we'll double up
for a night.

Mama is doing
nicely & Mrs Rogers
is still with us.

Hope ya had
a nice trip and
a pleasant Thanksgiving

Cat. Dec – the Sesquicentennial of Balto. City & us Dans did I pass me navel base & base & entitl just before Thanksgiving.

Lots of love –
Yolanda.

[1951]

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Saturday 10 A

Dearest Popo.

I've tried to call ya three times today as I'm worried about this radio thing and have to be able to get a answer - I'll try aga when I mail this

I guess I'm to late so long answering here - I was upset & confused naturally. Honest I want to be fair & unselfish & I do worry about

31-5-43

Common sense tells me that there would be no need for you to struggle along - looking after yourself - just waiting for more time to pass. You have had to do this uncomplainingly for too many years - besides sacrificing everything to look after us. So please forgive me for taking so long to get myself straightened out but I wanted to say the right thing sincerely - to get some of the hurt - the bitterness and fear out of my heart.

you being there alone and I
know you don't want to be
in Baltimore. Can't blame
you for that.

An element perhaps
my feeling has been that the
death of Mama has affected
me as a kind of delayed
shock & has become deeper and
more depressing with the
passing of time. I can't see
& realize our family as a
unit as it has always
been. That she is not any-
where - where I can write
or speak to her ever again.

I need love D come up Sa
the dinner. I'll try an figure
how D stay over 'til Tuesday. School
an the home empty present
problems. Thank ya so much
f. the offer of the R.R. fare.
I'd like D refuse D but I'm
a spot boy / D stretch
this $339.00. I pd $21.00 f.
books & the fuel bill this
month is $43.00. I'm really
getting my budget wise &
can squeeze a dollar 'til
it squeals.

I will make a
memorandum of the things

P.S. I am reminded I came.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

31-5-44

I want to ask ya about that
man to bother ya now. Homer
I'd better have the memorandum
for the income tax return
as soon as possible so I can
get it filed.

The program I publicity
for the alumnae are grand
and impressive especially
the list of sponsors. Allie
tells that it grows and
improves by the minute.
She is very proud.

Mollie (she passed d exam - e
which is "average") and is
taking another history. She'll
probably be asking your
advice d etc. as d comes
- the future.

Now I'd go and d
mail this.

Again - please forgive
me for delaying - ye know
I love ye more than any
one - but needs d I had
d get myself together. I'm
sure Shirley will look
after ye splendidly d

I got the coat - thanks indeed. next year I'll try & get it fixed.

I'm glad the pictures arrived. Do hold on to all of them; please! Could I get them all back & home then put in a portfolio? that way we could both use them for exhibit - and then back & forth & still keep them intact.

D. Bars saw & admired - but don't tell her. She's dropped the

I wo'd have D worry about
yr being alone. I do hope
yr will both be very very
happy.

Let me kno what,
where & so forth yr
the 23rd. I wo'd be able
D be a relief after school.
Is D jewel? If I come fm
the train I'll have a short
dress.

Do'n let the inductions
upset yr one bit. Just a
inconvenience & yr kno
your family & friends are with
yr 100 %

Lots of love —
Yolande.

P.S. Published your works is the greatest joke I've heard lately. Every one will be always D see the story.

[1951]

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Sunday

Dear Poppa & Shirley

Since I have not heard any of your plans I'm only judging by hearsay that you'll be coming this way soon. I understand a group here is expecting you on the 27th & you have not told me when the case comes up but at any rate I want you both to know that of course you're welcome here & the home for as long as you need & wish to stay

love —

Yolande.

P.S. Hope Pop. is keeping well. Y.

3-15-61

Birthday Greeting by WESTERN UNION

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WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS=

409 EDGECOMBE AVE=

WARMEST GREETINGS ON YOUR 83RD BIRTHDAY. YOUR COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP IN THE FIGHT FOR A TRULY DEMOCRATIC AND PEACEFUL UNITED STATES GIVES INSPIRATION TO ALL NEGRO AND WHITE=

WILLIAMSBURG GROUP CELEBRATING NEGRO HISTORY MONTH=

180 Claremont Ave,
Apt. 24, N.Y. 27

Dr. Du Bois Committee,

Dear Sirs: I like and respect Dr. Du Bois greatly, and would enjoy doing him honor, but your fee is too high, as I attend these functions rather often.

Yours,

Florence Kelley

24-36-50

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1813 Vernon Street, N.W. (Residence)
Washington 13, D. C.

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OFFICE OF
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J. FINLEY WILSON
POST OFFICE BOX 1824
Telephone DUpont 1171
Washington 13, D. C.

1 27 51

Dr. E. Franklyn Frazier,
7 West 125th St.,
N.Y. 27, N.Y.

25-1820

Dear Doctor:

I am glad to know that you and a number of private citizens are going to honor Dr. DuBois with a testimonial dinner on his 83rd birthday. That is as it should be. In honoring Dr. DuBois you are honoring yourselves. He is the race's greatest scholar and has been a champion of human rights for a half century and has always been in the forefront when the battle was the hottest.

I have been bedfast for more than a year, but I am gradually recovering, and hope to be myself in the next couple of months. Therefore, you may say to your committee that I shall be glad to serve as sponsor at the dinner on February 23.

Trusting all goes well with you, and hoping we may be able to do fitting honor to this great man, I remain

Yours sincerely,

J. FINLEY WILSON,
Grand Exalted Ruler,
I.B.P.O.E.W.

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Grand Master Transportation
718 Deshong Street,
Chester, Pa.

24-36-126

February 9,1951

Mr. Walter N Beekman
7 West 125th St.,
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Beekman:

Your letter of February 7 received and I thank you for the same.

I am sick ,confined to my bed and have been for more than a year,however I am sending you my check for the dinner and if the Doctor refuses to allow me to go to New York to the banquet, I may send some one else to represent me. One of the members of my cabinet.

Trusting all goes well with you and hoping this may be one of the finest banquets ever held in New York. In honoring Dr. Dubois we are all honoring ourselves.

Again thanking you for the invitation and congratulating Dr. Dubois on his 83rd birthday, I remain

Yours sincerely & fraternally,

J. Finley Wilson

J. Finley Wilson
Grand Exalted Ruler,

JFW.r

Mr. E. FRANKLYN FRAZIER,
7 W. 125th St., N.Y. 27, N.Y.

24-37-39

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Just received your circular letter to the sponsors. Thanks a million!

While I am sick and will hardly be able to attend the dinner, I have forwarded my check and I am sure the affair will be a great success.

Kindly remember me to Dr. DuBois and all other sponsors.

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

J. FINLEY WILSON
Grand Exalted Ruler,
I.B.P.O.E. of W.

16-18 West 29th St., Room 311
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5-1783
March 29, 1951

Hon. J. Finley Wilson
Grand Exalted Ruler, IBPOEW
P. O. Box 1824
Washington 13, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

It was very gratifying in talking with you the other day to confirm your deep feeling about the necessity of support for Dr. Du Bois' defense. I enclose the draft letter, with some slight revisions, which I read to you over the phone. Also enclosed is a statement of background material which we propose to send out to the people invited to join the committee.

I know that with one of your great stature initiating this committee, it will readily gain the widest support from the great masses of our people. It is in this way that we can all do the greatest honor to Dr. Du Bois, and as you have so aptly said, in honoring him we honor ourselves.

You may wish to know the others invited to be initiators of this committee. They are Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and Dr. Mary Van Kleeck.

It is our hope that the enclosed letter can go out the first of next week. We would therefore appreciate receiving your acceptance as an initiator together with any suggested revisions in the letter or statement which you may wish to make as soon as possible. I enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Louise T. Patterson

dpowa
encl.

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OFFICE OF
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Washington 13, D. C.

May 2,1951

24-46-22

Mr. John S. Brown
1370 Dean Street,
Brooklyn 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your fine letter received and I thank you for the same. I believe Dr. Dubois is loyal and patriotic and I am willing to join with the number of his friends in expressing same, so when you have prepared the statement and forward same to me, I shall be glad to review the document and let you hear from me by return mail.

Trusting all goes well with you, and again thanking you for your letter, I remain

Yours sincerely & fraternally,

J. Finley Wilson
Grand Exalted Ruler.

JFW.r

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452 So. Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.
DR. E. T. BELSAW
Executive Secretary Health Commission
500 Dauphin Street, Mobile, Ala.
GEO. W. LEE, Director, Shrine
390 Beal Street,
Memphis, Tenn.
JOHN H. GRAVES
Lt. Gen. Eastern Division
2941 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROY E. BARNETT
Maj. Gen. Western Division
5108 S. Prairie Ave.
Chicago 15, Ill.
HENRY BERTH, Major Gen., Eastern Div.
1719 North Stillman Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES E. HALL, Statistician
617 U Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
JOHN MINKINS, Grand Reporter
Box 660,
Providence, Rhode Island
CHARLES P. McCLANE
Grand Director of Public Relations
221 No. Second Street,
Steelton, Pa.
ALBERT READING
Grand Master Transportation
718 Deshong Street,
Chester, Pa.

November 24, 1951

26-18-26

Mr. Jermone Rush
23 West 26th St/.
New York 10, N Y.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of November 18 received and I thank you. I am very much interested in Dr. Dubois' case and I am cooperating with Lawyers Cobb, Howard and Hayes even though I have been sick for three years and in the hospitals nearly two years of that time.

I will be unable to attend the trial but I have sent a telegram to the President and I am urging all of my friends to do likewise.

Looking forward to a victory for the Doctor and hoping he may be exonerated, as victory for him is a victory for the race.

Again thanking you for your letter and with best wishes for your continued success, I remain

Yours sincerely & fraternally,

J. Finley Wilson

J.Finley Wilson
Grand Exalted Ruler.

JFW.r

11.27.51

I guess this is for your files....
Regards,
Jerome Rush

LAW OFFICES
WOLF, POPPER, ROSS & WOLF
160 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
WORTH 4-8541

BENEDICT WOLF
MARTIN POPPER
PAUL L. ROSS
HENRY H. WOLF
DORIS PETERSON
DAVID SLOANE

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1740 K STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CABLE "WOPOROW" NEW YORK

May 28, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing the draft of your will which I promised to send you. After you read it I should like to arrange to discuss it with you, or if it meets with your approval, to arrange to have you come here at your convenience to execute it.

Kind personal regards to Mrs. DuBois and yourself.

Very sincerely,

Paul L. Ross

Enc.

24-49-1

DRAFT

I, W. E. B. DU BOIS, of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, do hereby revoke all wills and codicils as well as all other instruments of a testamentary nature heretofore made by me, and do hereby make, publish and declare this to be my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following:

FIRST: I direct that all of my just debts and funeral expenses shall be paid as soon after my death as shall be practicable.

SECOND: (a) I give, bequeath and devise to my wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, for and during her life the land and building thereon owned by me and located on South Egremont in the City of Great Barrington, Mass., together with any improvements that may be thereon and all rights, privileges and appurtenances belonging or pertaining thereto and I direct that she shall not be liable for any damage, destruction, loss or waste however occurring of or to said building and land so devised to her for life or to any part thereof;

(b) I direct that any and all estate inheritance, transfer or death taxes that will be payable on account of the life estate created in and by the foregoing paragraph of this Last Will and Testament shall be paid out of my residuary estate;

(c) Upon the death of my wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, I give, bequeath and devise the said property located on South Egremont in the City of Great Barrington, Mass. to my granddaughter, DU BOIS WILLIAMS, absolutely and

24-49-2

in fee simple.

THIRD: Since I have already transferred to my daughter, YOLANDE DU BOIS WILLIAMS, and to my granddaughter, DU BOIS WILLIAMS, the home and residence and the contents thereof which I owned at 2417 North Pulaski Street in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, I regard them as fairly well-remembered.

FOURTH: Whatever shares of stock I may hold in the corporation 31 Grace Court, Inc., or whatever interest I may own in the residence and property located at 31 Grace Court in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, at the time of my demise, and the contents of said residence if occupied by me at the time of my demise, I give, bequeath and devise to my wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, if she shall survive me, to be hers absolutely.

24-49 C

FIFTH: I give and bequeath to my wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, if she shall survive me, all my books, papers, diplomas, pictures, furniture, furnishings and awards, including all of my letters, copies of letters, papers, manuscripts, diaries and other writings and literary properties, wherever located to be hers absolutely and forever.

SIXTH; All of the rest, residue and remainder of my property of whatsoever kind and nature and wheresoever the same may be situated of which I shall die seized or possessed or to which I may be entitled at the time of my death, I give, bequeath and devise, share and share alike, to my wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, my daughter, YOLANDE DU BOIS WILLIAMS, and my granddaughter, DU BOIS WILLIAMS, or to such of them as shall survive me.

SEVENTH: In the event I and any legatee, devisee, beneficiary or remainderman under this Last Will and Testament should die simultaneously, or as a result of a common disaster or accident, or under such circumstances as to render it difficult or impossible to determine with certainty whether or not such legatee, devisee, beneficiary or remainderman has survived me, then and in any of such events, my entire estate shall pass and be administered and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph numbered Sixth as though such legatee, devisee, beneficiary or remainderman had not survived me.

EIGHTH: If at the date of my death, any of the persons to whom I shall have made in this Last Will and Testament a general or specific legacy or devise be not living, or if, for any reason whatsoever, any of the general or specific legacies or devises shall lapse, then I direct that each such legacy or devise so lapsing or failing shall become, and be, a part of my residuary estate, and shall be disposed of under, and in accordance with, the provisions of paragraph Sixth of this Last Will and Testament.

24-119-4

NINTH: (a) I nominate, constitute and appoint my wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, executrix of this Last Will and Testament, and

(b) I direct that she shall not be required to file any bond in order to become such executrix.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal on this day of , 1951.

(attestation clause)

LAW OFFICES
WOLF, POPPER, ROSS & WOLF
160 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
WORTH 4-8541

CABLE "WOPOROW" NEW YORK

BENEDICT WOLF
MARTIN POPPER
PAUL L. ROSS
HENRY H. WOLF

DAVID SLOANE
BENJAMIN SPIEGEL
DORIS PETERSON

September 12, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have tried to reconstruct the figures which I gave you on the memorandum when we were discussing the purchase of your house. I am enclosing an original and a copy of all the figures as I remember them. I will be glad to answer any questions that you may have.

With kindest personal regards to yourself and Mrs. DuBois,

Sincerely,

Paul L. Ross

Encs.

24-44-76

LAW OFFICES

GOODMAN, CROCKETT, EDEN & ROBB

ERNEST GOODMAN
GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.
MORTON A. EDEN
DEAN A. ROBB

3220 CADILLAC TOWER
DETROIT 26, MICH.

WOODWARD 3-6268

November 3, 1951

National Committee to Defend
Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
16-18 W. 29th Street
New York, New York

Attention: Mrs. Dubois

Dear Shirley:

The Wolverine Bar Association, of this City, is an organization composed in the main of Negro lawyers. At its meeting on Tuesday night of this week, the Association appointed a committee to investigate the facts in the case of Dr.Dubois and to report back with recommendations concerning what, if any, assistance the Association should render in the defense of this case.

As a member of the Committee, I have undertaken to verify my factual knowledge of the case and present a report to my fellow committee members as soon as possible. Ordinarily I would do this by corresponding with counsel in the case—especially where there is Negro counsel. But I am not sure who represents Dr.Dubois in this respect. Accordingly, I am asking that you forward to me immediately all data which you think would be of interest to a group of lawyers. This should include a copy of the indictment, together with any bill of particulars which may have been filed. It should also include any fact sheet issued by the Defense Committee. It would be especially helpful to have a letter from whatever Negro attorney may be assisting with the defense in which he would point out specifically what he believes the Wolverine Bar Association should do in this matter.

Best wishes to you and to Dr. Dubois.

Sincerely yours,

Geo.W.Crockett, Jr.

gwc-t

25-5-1

LAW OFFICES

GOODMAN, CROCKETT, EDEN & ROBB

ERNEST GOODMAN
GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.
MORTON A. EDEN
DEAN A. ROBB

3220 CADILLAC TOWER
DETROIT 26, MICH.

WOODWARD 3-6268

65-5-1

November 6, 1951

National Committee to Defend
Dr.W.E.B.DuBois and Associates
16 W. 29th Street
Room 1222
New York 1, New York

Attention: Alice Citron

Dear Miss Citron:

Thanks for your letter of the 5th advising as to the material you are sending.

I am sure that the material will be sufficient for our needs and I shall inform you of the Association's action.

Sincerely yours,

Geo.W.Crockett, Jr.

gwc-t

May 2, 1951

Committee to Defend the Advocates of Peace
16-18 W. 29 St., Rm. 311
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Moos: Att: Elizabeth Moos

Enclosed is a ~~postal note~~ check for $6.00 collected at a committee meeting at which your friends Eleanor Lager and Frances Leber were present.

Sincerely yours,
D. Herbert
WOMEN FOR PEACE of
Ocean & Monmouth Counties, N. J.

35-6-42

Ans.

Helen Freeland Gibbs
2668 Shasta Rd
Berkeley, Calif.

Box 465, R.D.2
Lakewood, N. J.
August 8, 1951

Dear Miss Citron,

I wrote you a few months ago, telling you that our Women for Peace group want to run an affair to raise money for the Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois and Associates. We have now decided on a date - either September 22nd or September 29th, and would like to know if you will be able to send a speaker out.

We expect to have about 150 people. Do you suppose it would be at all possible for Dr. Du Bois to speak to us? We would be so happy if he could come. In any event, there are two dates to choose from, and a speaker will be welcome on either date.

We had a little money in our treasury, and are enclosing a money order for $10. Of course we expect to send much more after our affair.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Florence Eschen

24-47-78

WOMEN FOR PEACE

INVITES YOU TO HEAR

ELIZABETH MOOS

-first executive director of the PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

who will speak on

"THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT"

AMBASSADOR HOTEL

217 3rd Ave., ASBURY PARK

SATURDAY SEPT 22

at 8:30 P M

ENTERTAINMENT

ADM 25¢

35-10-2

Women's Council for Democracy
4621 SOUTH L STREET
Tacoma 8, Washington

Aug. 15, 1951.

Miss Shirley Graham,
Room 1224,
16-18 West 29th St.,
New York 1, N.Y.

My dear Miss Graham:

The Women's Council for Democracy of Tacoma, Washington, many of whom attended your meeting in this city, are sending this contribution to the Du Bois Defense Fund. I use my personal envelope with return card because the corresponding secretary is out of town for two weeks and the address on the letterhead is temporarily out.

Yours truly,
Jessie Bullock Kastner

24-47-82

[Workers Fellowship, Inc.]

THE GROUPS OF
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK

THE WORKERS FELLOWSHIP, INC.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5200

March 1, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, N.Y.

25-18-8

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very happy to send you our enclosed Workers Fellowship check for $100 as a contribution to help you carry on your defense in the present case that the Government has brought against you.

The right to speak for any cause - including the ultimate goal of all humanity, peace - is one that cannot be surrendered without losing all that we hold dear in our nation's democratic tradition and in our basic ethical tenets.

We wish you every success not only in the pending case but in your continuing efforts to better the relations between all Americans, regardless of color.

Sincerely,

Milton Gould

Milton Gould
President

[Workers Fellowship, Inc.]

March 9, 1951

Mr. Milton Gould, Pres.
The Workers Fellowship, Inc.
The Society for Ethical Culture
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Gould:

In the absence of Dr. Du Bois, may I thank you for both your very kind letter and generous check, which I have deposited to his account.

Dr. Du Bois is at present out of the country and is not expected to return until the latter part of this month or the first of April, at which time I shall be glad to bring both to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

25-16-38

[Worker's Fellowship]

March 30, 1951

Mr. Milton Gould
The Workers Fellowship, Inc.
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Gould:

On my return from a months rest, I find your your letter of March 1. I thank you for the $100 check for the Workers Fellowship for my defense fund. I appreciate this evidence of your sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-18-9

[WORLD CONGRESS ...]

October 31, 1951

Madame Fernande Guyot
Partisains de la Paix
2 Rue de l'Elysee
Paris, France

Dear Madame Guyot:

Enclosed is a photostat of the persons who sighed that splendid letter sent to Mrs. Elizabeth Moos and myself July 18, 1951. Unfortunately we cannot read a good many of these signatures, and in only a few cases do we know who the signers are.

I wonder if I could trouble you to write out the names and add just a line, as for instance, Yves Farge and then just who Monsieur Farge is. We would be under a great obligation.

I have pleasant memories of meeting you last year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-8-2

WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

President - - - Professor F. JOLIOT-CURIE,
Membre de l'Institut ; For. Mem. R.S. ; Prix Nobel.
Vice-President - - - Professor J. D. BERNAL, F.R.S.
Secretary General - - J. G. CROWTHER

All communications to be addressed to
THE SECRETARY GENERAL
15 HALF MOON STREET
LONDON, W.1

22nd. May, 1951.

To Dr. W.E.B.DuBois.

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, MEETING AT ITS SECOND ASSEMBLY IN PARIS AND PRAGUE IN APRIL,1951, UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED TO CONVEY TO YOU ITS APPRECIATION OF YOUR LIFE TIME DEVOTION TO SCIENCE AND OF ALL THAT YOU HAVE DONE TO UPHOLD ITS GREAT TRADITIONS. IT APPLAUDS YOUR COURAGEOUS STAND FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF SCIENCE IN YOUR WORK FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND PEACE.

25-15-5

COPY

WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

President ---Professor F. JOLIOT-CURIE
Membre de l'Institut; For Mem. R.S.; Prix Nobel

Vice President---Professor J. D. Bernal, FR.S.

Secretary General --J. G. Crowther

All Cumminications to be addressed to
THE SECRETARY GENERAL
15 HALF MOON STREET
LONDON, W. 1.

22nd. May, 1951

TO DR. W.E.B.DUBOIS.

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, MEETING AT ITS SECOND ASSEMBLY IN PARIS AND PRAGUE IN APRIL, 1951, UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED TO CONVEY TO YOU ITS APPRECIATION OF YOUR LIFE TIME DEVOTION TO SCIENCE AND OF ALL THAT YOU HAVE DONE TO UPHOLD ITS GREAT TRADITIONS. IT APPLAUDS YOUR COURAGEOUS STAND FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF SCIENCE IN YOUR WORK FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND PEACE.

25-15-34

[World Fed of Scientific Workers]

25-12-52

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LT

DR DUBOIS 16/18 WEST29THSTREET

NEWYORK

IN NAME OF WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS SEND YOU SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS AT YOUR RELEASE TO CONTINUE SPLENDID WORK FOR SCIENCE PROGRESS AND PEACE

CROWTHER

PLEASE TELEPHONE YOUR REPLY TO WHITEHALL 4-3100

16/18 29

Fédération Internationale
Syndicale de l'Enseignement
DÉPARTEMENT PROFESSIONNEL
DE LA F. S. M.

World Federation
of Teachers' Unions
PROFESSIONAL DEPARTEMENT OF
THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADES-UNIONS

Federación Internacional
Sindical de la Enseñanza
DEPARTEMENTO PROFESIONAL
DE LA F. S. M.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ПРОФСОЮЗНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
РОБОТНИКОВ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ
ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЙ ОТДЕЛ
В. Ф. П.

Paris, May 18, 1951

Miss Alice Citron
Secretary for the Defense
of Dr. Du Bois
10-18 West 29 Street
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Miss Citron:

We have just received your letter and the material on the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates of the Peace Information Center.

We are sending immediately letters of protest to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, as well as a communication to the C.G.T. and the National Council of Partisans of Peace, urging similar action.

We plan to issue a special bulletin to all the organisations affiliated with the F.I.S.E. urging that protests be sent to President Truman and to the Attorney General.

We have prepared an article on the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates which we plan to submit to a popular peace journal here. It would be very helpful if we had some photographs to go with it. Could you send us - by air mail - any pictures which you consider suitable. We are stressing Dr. Du Bois' role both as a fighter for peace and as a leader in the fight for Negro rights.

We wish you and your committee success in defeating the disgraceful action against Dr. Du Bois and his associates.

Sincerely yours,

Paul DELANOUE
General Secretary

94 Boulevard Auguste Blanqui
Paris XIIIe, France

94, RUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ — PARIS-7e (FRANCE)

Translation

Paris, May 12; 1951

President H.S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

{in French : "Monsieur le Président"
Dear Mr. Truman,

It has come to our attention that Dr. William E.B. Du Bois and four of his associates in the Peace Information Center in New York have been indicted, and are about to be tried, because they refused to register as "foreign agents".

It is unthinkable that the American government actually intends to try this world-renowned scholar and writer, this champion of equal rights for Negroes, this fighter for peace, and his associates, unless, as he said, the American government wants to proclaim to the world that it "considers peace alien, and its advocacy criminal".

In the name of the three and one half million members of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions, I want to protest the action against Dr. Du Bois and his associates, and to urge that the indictments be dropped.

Yours truly,

25-5-15

Henri Wallon
President

Paul DELANOUE
General Secretary

Jamaica 100
Prof. Pierre Quarterly
Quarterly Peter Rose Conf.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' UNIONS
(Trade Department of the W.F.T.U.)

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE SYNDICALE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT
(Département Professionnel de la F.S.M.)

FEDERACION INTERNACIONAL DE LA ENSENANZA
(Departamento Profesional de la F.S.M.)

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ПРОФСОЮЗНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ РАБОТНИКОВ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ
(Производственный Отдел В.Ф.П.)

OFFICES AND
EDITORIAL BOARD

94, boul. Auguste-Blanqui
PARIS-13e (France)

Telegraphic-address
Enseigninter-Paris

INFORMATION BULLETIN

May 25, 1951

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- THE FIRST "TEACHERS' DAY" IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.
- THE CHILEAN TEACHERS FACE TO FACE WITH VIDELA DICTATORSHIP.
- FRANCE : THE CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ACTS FOR THE UNITY OF TEACHERS.
- REPRESSION AGAINST TEACHERS IN BLACK AFRICA.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CARAVAN OF TEACHERS

As has been indicated in earlier bulletins, an International Caravan of Teachers will be organised during the summer of 1951 under the sponsorship of the F.I.S.E. and the International Committee of the World Peace Festival of Youth and of Students.

Assembling at the camp of the FEN (CGT) at Villeneuve-Loubet (Maritime Alps), and passing probably through northern Italy, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, it will take part in the Third World Festival in Berlin.

This caravan will be of an international character in its composition (English, French, Belgian, Italian, American), its organisation, and its program of meetings and receptions.

Its purpose is, above all, action - the active struggle for peace, and solidarity with all those who are working for a peace pact among the five great powers. It will establish first hand contact with teachers of many countries, those of Western Europe and the Peoples' Democracies, the democratic youth of the world assembled in Berlin, the

.../...

dock and factory workers of Italy. It will report its activities to the F.I.S.E. as well as to the World Festival Committee.

The delegations from countries which will not be visited will report on the trip about the struggles of teachers in their countries. The English teachers will report on their struggle for academic freedom, and for putting into effect the plan for school construction; the Belgians on the action undertaken for better living conditions and against the fascisation of the schools; the French on the great peace rally in Paris on July 15th, their desire to win all the teachers and the parents of their pupils for the struggle for a peace pact, their fight against repression and for an adequate budget for national education.

In the countries through which the caravan will pass, meetings will be arranged which will enable the participants to become acquainted with the struggles of the teachers and of all the workers for better living conditions and for peace.

In Italy the caravan will learn how the teachers, working together with the parents of their pupils, and with all the progressive forces fight for peace, for education, and against fascism.

At Prague they will study the realisation in the field of education, and the application in the schools of the principles of people's democracy.

In the German Democratic Republic they will take note of the struggle of their German colleagues to wipe out the vestiges of nazism in the schools, and to establish a new type of school working for democracy and peace.

Finally the contribution of the Caravan to the Festival will show the extent of the rôle which teachers can and must play in the struggle for peace in alliance with democratic organisations, and especially with organisations of youth and students.

Before it leaves, the Caravan will greet the enlarged Executive Bureau of the F.I.S.E., and will report on activities already accomplished.

On the return trip the Caravan will give reports of the Festival in Austria, Switzerland, and France, and will hold its closing session at Mulhouse.

The caravan, which is a very significant demonstration of the solidarity of teachers of all countries among themselves as well as with the youth and the workers of the world who are fighting for a better life and for peace, has already met with great success, and is attracting many adherents. There is no doubt that these participants will be deeply imbued with a desire to prove themselves worthy of the struggles of the best fighters for peace in the teaching profession, and of the confidence of the youth and of all the workers.

Our comrade Georges Buvat is in charge of the Caravan for the F.I.S.E. For application to join the Caravan write to:

Georges BUVAT, MONTJOIE, par St. Eloy-les-Mines, Puy de Dôme.(France)

EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF THE F.I.S.E.

An enlarged meeting of the Executive Bureau of the F.I.S.E. will take place after the Third World Peace Festival of Youth and of Students.

The agenda and the invitations will be published in the next Bulletin.

World Federation of Teachers Unions

FIGHTERS FOR PEACE INDICTED IN U.S.A.

Dr. William E.B. Du Bois, distinguished Negro scholar and writer, a leader in the field of Negro education, for more than fifty years a fighter against racial discrimination, and one of the most courageous fighters for peace in the U.S.A., has been indicted by the government, together with four of his associates in the Peace Information Centre of New-York.

The Peace Information Centre was organised in April, 1950, to bring to the American people information about the struggle for peace throughout the world. Among other activities, it made available the Stockholm Appeal which received three million signatures in the U.S.A.

Seeking a way to stop these activities, the U.S. government ordered Dr. Du Bois, chairman of the Peace Information Centre, and his associates to register as"foreign agents", shamelessly applying to this organisation established by American citizens and acting in the interests of peace and of the American people a law which requires the registration of propagandists for foreign principals. Dr. Du Bois and his associates refused to register and pointing out the illegality of the order said that it was "a shameful proclamation to the entire world that our government considers peace alien and its advocacy criminal".

There is great indignation in the U.S.A. against this attack on Dr. Du Bois and his followers, and protests are mounting. Nevertheless, in view of the determination of the American government to silence all voices for peace, Dr. Du Bois and his associates may soon be brought to trial and even imprisoned. It is urgent that the protest be world-wide. Organisations and individuals should send telegrams immediately demanding that the indictments be dropped to :

President Harry S. Truman, The White House, Washington, D.C.

Attorney General J.Howard McGrath, Justice Department, Washington, D.C.

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COURAGEOUS NEW YORK TEACHER REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN WELCME TO Mac ARTHUR.

Because he refused to participate in a parade welcoming Mac Arthur, Norman London, a New York City school teacher and an active member of the New York Teachers Union, has been threatened with disciplinary action by Superintendent of Schools Jansen.

In line with his policy of putting the schools at the service of the war machine, Dr. Jansen had ordered that 3500 school children accompanied by their teachers participate in the parade for Mac Arthur. A number of teachers refused to lead their children to do honor to this leading proponent of atomic war, and the directors of their schools did not insist. However, Mr. London's director tried to compel him to go, and when he refused, reported the matter to the Superintendent.

Mr. London was already known to the Superintendent for his courageous fight against racial discrimination in the schools and in school text books. He had already been subjected to disciplinary action two years earlier when he was transferred out of a school in a Negro community for helping the parents to organise a parents' association to fight for better school conditions for their children.

Summoned for questioning Mr. London said that he could not participate in a parade which he considered a political demonstration for a man whose policies could precipitate a third world war, and that he did not think teachers should be coerced into actions which were against their convictions.

Superintendent Jansen has publicly threatened to take action against Mr. London whose usefulness to his school he says has been "impaired".

The New York Teachers Union is defending Mr. London, and support for his courageous anti-war stand is growing.

THE FIRST "TEACHERS' DAY" IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The first "Teachers' Day"will be celebrated in all parts of the German Democratic Republic on June 12, 1951.

In Berlin this celebration will have a particularly solemn character. To honor the devoted work of teachers and educators and their efforts to establish a democratic German school, to emphasise the social rôle of the teaching staff, the President of the Republic, or the President of Council of Ministers will confer decorations and awards of honor to the "most worhty teachers of the people".

The F.I.S.E., as well as all its affiliated national organisations have been invited to this celebration.

Paul Delanoue, General Secretary of the F.I.S.E., will go to Berlin for the June 12th celebration.

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STRIKE MOVEMENTS

ITALY: On May 18th the teachers of secondary schools started a new 48 hour strike for salary increases. In our next Bulletin we will give full information about strike movements in Italian schools.

FRANCE:At the call of teachers' unions of every tendency the teachers of France conducted a 1/2 hour strike for the granting of their demands. This movement met with great success. In the schools and lycées of the Paris region the work stoppage was observed 100 % almost everywhere, and the strike was also carried out in the provinces in a spirit of complete unity.

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THE CHILEAN TEACHERS FACE TO FACE WITH THE DICTATORSHIP OF GONZALES VIDELA. -

Faced with the struggle of the Chilean workers against poverty, the government of Gonzales Videla, directly inspired by the recent conference of Latin American foreign ministers in Washington, intends to sharpen its repressive policies.

The movement of the Chilean teachers for improved conditions which has developed considerably since their recent congress, has resulted in the formulation of a program of economic and political demands, which the Executive Bureau of the Federation of Chilean Teachers went to present to the head of the state.

These demands are as follows:

salary increases, revision of the present salary scales, increase in family allocations, revision of the system of regional salary differentials, promulgation of a law against profiteering, and price freezing without wage freezing, a plan for building schools, rescinding of the so-called law for "defence of democracy", and reinstatement of dismissed teachers.

The president turned down all these demands. He refused salary increases using "inflation" as a pretext, refused to freeze prices and the law against profiteering , pretending that he could defend purchasing power by a future freezing of prices and wages such as was "successfully put into effect" in the United States, Great Britain, Norway, and Swedon.

As for the law for the "defence of democracy", the president declared that he could not do without this important weapon in the fight against communism. He made it clear that the dismissed communist teachers would not be reinstated, and that those still in the schools would be dismissed.

.../..

There is no doubt that, after receiving such an answer, the teachers, together with other Chilean workers, are fighting even more determinedly against the policies of the fascist Videla for the impoverishment and repression of the people.

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REPRESSION AGAINST TEACHERS IN BLACK AFRICA

In Togo all the union leaders one after the other have been transferred from the cities to the most distant and isolated places in the interior of the territory, with which all communication by letter is practically impossible.

The Negro teachers suffer, as individuals, the greatest colonial repression: surveillance of correspondence, police investigations on the part of the school administration itself, arbitrary withholding of extra pay for supervision since the reopening of the schools in October, 1950.

Nevertheless the Negro teachers, who are accused of being "anti-French" because they are against colonialism do not put the people of France in the same category as the colonial masters who oppress Africa. They tell us of their confidence in the working class of France and of the world.

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FRANCE : THE CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ACTS FOR THE UNITY OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION

Affiliation with a world ortanisation was rejected by the Congress of the S.N.E.S. by a vote of 52% against affiliation and 29% in favor.

The meaning of this vote was explained by Comrade R. Bonnet from the platform. He emphasised the fact that the great majority of the French teaching profession condemned the establishment of, and affiliation with an Atlantic bloc of teachers, but that it did not, nevertheless, reject all international relations. On the contrary, it wanted such relations established on the basis of agreement among all the teachers of the world, and on the basis of concrete objectives. Therefore this vote was an indication of a real desire for peace based on the need for negotiations, for contacts, and for common action among teachers in countries with different political and economic systems.

The general motion "congratulated the Liaison Committee" and "affirmed the attachment of the S.N.E.S. to the F.I.P.E.S.O. without allowing this affirmation to prejudge decisions which might be made later after the Congress of this organisation in regard to affiliation with a world organisation."

A motion in three parts clarified this aspect of the situation. It requested to the Executive Bureau

1 - To inform the F.I.P.E.S.O. of the reasons which prompted the refusal to affiliate with a world organisation.

2 - To ask the organisations affiliated with the F.I.P.E.S.O. to reconsider their position in the light of this decision.

3 - If they reaffirmed their desire to affiliate, the question of whether the S.N.E.S. would remain in the F.I.P.E.S.O. would be discussed and decided at the next Congress.

Teachers Strike in Rhode Island, U.S.A. For more than two weeks 485 out of the 500 teachers in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, have been on strike in a fight for salary increases. In spite of threats of dismissals they have remained solid. Most principals have refused to cross the picket lines.

TEACHERS THREATENED WITH DISMISSAL IN SALARY FIGHT

New York City teachers who, for the past year, conducted a stoppage of voluntary extra-curricular activities in a struggle for salary increases, have been ordered by the Board of Education on May 24 to resume these activities or face charges of insubordination and possible dismissal. Going even further, the Board ruled that these activities were not voluntary, but that teachers were obliged to perform - outside of school hours - all assignments given to them by their principals.

Teacher representatives of all organisations sharply protested the action of the Board, while a large number of teachers demonstrated on the street. The High School Teachers Association voted to meet this threat by a further curtailment of activities, such as work on committees, preparation of articles for official educational bulletins, etc. The Teachers Union has called for a conference of all teachers' organisations to consider united action - a strike if necessary - to defeat the threats of the Board of Education , and to win salary increases.

CHERBOURG TEACHERS VOTE FOR A PEACE PACT AS ONLY MEANS OF DEFENDING THE CHILDREN AND THE SCHOOLS

(Resolution adopted 148 against 2)

"All categories of teachers of the Cherbourg region at a union meeting called by the National Federation of Teachers (autonomous):

"Whereas, we want to protect the lives of the children who have been entrusted to us, and

"Whereas, we demand a policy which will make possible the fullest development of the youth, especially a great increase in the educational budget (application of the regulation of Jules Ferry(1), and in school construction, and

"Whereas, we demand the putting into effect of the law for public workers, the revision of the salaries of public workers, and the complete application of the reclassification of teachers, and

"Whereas, all these demands can be satisfied only in an atmosphere of peace and a lessening of international tensions,

Be It Resolved:

"That the four power discussions be continued and result in a peace pact, and

"That there be a meeting of the five great powers (China, France, U.S.A., England, U.S.S.R.) for the purpose of signing a peace pact.

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1) Jules Ferry, Minister of Education under the Third Republic, who assigned 1/6 of the national budget to education.

BELGIAN TEACHERS CALL FOR EXCHANGES WITH EASTERN EUROPE

A Teachers' Union publication of the Liège region has published the following lines:

"Since a delegation of the N.U.T.(the English National Union of Teachers), on its return from a visit to the U.S.S.R., has declared that it is delighted with its visit, the local section of Ixelles and the regional section of Liège have decided to propose to the F.G.T.B. (General Confederation of Belgian Workers) that it organise a similar delegation.

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A DELEGATION OF ENGLISH TEACHERS ON ITS VISIT TO THE U.S.S.R.

The delegation of English teachers visited the Soviet Union from April 21 to26,1951. It gave the Moscow "Teachers Journal" its impressions of what it had seen in the Soviet shools.

The following are several passages taken from the interview :

Mr. Prior declared,"...Till then I had only a vague idea about education in the Soviet Union. I was therefore all the more impressed by the tremendous expansion of education in the U.S.S.R.... We were very much touched by the warm reception we received from the pupils in the schools which we visited... I must say that Soviet children all look happy..."

Miss Bertie, for her part, emphasised how impressed she had been by the equipment in the Soviet schools, the quantity and fine quality of educational material, and she said,"...I must admit that many English teachers would be envious if they saw the educational equipment in the Soviet schools".

Mr. Gould also made a statement :

"I knew that before the Revolution education was on a very low level in Russia. What I Have now seen leads me to say that there has been a tremendous accomplishment in the U.S.S.R. in this field. I was struck by the serious consideration given to the problems of the schools, and by the extent of construction of new schools and the re-construction of those destroyed by the war... Soviet children are lively and happy".

At the end of the press conference organised during their visit, Mr. Prior commented especially on the warm welcome which the delegation of English teachers had received in the Soviet Union.

In a series of articles which are in the process of being published in the press of the National Union of Teachers, the delegation has undertaken to give a detailed report of its trip.

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CONCERNING THE CONFERENCE OF THE N.U.T.

The following is a letter sent by the F.I.S.E. to the editor of the "Schoolmaster", publication of the N.U.T.:

We have read the article in the May 10th edition of the "Schoolmaster" which criticised the last number of the Information Bulletin for its report of the N.U.T. Conferance.

We have referred back to the issues of the "Schoolmaster" which give a report of the Conference, and especially to the circumstances under which debate was closed after the presentation by Mr. Giles of an amendment concerning peace. There was, it is true, an error on our part when we said," In spite of the attitude of the leaders of the N.U.T., which did not allow full discussion....His presentation aroused considerable interest and the support of some of the delegates".

We were sure that in a discussion of such importance, a large number of delegates would have wanted to speak. But we recognise that if the discussion was stopped, it was not through the direct intervention of a member of the Executive of the N.U.T., and we readily admit our error.

The misunderstanding arose from the fact that at most of the meetings to which we are accustomed, cloture means only that the names of additional speakers are not listed, but it does not stop the discussion for speakers who have already been listed.In any case, it appears that the motion for cloture was actually introduced from the floor and not by the Executive Committee.

.../...

We correct our mistake all the more willingly because our organisation is concerned with giving its members exact and verified information.

We think that the "Schoolmaster" has the same concern. Under present circumstances, the conditions of the schools and of the teachers are such, that everyone should, naturally, be unwilling to do anything opposed to the common objectives of teachers, i.e. the defence of education, of the dignity of the teaching profession, and of peace, and the development of friendship among the teachers of all countries.

We should be very much pleased, for our part, if the "Schoolmaster" were not to give erroneous information in regard to the F.I.S.E., especially concerning our position on the unity of the teaching profession. Thus in the April 5, 1951, issue of the "Schoolmaster", in the discussion of an amendment on the relations of the N.U.T. with the F.I.S.E., the spokesman for the Executive Committee declares that the F.I.S.E. "is standing in the way" of the unity of the teachers of the world, taking the position that a Federation of the Teaching Profession "should be a loose confederation which can be used for political purposes".

What the spokesman for the Executive Committee of the N.U.T. does not mention are the conditions under which the F.I.S.E. thinks that unity among the teachers of all countries is possible, and highly desirable. That is why we present here for purposes of information the declaration made in April , 1949, by the representatives of the F.I.S.E. to the Liaison Committee, a declaration which makes clear the position, still held by the F.I.S.E., on this important question.

"The F.I.S.E. is ready to participate in every action, in every meeting, in every conference with organisations of teachers of all nationalities, religions, philosophies, or political convictions on the basis of a minimum program of action; we propose as the basis for such a program :

- Defence and improvement of the economic conditions of teachers.

- Action for improving and expanding the education of the people, so that everyone, whoever he may be, may have an equal opportunity to develop his abilities, regardless of his social origin and his economic situation.

- Respect for the right of free determination for every nationality, and the development of peaceful relations among peoples in order to contribute to the maintenance of peace.

- Condemnation of racism, anti-Semitism, colonialism, and of every form of economic exploitation and political oppression of peoples.

As a means of action the F.I.S.E. proposes :

- Action directed towards goverments, especially through delegates elected by the teachers.

- Recommendations presented by the International Teachers' Organisations to various bodies of the U.N.,

- Unity of teachers with people's organisations, and especially with the trade unions of all countries in order to achieve a democratic school system."

Paul DELANOUE, General Secretary of the FISE.

A very interesting study of the action undertaken in Italy by teachers, parents, and democratic organisations for the defence of education against war will be published in a special issue of the Bulletin which will appear in the near future.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE SYNDICALE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT
WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' UNIONS
FEDERACION INTERNACIONAL SINDICAL DE LA ENSEÑANZA
МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ПРОФСОЮЗНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ РАБОТНИКОВ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ

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25-2-8

Paris, September 26, 1951

Miss Alice Citron
16-18 West 29th Street
New York

Dear Miss Citron,

Thank you for the additional material you sent us recently on the case of Dr. Du Bois. As you know we included an article on the case with an appeal for protest in one of our recent bulletins.

I was especially interested in the clipping you enclosed on the fight of Negro parents in Texas against segregated schools. We are working at present on a study of the fight in the U.S.A. against the system of segregation in education; we would appreciate any material on the subject which you may be able to send us, both in regard to institutions of higher education and the lower schools.

We are also looking for photographs of schools attended by Negro children, whether in segregated schools in the South, or in areas like Harlem in New York. If you can obtain such pictures, please send them - along with the other material - air mail.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Delanoue

General Secretary of the F.I.S.E.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
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Wien, June 1, 1951

Miss Alice Citron
Secretary
National Committee to
Defend Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Room 311
16-18 West 29th Street
New York 1, N.Y.

25-5-25

Dear Miss Citron:

Thank you for your letter of May 21 and the material accompanying it on the sordid attempt to convict that great Negro-American scholar and social scientist, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for being an advocate of world peace and friendship among the peoples of the world.

I have been following this case with keen interest and I should be glad to receive such materials as you have.

Are you not yourself one of the eight New York school teachers, members of the N.Y. Teachers Union, who was victimized recently by New York Superintendent of Public Instruction? That also is a case which I followed with interest and we published at the time a short story in our weekly Information Bulletin.

With our best wishes for the success of your work in defense of Dr. DuBois and for your own case should success still be possible, I am,

Fraternally yours,

John Wolfard

John Wolfard
Press and Information
Department

B 13 99B

CABLEGRAM

In the name of the over eighty million organized workers throughout the world represented in the WFTU we proudly join with those workers and other people of good will in paying tribute to Dr. DuBois on the occasion of the trade union dinner in his honor. Dr. Du Bois symbolizes not only the will of a great people - his people - fighting for freedom and equality but the will of all humanity struggling for peace and universal brotherhood. We are confident that as he will be victorious over his persecutors so will suffering humanity be victorious over those who would plunge the world into a new war of world devastation.

(Signed) Louis Saillant
Secretary General
World Federation of
Trade Unions

COPY

25-17-31

S. Moore.

Directors: W. J. Godfrey W. L. Smith

W.F.T.U. Publications Ltd

41 KENTISH TOWN ROAD · LONDON · N.W.1 · GULLIVER 5129 · 4826

JH/JMS

5th October, 1951.

Dear Friends:

Thank you for the various documents in relation to Dr. Du Bois and his Associates in the Peace Information Centre which duly arrived to-day. We have forwarded these to WFTU Headquarters in Vienna.

Under separate cover we are sending you the issues of World Trade Union Movement (fortnightly journal of the WFTU) in which Dr. Du Bois has been quoted: these are issues Nos. 10 and 17 of 1951.

With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

J. Hollyman

for W.F.T.U. PUBLICATIONS LTD.
J. Hollyman, Editor.

25-6-22

National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
and Associates in the Peace Information Center,
16-18 West 29th Street,
New York 1,
N.Y.

Directors: W. J. Godfrey L. Smith S. Moore W. Ward

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Telephone: Chancery 4280/9 Cables: Syndipress Holb London Telegrams: Syndipress Holb

14th December 1951.

Dr. W. B. Du Bois,
c/o Council for African Affairs.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

24-39-131

We should be very pleased if you could find the time to write an article for our fortnightly journal on Liberia. What we had in mind was an article of some 1500 words, exposing the phoney character of the independence of Liberia, the extent to which this so-called independent republic is owned and controlled economically, politically and militarily by the United States, and the way in which this domination is used to exploit the Liberian people and their resources in the interests of American big business. We are anxious to publish such an article in order to show what would be the fate of any other African people should they come under American rule. Knowing of your great experience in Liberia, we would be proud to publish an article from you on this subject. There is no fixed date-line for such an article, but if you could do it within - say - a month of receiving this letter, it would be extremely useful.

There are only two other points I would like to make - (1) that our journal is a trade union journal, and therefore that would need to be born in mind in the presentation; (2) if you can assist us with any photographs to illustrate the article, it would be extremely helpful as you will note from our journal that all our articles are well illustrated.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

J. Woddis

for WFTU PUBLICATIONS LTD - J.Woddis.

WORLD FRIENDSHIP.

GENERAL WELFARE.

Office Address:
96 PALL MALL,
CHORLEY, LANCS.

RIGSHAW BRIDGE, ADLINGTON, CHORLEY,
LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND.

19th. May, 1951.

85-5-24

My dear Paul Robeson,

To-day I have received by air-mail papers which relate to the indictment of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois by the United States Government, a matter which causes me grave concern, and I reply by air-mail to you that you may place my observations before the National Committee formed to defend him. The purpose of my letter is to show if possible that in this great trouble, as in all great troubles, we may, by diligent search, find a hidden blessing. You personally, and groups with which you are connected, have good causes at heart which I can strongly suppor t, and friends of yours have heard from me often. I therefore write from the depths of my being, though there may be political differences between us.

You will know that as a worker for the General Welfare of all Peoples I am against Race Differentiation as it exists to-day, my idea being that it is our duty to ensure adequate food, clothing and shelter for all human beings AND NOT TO REST UNTIL WE HAVE SAFEGUARDED THEIR HAPPINESS. All peoples now persecuted thus become a first care of the General Welfare Movement. My own personal experience of racial matters centres mainly in Africa, but my reading comes from all parts of the world except the Russian zone.

It is common knowledge to-day that the Democracies have reached a stage at which they suspect all peace-lovers of being supporters of U.S.S.R., and indeed a good many are. Recently in my own country a big demonstration was to be staged, and a considerable outcry resulted because Communists were included. For my own part, I am no believer in any Political Creed, for all are based on perpetuation of the existing extreme degree of GREED. I think little of Capitalism, Socialism or Communism, just as I think little of any denomination in religion. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN ANY FORM OF CONTROL BY MINORITY UNLESS THAT CONTROL CAN BE KEPT IN PERSPECTIVE BY THE FREE EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION, the public being linked into one whole through organisations to which they now belong.

I say, therefore, that all who are working for human uplift should not belong to any party or creed specifically BUT SHOULD SUPPORT THE LINKING OF GOOD CAUSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, thus giving true public opinion every chance of free expression. I ask you earnestly then to use your influence on all people over whom you have influence to STRIVE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF MANKIND FROM ENSLAVEMENT TO ESTABLISHED SYSTEM AND THUS TO RESTORE THE NATURAL LOVE OF MAN FOR HIS FELLOW.

If Coloured People can take this line despite the injustices to which they have always been subject, then THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE WILL GIVE THEM SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING AND THE CASE FOR THE NEGRO WILL BECOME THE FIRST CASE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF PERSECUTED RACES. I send you

by sea-mail

printed matter to-day to show how these praiseworthy objects can be achieved and to what extent they are taking root in most countries of the world among workers for peace and reform. Mr. W. L. Patterson has seen this printed matter over a prolonged period - but lately there has been a mighty upswing in this work of which he may not be aware. At this point I will refer to your good self, known in all lands, and your name a household word in my own country. YOUR INFLUENCE OVER MEN AND WOMEN IS VERY STRONG, and your campaign for the settlement of racial questions would succeed if you gave it publicity in those lands where you are loved for your accomplishments, as you indeed are. If you will give yourself, and win your colleagues, for the World Work of General Welfare, I am certain you will make your name go down to history at least on a level with that of Wilberforce and others who are credited with the abolition of slavery althought there is far more slavery in the world to-day than at any other time.

With regard to the case of our brother Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, I would say that in it lies A GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE THE IMPORTANCE TO THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE OF ALL THAT IS GOOD AND RIGHT AND TRUE, and that we should all look on the bright side, for in such a time of tribulation and trial can be found THE WAY TO A BETTER LIFE FOR HUMANITY. Let us ask Dr. Du Bois to look at his indictment and coming trial in this light. During the months of June, July, August, and September, a great worldwide campaign can be staged to show that the NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HUMAN HEART ARE GOODNESS AND RIGHTEOUSNESS - and that it is only because WE ARE SLAVES OF ESTABLISHED SYSTEM that EVIL AND WRONG appear to have taken possession of the world and the heart of man.

I ask your co-Chairman, vice-Chairmen and other members and workers to join with us IN LINKING GOOD CAUSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Let us not merely fight to defend Dr. Du Bois, whose indictment is tantamount to an indictment of all lovers of Peace - but let us fight to defend the WHOLE HUMAN RACE and re-establish a right kind of life for all - FOR NOT ANY PERSON IN AUTHORITY IN U.S.A OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY - NOT A MAN OR WOMAN WHO WILL BE CONCERNED IN THE TRIAL OF DU BOIS - CAN FAIL TO ADMIT THAT THE WORLD TO-DAY IS MANAGED BY A SCOUNDRELLY SYSTEM, THAT THE BATTLE OF WITS BETWEEN CAPITALIST AND COMMUNIST IS AN EVIL THING, NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST, AND PART OF THE GREATER BATTLE OF GRAB VERSUS WOULD-GRAB IN WHICH ALL AMERICANS, HIGH AND LOW, BLACK AND WHITE, ARE WAR CRIMINALS FOR THE SYSTEM PREVENTS THEM FROM BEING ANYTHING ELSE. There can be no honesty or truth about those in authority under that system. This same indictment of those in authority applies not merely to U.S.A. but to all so-called democratic countries.

I send my brotherly love to this man who has worked 83 years for peace and now faces criminal charges for doing so. I ask him too, and all of you in the same breath, TO RENOUNCE POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN FAVOUR OF ACTIVITY FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE OF MANKIND, FOR THE LINKING OF GOOD CAUSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND FOR A LATERAL ASSOCIATION OF WORLD FRIENDSHIP LEAGUES SUCH AS WILL ENABLE US TO TALK FROM ALL LANDS TO ALL GOVERNMENTS and stand at least at the same level as they now stand - through UNIVERSAL UNITY FOR THAT WHICH IS GOOD AND RIGHT GIVING US THE POWER OF SPEECH AND THE ABILITY TO SHOW OUR DISGUST AT THE EXISTING SYSTEMS WHICH COMPEL MEN AND WOMEN IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE TO SUBSIST ON THE CONTINUATION OF DIABOLICAL EVIL, THROUGH THE ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS NOW IN FORCE IN ALL COUNTRIES WHETHER DEMOCRATIC OR TOTALITARIAN. I have sent you package by sea-mail to-day.

Yours sincerely,

Bert Taylor

Account of the Meeting of the Bureau of the

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

Geneva, January 10 - 11, 1951

The agenda comprised the application of the decisions of the Second World Congress, with special reference to the questions of German rearmament and the convocation of the next World Peace Council.

The following is a brief account of the two important reports presented by Professor Bernal and M. Yves Farge.

PROFESSOR BERNAL :

" Since the Second Congress at Warsaw, the conditions of the struggle for peace have changed in such a way as to permit great developments. The two first points of our Address to the United Nations have become vested with special importance.

The American reverses in Korea have caused trouble among the advocates of war. Experience has shown them that modern war cannot be carried on without large numbers of soldiers.... Their preparations for war find expression in the remilitarisation of Germany and Japan, the formation of an Army of the " Atlantic Nations ", and the development of war industries....

But those measures are fraught with difficulties, in particular with economic difficulties, for if the increase in war industries brings about a certain temporary reduction of unemployment, at the same time it increases inflation and brings about a rise in the cost of essential materials....

These difficulties have given birth to divisions among the aggressors. By reason of the very methods of warfare used by the United States in Korea, there has developed a feeling of disapproval which often takes the form of anti-Americanism but which, in reality, is the expression of a change of attitude among the people themselves. A more defined sentiment in favour of peace is clearly developing....

In the House of Commons in Britain, a parliamentary group has been formed, which corresponds to the movement developing throughout the country, against a war with China and against German rearmament. This movement is finding its expression

.../...

in the former servicemen's organisations, in various religious groups, and even in the Labour Party itself....

In many cases, movements are being created along lines parallel with our own..... It is a matter of the greatest importance that all these movements should co-operate in an effective struggle for the defence of peace ...."

BERNAL

Professor then elaborated upon the need for co-operation upon an international basis between the different peace movements and different personalities, through visits and personal contacts. He expressed the view that movements and individuals working for peace in different countries should strengthen their contacts and come out with joint declarations.

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M. YVES FARGE :

" The Brussels decisions constitute an immense danger. The conditions of recruiting and the military formations planned for the remilitarisation of western Germany will bring about the re-establishment of the Wehrmacht. From the moment that we undertake the rearmament of German divisions, we are on the road to war....

To ensure peace, it is essential to see a unified and disarmed Germany. A peace treaty which draws the lessons of the Second World War and which avoids the return of the horrors which accompanied it can be signed only with a unified and disarmed Germany.... The tragedy of Germany cannot be disguised by the lies in which it is described by the American military staff. The framers of the Atlantic policy are rearming the Germany of Bonn, which has never been denazified, at the very moment when the denazified eastern Germany is giving an historical example of the desire for peace by passing a law against war propaganda...

This desire to rearm the Nazis has, as its logical corollary, the rearmament of Franco Spain. If the first of these actions is designed to rouse all our patriots, the second can only astound our republicans....

A strong opposition to German rearmament is developing throughout the public opinion of many nations on the basis of Point II of our Address to the O.N.U. In France, this is taking a very active form.... "

.../...

Finally, M. Farge, in the name of the French National Council of the Fighters for Peace, put forward a proposal for the organisation of international meetings to demonstrate against German rearmament and to call upon the Big Four to hold a meeting.

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THE DISCUSSION :

Following these two reports, there was a wide discussion in which the analysis made by the two previous speakers was confirmed and the following points, in particular, were brought out.

- The currents of opinion which are developing in favour of peace are a testimony to the success of the general struggle for the defence of peace. This general struggle must therefore be developed even further.

- The contradictions and divisions which are appearing among the enemies of peace are the product, not only of military reverses and economic difficulties, but also of the general activity of the people in the direction of peace.

- The successes so far achieved in the struggle for peace in no way indicate a lessening of the dangers of aggression, for the checks suffered by the enemies of peace are causing them to broaden the basis for future aggressive acts.

- In the struggle against remilitarisation of Germany, it is necessary to link the campaign with the question of a peaceful solution of the German problem in general, for the German people must not be given the false impression that the struggle against German rearmament is an action directed against them.

- The activities carried on in different countries against German rearmament and for a demilitarised and unified Germany should, following the decisions of the Second Congress, be complementary to the campaign developing in Germany herself against rearmament.

- Parallel activity should be carried on against both German and Japanese rearmament as expressed by the Second Point of the Address to the U.N.O.

THE PROPOSALS :

During the discussion, numerous proposals were made by the speakers and these were well received by the members of the Bureau. Some of these proposals follow :

.../...

- To give more support to the activities of the peace movement on the resolutions of the Second Congress, particularly on the fundamental document, the Address to the U.N.O.

- To follow up the distribution of the Second Congress decisions to elected representatives, eminent individuals, organisations etc...

- To make further explanations of the contents of the Address to the U.N.O. by the development and discussion of each of its points; for instance, to take every opportunity to show the advantages that would accrue to the people if a policy of disarmament were put into effect.

- In each country, to concentrate upon those points of the Address which respond to the greatest needs of the population in order to obtain the widest possible support.

- To provide for the organisation of international conferences on economic and cultural questions.

- To seek contact with peaceful currents of opinion developing alongside our own peace movement and to contemplate joint activities with them to strengthen the defence of peace.

- To give a greater part in the direction of our movement to peasant and working classes who are struggling for peace.

- To demonstrate the possibility of peaceful co-existence of different systems in the world, and to explain the advantages which the population will obtain from such peaceful co-existence.

DECISIONS :

After the discussion, the Bureau of the World Council reached a large number of decisions, of which the most important were :

1. - To advance the date of the next World Peace Council meeting, which will now take place from the 21st to the 24th February, 1951, and to invite a number of eminent figures who are interested in the defence of peace. (The agenda for this Council-meeting appears in the statement which follows.)

2. - Rapidly to prepare an international economic conference which could include industrialists, trade-unionists, technicians, business-men and economists.

3. - To prepare at the same time an international conference of medicine and hygiene.

4. - To keep in view also the other proposals made for international conferences, that is to say, conferences for writers

.../...

and artists, scientists, teachers and instructors, and film producers.

5. - To prepare an international conference of the countries of the Atlantic Pact and Germany. Such a conference would have the object of examining questions concerning the peaceful settlement of the German problem and would be held after the session of the World Peace Council.

6. - To send a delegation from the World Peace Council to the National Day against German rearmament which is due to take place in the Ruhr. This delegation will comprise a Frenchman, an Englishman and a Belgian under the leadership of M. Farge.

7. - To organise, within the framework of the international campaign for the World Peace Fund, a subscription drive to raise finance for the construction of a " House of Peace " in Paris, to be the seat of the World Council.

8. - To improve the nature of the Review, which should reflect more of the broadening which has taken place in the movement. To create for this purpose an international editorial committee comprising personalities from different countries.

24-52-30

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COMMUNIQUE OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The Bureau of the World Peace Council met in Geneva on January 10th and 11th, 1951 under the presidency of Professor Frederic JOLIOT-CURIE.

The Bureau heard reports by Professor BERNAL and Mr Yves FARGE on the worsening of the international situation and on the development of important currents of public opinion in support of the peace proposals drawn up by the Second World Peace Congress.

It took note of the wide discussion and the large number of activities in support of peace undertaken along the lines of the decisions contained in the Appeal from the Second World Peace Congress to the United Nations.

The Bureau noted the deep uneasiness which both German rearmament and the rearmament of Japan has awakened throughout the world, and particularly amongst the population of these countries.

In these circumstances the Bureau decided to bring forward the date of the meeting of the World Peace Council which will now take place from February 21st - 24th, 1951.

The Agenda for the session will be :

1°) Application of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress

2°) Peaceful solution of the German and Japanese problems.

GENEVA, 11 th January 1951

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

PRÉSIDENT : FRÉDÉRIC JOLIOT-CURIE

SECRÉTARIAT : 2, rue de l'Elysée — PARIS (8e)

Téléphone : ANJou 16-29

A meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council was held in Geneva on January IOth and 11 th, I95I, At the close of the meeting the following communiqué was issued :

COMMUNIQUE OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The Bureau of the World Peace Council met in Geneva on January IOth and 11th, I95I under the presidency of Professor Frederic JOLIOT-CURIE.

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The Agenda for the session will be :

I°) Application of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress

2°) Peaceful solution of the German and Japanese problems.

GENEVA, 11 th January, I95I

CONSEIL MONDIAL
DE LA PAIX

PRÉSIDENT : FRÉDÉRIC JOLIOT-CURIE

SECRÉTARIAT : 2, rue de l'Elysée — PARIS (8e)
Téléphone : ANJou 16-29

PARIS, JANUARY 17, 1951.

M. le Prof. W.E. DUBOIS
23 W. 26 TH. Street
NEW YORK (N.Y.)
(Etats-Unis)

RP/JP/M.
N° 25

Dear Friend,

Last week we sent you the statement issued by the Bureau of the World Peace Council after its meeting at Geneva on the 10th and 11th January. You may have noticed from this that the meeting of the World Council, which had previously been intended to take place in March, has now been fixed for the 21st to the 24 Th February in view of the pressing nature of international events.

This is to advise you that the agenda will comprise the following points :

1) The application of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress;

2) Peaceful solutions of the German and Japanese problems.

We hope that you will be making the necessary arrangements forthwith to enable you to attend this forthcoming meeting.

As soon as we know ourselves in which European country it will be held, we shall not fail to advise you immediately.

Yours very sincerely.

For the World Peace Council.

JEAN LAFFITTE
Secrétary - Général

P.S. In any case, we think it would be advisable to apply at once for your visa for France.

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
ВСЕМИРНЫЙ СОВЕТ МИРА
CONSIGLIO MONDIALE DELLA PACE
CONSEJO MUNDIAL DE LA PAZ
世界和平理事會

PRÉSIDENT : F. JOLIOT-CURIE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL
2, RUE DE L'ELYSÉE
PARIS (8e)

TÉLÉPH. ANJOU 16-06_16-29
TÉLÉGR. PAIXMONDE_PARIS
C.C.P. : F. GUYOT_PARIS 7172-60

BANQUE COMMERCIALE
DES PAYS DE L'EUROPE DU NORD
21, RUE DE L'ARCADE_PARIS (8e)
COMPTE Nº 2288

RP/M/GC. N° 27

PARIS, le January 24th 1951.

Monsieur le Professeur W.E. DUBOIS
23, W. 26 th Street
NEW-YORK (Etats-Unis)

24-42-15

Dear Friend,

We enclose for your information the report and analysis of the work of the Bureau of the World Council at Geneva on the 10th and 11th January.

As we mentioned in our letter of the 17th instant, the deterioration of the international situation and the development of important currents of opinion in the spirit of the peace proposals formulated by the Second World Congress caused the Bureau to take the step of advancing the date of the next session of the World Peace Council, which will meet from the 21st to 24th February.

In our last letter we also mentioned that the place for this meeting had not yet been fixed. We have actually asked permission to hold it in Switzerland, and are awaiting the reply of the Swiss Federal Council.

In the circumstances, we would suggest that you make your applications for ordinary "tourist" visas for Switzerland and France.

We would again mention the two points of the agenda, namely,

1°) Application of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress.

2°) Peaceful solution of the German and Japanese problems.

../..

/..

We should be very interested if, at the World Council meeting, you could outline the steps that your country has taken in terms of the nine points of the Address to the United Nations, as well as the different subjects upon which you may wish to make your personal contribution to the discussion. We should very much like to receive your opinion and to know your plans in connection with these different questions.

Yours very sincerely,

For the World Peace Council

Jean LAFFITTE
Secrétary-general.

24-42-26

RP/M/GC.

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
ВСЕМИРНЫЙ СОВЕТ МИРА
CONSIGLIO MONDIALE DELLA PACE
CONSEJO MUNDIAL DE LA PAZ
世界和平理事會

PRÉSIDENT : F. JOLIOT-CURIE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL
2, RUE DE L'ELYSÉE
PARIS (8e)

TÉLÉPH. ANJOU 16-06_16-29
TÉLÉGR. PAIXMONDE_PARIS
C.C.P.: F. GUYOT_PARIS 7172_60

BANQUE COMMERCIALE
DES PAYS DE L'EUROPE DU NORD
21, RUE DE L'ARCADE_PARIS (8e)
COMPTE Nº 2288

PARIS, le January 27th, 1951.

24-42-27

Dear Friend,

By an earlier letter, we informed you of the World Council meeting to be held from the 21st to 24th February, mentioning that a request had been made to the Swiss Federal Council for permission to hold the meeting in Switzerland. In reply which we have received from them today, they have refused permission.

In case it proved impossible to hold this meeting in Switzerland, the Bureau of the World Council had contemplated holding it in Austria, but the Austrian Government is not prepared to let us have its reply for twenty days. It will therefore be impossible to proceed with the plans to hold the meeting there.

The Third possibility was the German Democratic Republic, and the meeting will accordingly be held in Berlin from the 21st to 24th February. We would ask you to apply for your visa at the Soviet Legation, Consulate or Embassy in your country.

As soon as you have made the necessary arrangements we should be glad if you would inform both the Secretariat in Paris and the German Peace Committee in Berlin. The address of the latter is :

Mr. Heinz WILLMANN
Taubenst. I-2. BERLIN W.8.

Yours very sincerely,

For the World Peace Council

G. FENOALTEA
Secretary

BULLETIN
OF THE WORLD
PEACE COUNCIL

PARIS, January 30 th I95I

D E C L A R A T I O N

FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT, AGAINST AN ARMS RACE
by
THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The Secretariat of the World Peace Council takes note of the budget for I95I - I952 submitted by President Truman to the Congress of the United States. It notes that $4I,42I,000,000 or 58% of this budget is to be devoted to strengthening the military forces of the United States. It notes that this amount represents a doubling of the military expenditures of the I950 - I95I budget. It notes that $7,II2,000,000 is to be devoted to encouraging rearmament in other countries.

The Secretariat of the World Peace Council also notes the vast popular sentiment in every land for relief from the growing burden of armaments and for the inauguration of disarmament as a condition of peace.

The peoples of the world cannot accept an armaments race. It is they who pay its terrible cost. It is their homes which are not built. It is the daily bread and raiment of their families which are converted into bombs and tanks. It is the lives of their children which are blighted by ever-present fear of war. It is the herd-won rights of their trade-unions and other organizations, it is the progress of their struggles for full freedom and human dignity which are suppressed in the regimentation of armed camps.

The peoples of the world moreover know that an armaments race has always led and leads to war. They know that only a nation planning aggression will refuse to enter the road towards world disarmament. They know too that world disarmament is technically possible and that it can be achieved if the will for disarmament exists in the governments.

Responding to their concern, the Secretariat of the World Peace Council, in conformity with the decisions adopted at Warsaw by the Second World Peace Congress, asks them to give their support to

I - Unconditional prohibition of all manner of atomic weapons, and of bacteriological, chemical, poisonous, radio-active and all other devices of mass destruction.

...../.....

2 - Denunciation as a war criminal of that government which henceforth is the first to use these weapons.

3 - A gradual, simultaneous and similarly proportioned reduction, during the years 1951 and 1952, of all land, sea and air armed forces of from one third to one half of their present size.

4 - The creation of an international body staffed by qualified inspectors, within the framework of the Security Council, and responsible for the control of the reduction of conventional arms as well as the prohibition of atomic, bacteriological and other weapons.

These controls, to be effective, not only must apply to military forces, existing armaments and arms production as declared by each nation, but also, on the demand of the international control commission, must be extended to include the inspection of military forces, existing armaments and arms production which is suspected beyond what has been declared.

These proposals for a reduction in armed forces constitute a first step on the path of general and total disarmament which remains the final objective of the Defenders of Peace.

The Secretariat of the
World Peace Council

BULLETIN OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

24-42-13

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The Secretariat of the World Peace Council met on the 5th and 6th February, 1951.

This meeting was concerned with seeking out the means for enabling the different peaceful movements, which are continually developing against the growing war dangers, to associate in a single activity for peace.

This aggravation of the danger of war has become yet more serious as a result of recent support by the Political Commission of the U.N.O. for the American proposals. These proposals which were violently hostile towards the Chinese Democratic Republic tend virtually to remove the possibility of immediate negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict.

The Secretariat of the World Council has noted the many moves that have been made in a number of countries with a view to the preparation of international meetings to discuss problems relating to the renewal of economic and cultural exchanges between the nations. Such moves cannot be anything but favourable to the defence of peace.

The Secretariat also received information on the growing opposition and the developing campaigns, particularly in Germany and Japan themselves, against the remilitarisation of these two countries.

As the World Peace Council is due to meet from the 21st to the 24th February to discuss all these questions, the Secretariat has decided to fix the place for this meeting as BERLIN, in response to an invitation from the German National Peace Committee.

The agenda, which was fixed earlier by the Bureau of the World Council in Geneva, will deal with the peaceful solution of the German and Japanese problems and the application of the programme elaborated at the Second World Peace Congress and contained in its Address to the United Nations.

PARIS, February 8, 1951.-

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Directeur : JEAN LAFFITTE

Rédacteur en chef : CLAUDE MORGAN

Paris, le 13 février 1951.

N/Réf. C/CM/LP
V/Réf.
Abonné N° 91

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 or 29 West 26 th Street
NEW-YORK (N.Y.)

24-42-12

Cher Ami,

Je vous écris au nom de la Revue et du Conseil Mondial pour vous demander un article sur la marche au fascisme aux Etats-Unis à propos de l'exécution des 7 noirs de Martainsville. Nous aimerions que dans cet article il soit fait une comparaison avec le racisme allemand.

Je sais toute vos occupations. Je sais aussi les poursuites dont vous êtes l'objet et je m'excuse de vous demander rapidement cet article, mais il est très important que dans un prochain numéro de la Revue nous puissions évoquer cette question.

Je vous demande de m'envoyer par avion à l'adresse de la Revue "LA PAIX" 15, rue Feydeau, Paris 2e - votre article le plus vite que vous pourrez.

Croyez à mes sentiments les plus amicaux.

Le Rédacteur en chef
Claude Morgan

Claude MORGAN

N.B. — Vous nous éviterez toute erreur et tout retard en indiquant dans votre correspondance et vos mandats de versement, vos nom, prénoms, adresse complète en majuscules d'imprimerie.

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
ВСЕМИРНЫЙ СОВЕТ МИРА
CONSIGLIO MONDIALE DELLA PACE
CONSEJO MUNDIAL DE LA PAZ
世界和平理事會

PRÉSIDENT : F. JOLIOT-CURIE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL
2, RUE DE L'ELYSÉE
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TÉLÉPH. ANJOU 16-06_16-29
TÉLÉGR. PAIXMONDE_PARIS
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BANQUE COMMERCIALE
DES PAYS DE L'EUROPE DU NORD
21, RUE DE L'ARCADE _ PARIS (8e)
COMPTE Nº 2288

PARIS, le 15 Février 1951

Au Professeur DU BOIS

- - - -

25-18-7

Cher Ami,

Permettez-moi de vous adresser à l'occasion de votre 83eme anniversaire, mes meilleurs voeux de pleins succès dans l'accomplissement de la noble tâche que vous vous êtes fixé au service de la paix, de la justice et de la liberté.

Je vous souhaite, cher Professeur, de pouvoir apporter longtemps encore votre courageuse contribution à la défense des plus justes causes.

A vos côtés, comme aux côtés de tous les américains qui agissent pour sauver la paix, sont tous les partisans de la paix du monde. Ils vous assurent de leur solidarité active et de leur sympathie cordiale.

Jean LAFFITTE

Laffitte
Secretary World Council
of Peace

25-18-47

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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[World Peace Council]

STATEMENT BY THE BUREAU

OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace met in Geneva on January 10th and 11th, 1951, under the presidency of Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie. The Bureau heard reports by Professor Bernal and Mr. Yves Farge on the worsening of the international situation and on the development of important currents of public opinion in support of the peace proposals drawn up by the Second World Peace Congress.

It took note of the wide discussion and the large number of activities in support of peace undertaken along the lines of the decisions contained in the Appeal from the Second World Peace Congress to the United Nations. The Bureau noted the deep uneasiness which both German rearmament and the rearmament of Japan has awakened throughout the world and particularly amongst the population of these countries.

In these circumstances, the Bureau decided to bring forward the date of the meeting of the World Council of Peace which will now take place from February 21st to 24th, 1951. The Agenda for the session will be (1) Application of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress; (2) Peaceful solution of the German and Japanese problems.

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24-38-14

[World Peace Council]

ADDRESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Adopted at the Second World Peace Congress, Warsaw, Nov. 16-22, 1950
and
Resolutions adopted at the First Session of the World Peace Council, Berlin, February 21-26, 1951
Submitted by the Delegation of the World Peace Council (the Reverend Willard Uphaus and Paul Robeson, members of the delegation resident in the United States) to the Honorable Jacob Malik, Chairman, Security Council, United Nations, June 26, 1951

Address to the United Nations

When the peoples of the world created the United Nations they reposed in it great hopes. The greatest of these was the hope of peace.

But, today, war already disturbs the peaceful life of some peoples and threatens tomorrow to disturb the peace of all mankind. If the United Nations has not fulfilled the great hope reposed in it by the peoples of the world, both those whose governments are represented in it and those not yet represented, if the United Nations has not assured mankind security and peace, this is because it has been influenced by forces which have disregarded the only path to universal peace, the search for general agreement.

If the United Nations is to realize the hopes that humanity still reposes in it, it must return to the path marked out for it by the peoples since the day of its foundation, and, as a first step in this direction, it must secure as soon as possible the calling of a meeting of the five Great Powers -- the U.S.A., France, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the Chinese People's Republic -- for the examination and peaceful settlement of existing differences.

The Second World Peace Congress, comprising delegates of 80 countries and expressing the true voice of a humanity longing for peace, demands that immediate consideration be given by the United Nations, and by the parliaments to which the governments of the various countries are responsible to the following proposals designed to restore and maintain peace, and to restore and maintain confidence among all countries, regardless of their social systems.

1. Disquieted by the fact that the war now raging in Korea is not only bringing incalculable misery upon the people of Korea but also threatens to develop into another world war, we insist upon the immediate cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies and the peaceful settlement of the internal conflict between the two parts of Korea, with the participation of representatives of the Korean people. We insist that the problem be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition, including representatives of the Chinese People's Republic. We call for the termination of the intervention by American armed forces on the Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa) and the cessation of hostilities against the Republic of Viet-Nam, as being military actions which contain the danger of world war.

2. We categorically condemn every move or measure taken in violation of the international agreements forbidding the remilitarization of Germany and Japan. These attempts and measures constitute a grave menace to peace. We insistently demand the signing of a peace treaty with a united and demilitarized Germany, the signing of a peace treaty with Japan and the withdrawal from both these countries of the forces of occupation.

3. We consider the use of force to keep peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection a menace to the cause of peace, and we proclaim the right of these peoples to freedom and independence. Similarly, we pronounce against every form of racial discrimination because it promotes hatred among nations and constitutes a danger to peace.

4. We consider it necessary to denounce the attempts made by the aggressors to confuse the very concept of what constitutes aggression and, in this way, to provide a pretext for foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. No political, strategic or economic considerations, no motives deriving from the internal situation or any internal conflict in one or another state can justify armed intervention by any other state. Aggression is a criminal act on the part of that state which first employs armed force against another state under any pretext whatever.

5. We hold that propaganda for a new war constitutes a grave menace to the peaceful cooperation of peoples and one of the gravest crimes against humanity.

We address to the parliaments of all countries a request to enact a law for the protection of peace, which shall make all propaganda for another war, whatever form it may take, a punishable offence.

6. All decent people, whatever their political colour, regard ruthless mass destruction of the civil population as a crime against humanity. We demand that an authoritative international commission shall be appointed to examine the crimes committed in Korea and, in particular, the question of the responsibility of General MacArthur.

7. Voicing the vital demands of the peoples who bear upon their shoulders the burdens of war budgets, and wishing to guarantee humanity stable and lasting peace, we submit for the consideration of the United Nations, the parliaments and the peoples the following proposals:

Absolute prohibition of all types of atomic weapons and of bacteriological, chemical, toxic, radioactive and all other means of mass destruction;

Denunciation of the government that first employs such means as a war criminal.

The Second World Peace Congress, conscious of its responsibility before the peoples, also addresses a solemn call to the Great Powers and proposes that they carry out, in the course of the years 1951-52, a reduction, progressive, simultaneous and in the same proportion, of all armed forces, land, sea and air, to the extent of from one-third to one-half.

Such a measure would put a decisive end to the armaments drive and reduce the danger of agression. It would help to lighten the war budgets which are a heavy burden on all strata of the people. It would help also to restore international confidence and the necessary cooperation between all nations, irrespective of their social systems.

The Congress declares that control to enforce the prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as control of conventional armaments and their reduction, is technically possible.

An international control body, having at its disposal qualified inspectors, should be set up under the Security Council. It should be charged with the duty of exercising control both over reduction of conventional armaments and over observance of the ban on atomic, bacteriological, chemical and other means of mass destruction.

To be effective, this control should relate not only to the military forces, existing armaments and production of armaments declared by each country, but, at the demand of the International Control Commission, should include inspection of military forces, armaments and production of armaments believed to exist over and above those declared.

These proposals for reduction of armed forces represent the first stage toward general and total disarmament, which remains the ultimate goal of the partisans of peace.

The Second World Peace Congress, convinced that peace cannot be guaranteed by seeking a balance of power involving an armaments race, affirms that the measures proposed by it would not give any advantage in military power to any nation whatsoever, but that they would certainly have the effect of preventing war, ensuring security and promoting the well-being of the peoples of the world.

8. We emphasize that the passage of certain countries to a war economy is increasingly disturbing economic relations and international exchange of raw materials and manufactured goods, is having a pernicious effect on the standard of living of many peoples, is hindering economic progress and business relations between all countries, and leads ultimately to conflicts endangering the peace of the world. As defenders of the vital interests of the populations, and desirous of improving the international situation, we propose that normal trade relations be restored between the various countries on a basis of

24-48-C

reciprocity, thus satisfying the requirements of the peoples, eliminating economic discrimination in any form, and ensuring the development of the national economies and the economic development of states, both large and small.

9. We hold that obstruction of cultural relations between peoples breeds discord and misunderstanding, creates an atmosphere of distrust and favours war propaganda, and that the promotion of cultural relations between peoples creates conditions for mutual understanding and confidence in the common struggle for peace. We therefore urge all governments to contribute towards improving cultural relations among the peoples in order to enable them to become better acquainted with each other's cultural patrimony. We ask them to facilitate the arrangement of international conferences of intellectuals, exchange of visits, publications and wide diffusion of works of literature and acquaintance with the works of art of other countries.

10. In calling upon the United Nations to justify the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, we desire to bring to its knowledge that as a result of our efforts a World Council of Peace has been set up. The World Council of Peace will be a body composed of representatives of the peoples of all countries of the world, those affiliated to the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, including those that are still dependent and colonial countries.

The World Council of Peace appeals to the United Nations to fulfil effectively the duty it has assumed of strengthening and developing peaceful cooperation between all countries. It will assume the lofty task of securing a firm and lasting peace, corresponding to the vital interests of all nations. The World Council of Peace will give to mankind the certitude that, despite all existing difficulties, which, however, must not be minimized, it will accomplish its mission.

24-48-7

Resolution on the United Nations

The World Peace Council has taken note that the United Nations has failed to reply to the Address of the Second World Congress, as though proposals for the maintenance of peace advocated by the representatives of hundreds of millions of human beings did not concern it.

Since the adoption of that Address, the U.N. has still further disappointed the hopes the peoples had placed in it and has raised this disappointment to a climax by the resolution condemning China as an "aggressor."

It has sanctioned, and covered by its authority, the systematic destruction in Korea, by the American armed forces, of almost a million human beings, including old people, women and children, crushed or burnt in the debris of their towns and villages.

The World Peace Council resolves to dispatch to the U.N. a delegation comprising Signor Nenni (Italy), Mme. Isabelle Blume (Belgium), Mrs. S. O. Davies (Great Britain), Mrs. Jessie Street (Australia), M. d'Astier de la Vigerie (France), Mr. Tikhonov (U.S.S.R.), Mr. Wu Yao-tsung (Chinese People's Republic), Mr. Hromadka (Czechoslovakia), M. Gabriel d'Arboussier (Black Africa), Senor Pablo Neruda (Chile), General Heriberto Jara (Mexico), Mr. Paul Robeson and Rev. Willard Uphaus (U.S.A.), Dr. Atal (India).

This delegation shall be charged to demand of the U.N.:

1. That it consider the various points of the Address of the World Peace Congress and the various resolutions adopted at this session of the World Council and express an opinion on each.

2. That it return to the role assigned it by the Charter, namely, that it should serve as an area of agreement between the governments and not as the instrument of any dominant group.

This decision of the World Council will have the support of hundreds of millions of men and women who have a right to maintain a vigilant watch to ensure that high international organs do not betray their mission of safeguarding peace.

Resolution on a Peaceful Solution of the Korean Conflict

Resolution on a Peaceful Solution of the

To secure a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the World Peace Council demands the immediate calling of a conference of all countries concerned.

We call on all lovers of peace in all countries to urge their respective governments to support the immediate calling of such a conference.

The World Peace Council strongly maintains the opinion that all foreign armed forces must be withdrawn from Korea to enable the Korean people to settle their internal affairs for themselves.

Resolution on a Peaceful Solution of the Japanese Question

In pursuance of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, the World Peace Council strongly condemns the remilitarization of Japan now being effected by the occupying power against the wishes of the Japanese people.

The World Peace Council considers it essential that a referendum on the remilitarization of Japan and the conclusion of a peace treaty with a peaceful and demilitarized Japan be held in Japan and in the countries most concerned in Asia, America and Oceania.

The World Peace Council condemns all attempts to conclude the separate peace with Japan. It considers that a peace treaty must be the subject of negotiations in the first instance by the People's Republic of China, the United States of America, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, and agreed by all the countries concerned. All occupation forces must be withdrawn from Japan immediately after conclusion of the peace treaty.

The Japanese people must be guaranteed a democratic and peaceful life.

All military organizations and institutions, acknowledged or concealed, must be forbidden, and the whole of industry must be directed towards a peace economy.

The World Peace Council invites all friends of peace in Asia and the Pacific area, including those in Japan, to hold on the earliest suitable date a regional conference for the defence of peace, in order to achieve a peaceful solution to the Japanese question and thereby dispel a serious source of danger of war in the Far East.

Resolution on the Decision of the United Nations Wrongfully Naming the Chinese People's Republic an "Aggressor" in Korea

The World Peace Council recalls the definition of aggression adopted by the Second World Peace Congress: "That State commits the crime of aggression which first employs armed force under any pretext whatever against another State," and it declares unjust and illegal the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations naming the Chinese People's Republic an "aggressor" in Korea. This decision constitutes a serious obstacle to the peaceful solution of the Korean question; it threatens extension of the war in the Far East and, consequently, threatens the outbreak of a new world war.

The World Peace Council demands that the United Nations rescind this resolution.

Resolution on the Struggle for Peace in the Colonies and Dependencies

The Charter of the United Nations, which was based on the right of free self-determination of peoples, raised high hopes in colonial and dependent countries. But, in this sphere, as in many others, the attitude of the United Nations, by serving as a screen for the methods of force and compulsion used to maintain peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection, has undermined the hopes placed in it.

This situation increases the danger of a new world war.

The World Peace Council denounces the false propaganda which tends to represent a new world war as a path that might lead to the free self-determination of the colonial and dependent peoples, and declares that the common action of all peoples side by side for peace constitutes a decisive factor in the realization by the colonial and dependent peoples of the right of free self-determination.

The proposals towards a peaceful settlement of the war in Korea and the major Asian problems -- Taiwan, Viet-Nam, Malaya -- and toward a peaceful settlement of the German Problem and the Japanese problem, as well as the efforts of conciliation by certain Asian, Arab, and other peace-loving countries, contribute at one and the same time toward the maintenance of peace and toward the free self-determination of peoples.

The growing opposition of the colonial and dependent peoples to aggression, oppression and the stifling of their liberties; to the inclusion of their countries in aggressive pacts; to the raising of native military contingents for use against other peoples; to the stationing of foreign troops on their territories; to the acquisition of military bases and raw materials in their countries; to the lowering of their cultural values; to measures of race discrimination -- all contribute vitally to the maintenance of peace.

The World Council proclaims the solidarity of all peoples without exception in the struggle against the war that threatens all mankind.

Resolution on a Peaceful Settlement of the German Problem

Militarist and Nazi forces are being revived in Germany, in betrayal of the resolve of the peoples in whose name were concluded the treaties which categorically insist on Germany's disarmament. This rearmament, military and industrial, of Germany constitutes the gravest of the dagners threatening a new world war.

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction the growth of the forces of peace in Germany and welcomes the gratifying success of the Peace Congress of Essen. It commends the friends of peace in Germany for undertaking, as a task in which peace-loving people of all tendencies are participating, a referendum in which the German people shall express their will on the question of the remilitarization of their country and on the conclusion of a peace treaty that shall put an end to the present dangerous state of uncertainty.

The World Peace Council calls upon the peoples most directly menaced to unite in a vigorous movement of protest of millions of men and women to secure from their governments the conclusion, in the course of the current year, of a treaty of peace with a peaceful and united Germany, whose demilitarization, ensured by an international agreement, will constitute the best guarantee of peace in Europe.

# # #

APPEAL
FOR A PEACE PACT

TO fulfil the hopes cherished by millions of people throughout the world, whatever may be their view of the causes that have brought about the danger of a world war,

TO strengthen peace and safeguard international security,

WE demand the conclusion of a pact of peace among the Five Great Powers—the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France,

WE would consider a refusal to conclude such a pact, by the Government of any of the great

Powers whichever it might be, as evidence of aggressive design on the part of the Government in question.

WE call upon all peace-loving nations to support the demand for this pact of peace, which should be open to all countries.

WE set our names to this appeal and we invite all men and women of good will, all organisations that hope for peace, to add their names in its support.

Adopted unanimously by the World Council of Peace at its Berlin meeting, February 25, 1951

I.C.C. (I. LONDON, Imp.), 13, r. de la Grange-Batelière, Paris (9e)

PRESIDENT,
World Council of Peace

MG

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
ВСЕМИРНЫЙ СОВЕТ МИРА
CONSIGLIO MONDIALE DELLA PACE
CONSEJO MUNDIAL DE LA PAZ
世界和平理事會

PRÉSIDENT : F. JOLIOT-CURIE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL
2, RUE DE L'ELYSÉE
PARIS (8e)

TÉLÉPH. ANJOU 16-06_16-29
TÉLÉGR. PAIXMONDE_PARIS
C.C.P.: F. GUYOT_PARIS 7172-60

BANQUE COMMERCIALE
DES PAYS DE L'EUROPE DU NORD
21, RUE DE L'ARCADE _ PARIS (8e)
COMPTE Nº 2288

PARIS, le April 7th 1951

Dear Friend

24-42-10

We have received today notification of a decree of Mr. Queuille, President of the Council of Ministers of France and Minister of the Interior, prohibiting the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, whose seat is in Paris, 2 rue de l'Elysée.

This measure interdicts in fact, as from today on the French territory, the activity of every organism acting in the name of the World Council of Peace and we inform you of this, to all useful ends.

We remain, dear Friends

Yours very sincerely.

Jean LAFFITTE
Secretary General of
the World Council of Peace.

15, rue Feydeau, PARIS (2e). — Adr. télég. : PARTISAPAX PARIS
Tél. : CEN 82-35, 82-36 — R.C. Seine 349.395 — C.C. POSTAUX 7272-21
Abonnements : 6 nos, 250 fr.; 12 nos, 450 fr.

Directeur : JEAN LAFFITTE

Rédacteur en chef : CLAUDE MORGAN

- 5 MAI 1951

N/Réf. :
V/Réf. :
Abonné N° .....

25-12-80

Dear Friends,

We wish to bring to your attention the decisions taken by the Secretariat of the World Peace Council at its meeting in Prague on April 14.

As you will remember, the World Council passed a resolution on the Review at its Berlin meeting, with the aim of widening the scope of the Review under the directorship of our friend M.Pierre Cot, who had accepted to take on this task.

The Secretariat's decision follows up at the same time as it puts into effect the Berlin resolution. The latter specified that "The character of the Review will itself be the object of modifications to permit the widening of its appeal and to make it into a great review for the spreading of ideas of peace." The better to achive this aim, it has been decided to found an entirely new review, to appear monthly, with Pierre Cot as director and Claude Morgan as editor.

1) We enclose herewith the appeal put out on the creation of the new review, whose title (in French) will be Défense de la Paix. This appeal defines the character of the new Review, and gives also a list of the international figures who will assist M.Pierre Cot. You will see that this new Review aims at treating all fields of man's activity in a living and journalistic fashion, at presenting a picture of life in the different countries, and that it will employ the services of a large number of correspondents.

.../ ...

N.B. — Vous nous éviterez toute erreur et tout retard en indiquant dans votre correspondance et vos mandats de versement, vos nom, prénoms, adresse complète en majuscules d'imprimerie.

2) We urge you to help us by appointing without delay a responsible and qualified correspondent - if possible, a journalist - for your country, whose job will be to edit or gather together articles, interviews, reportages, photos, drawings, quotes from writers or significant press cuttings, which could be of interest to the Review.

We would be glad if you would indicate the name of this responsible correspondent, as soon as your choice is made, directly to Claude Morgan, 2 rue du Cèdre, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, (Seine-et-Oise), France. We emphasize again the urgency of this matter for the Review.

3) The Secretariat has further decided that Défense de la Paix should be published in the greatest possible number of countries, in the language of these countries. Where the Review Peace is at present published, this means that we are asking for the new Review to be brought out in its place.

Each national edition will receive the full text of the Review from the central Review in Paris. Certain of the texts in each number will be "musts" for publication, and will be marked accordingly.

For the rest, each national edition will have the option of replacing one or more texts, considered non-essential, by texts of a more national content, the proportion of texts replaced in this way being at most a quarter of the central Review published in Paris.

4) The Secretariat wishes the new Review Défense de la Paix to maintain a very high standard throughout its editions, and to be of topical, living interest. It draws the attention of all national editions on an error which must at all costs be avoided - that of making of the section of the Review reserved for local material a bulletin of activity of the Peace Committee. This section should in fact consist of articles, studies and reportages on the problems of war and peace, and should maintain the same "living" character as the rest.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John W. Dan.h.

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
ВСЕМИРНЫЙ СОВЕТ МИРА
CONSIGLIO MONDIALE DELLA PACE
CONSEJO MUNDIAL DE LA PAZ
世界和平理事會

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL
PALAIS S. I. A.
JANSKA 100
PRAHA (TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE)
TÉLÉPHONE: PRAHA 615-90
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE:
PAIXMONDE PRAGUE

Prague, 23rd of June, 1951

Prof. W.E. Dubois.
23. W. 26 th. Street
New-York. (E.U.)

24-38-32

Dear friend,

The 2nd World Congress in Warsaw, in its address to the United Nations, underlined the ever growing disruption of economic relations and international exchanges caused by the conversion of an economy of peace into an economy of war. The Congress considered that this conversion affects adversely the standard of living of numerous peoples, that it delays economic progress and puts obstacles in the way of the commercial exchanges and that this situation is the cause of conflicts which endanger the Peace of the World.

The 2nd Congress asked that there should be a return to normal rules of exchange and commerce between the various countries on a reciprocal basis, so as to answer the needs and better the conditions of life of the peoples who are crushed under the heavy burden of war budgets ; and to set aside all forms of economic discrimination and ensure the economic development of all States, large and small.

The World Council of Peace, in its February session 1951 in Berlin, decided that there should take place in the Soviet Union an economic conference open to economists, technicians, industrialists, businessmen, farmers, cooperators and trade unionists of all countries to help to restore the economic exchanges between the countries and to raise the standard of living of the people. The agenda would deal with the following points :

- possibilities of improving the 20th century standard of living, on condition that peace be preserved
- possibilities of improving economic relations between all countries.

.../...

This conference will show that the World Council, being today the international organ truly representative of the will of the peoples for Peace, is capable of facilitating such opportunities for coming together and to offer on these occasions constructive solutions of great value for the Peace of the World.

On the other hand, the conference will represent an important step forward in the broadening of the world movement for peace and a considerable contribution to the vast campaign engaged in for a Pact of Peace between the Five Great Powers.

As regards the United States, we are convinced that there are a great number of progressive personalities, personalities in the spheres of economy, finance, business, agriculture, trade-unionism, of all opinions, who, wishing sincerely for Peace, will be much interested by this conference, whatever their opinion on the present international situation, for the aims of the conference coincide fully with the national interests of your country and of all countries.

Considering the importance of this conference, an International Preparatory Committee has been constituted, which is already at work, its seat being in Paris. For the present, its members are representatives of France, Italy, Britain, Belgium and Australia. We think it advisable that a representative of the United States participates in the work of this committee. We beg you to submit your proposals to this suggestion.

The date for the opening of the Conference has been set as October 1st 1951 in Moscow.

The number of delegates from the United States to this conference could be fixed at 30. We would like wise like hear your opinion on this point.

On the basis of the experiments carried out in some countries where the preparation of those countries' participation to the conference is already in progress, we would like to suggest to you that you could form a national committee which would deal exclusively with the representation of your country. It appears to us necessary that this committee should be very broad, corresponding thus to the very character of the conference. It is understood that each participating country should contribute a sum of money, whose import will be determined later. The sum total of all national contributions will serve to pay the travelling expenses of all delegates.

This committee could, taking the example of our french friends, establish a tentative list for a delegation, by directing more particularly their attention towards the economic spheres most affected by the conversion of the peace economy into a war economy and by the limitation of commercial exchanges.

When you are contacting these personnalities, chosen from among the most representative, it is very important to underline that

64-38-33

the point is not to send a commercial mission to Moscow to draw up commercial agreements. The aims of the conference are those set down on the Agenda established in Berlin by the World Council and which we recall in this letter.

It is equally essential that your delegation should include, as some of them are doing, representatives of the masses whose standard of living is gravely affected by the conversion of the peace economy into a war economy. It is indispensable in this case to obtain the participation of representatives of the Trade Unions and of the farm workers.

On the other hand, we think that the question is not only to find personalities willing and capable of going to Moscow, but mainly of making a great effort in view of explaining things, so as to interest the whole of the population in the preparation and the holding of this conference where questions will be discussed which are closely linked to the saving of World Peace.

With all good wishes and in the hope of hearing soon from you.

Very sincerely yours,

For the World Council of Peace,

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

34-38-34

World Peace

[WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE]

New York City

June 25, 1951

Mr. Harry Bridges, President
Int'l. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union
150 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Brother Bridges:

The World Peace Council at a recent session in Berlin delegated certain of its members from several countries to appear before the Security Council of the United Nations to make representations concerning the ending of the war in Korea and the conclusion of a treaty among the Big Five Powers aimed at the preservation of peace.

The President of the World Peace Council, M. Joliot-Curie has received assurance from the Honorable Jacob Malik, serving as President of the Security Council in the month of June that he is prepared to receive the delegation in his official capacity. It would appear that the United States' representatives in the United Nations do not wish to take part in this action and may not grant visa for the entrance of M. Joliot-Curie as leader of the delegation. It is also unclear whether other persons appointed to serve on the delegation are to be permitted to come from their several countries to the United States.

In any event, we who were the two United States' members selected for this delegation are authorized to appear before Mr. Malik as President of the Security Council in fulfillment of the original mission. We are asking our other American colleagues on the World Peace Council to join us in our visit.

The delegation will be received on Tuesday, June 26, at three o'clock in the afternoon. It is probable that the meeting will be held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City.

We are informed by Mr. Malik that he is willing to make place on this occasion for a limited number of observers whom it is our privilege to invite.

We cordially invite you to be an observer at this conference in order that you may have first-hand knowledge of the viewpoint and recommendations of the World Peace Council and listen to any exchange of views which may follow the original presentation. We are not, of course, in position to say whether any opportunity will be accorded for participation in the discussion.

We have no desire to involve you in this proceeding and will respect your status as an observer only. But this meeting, held one year after the opening of Korean hostilities, is directed to such serious and fundamental issues as to concern not only those of us who are members of the World Peace Council but, as well, many more responsible leaders in peace-minded groups in our own country.

We shall be pleased if you can come. If distance from New York makes your coming impracticable, you may designate a responsible associate in this territory.

It will be necessary for us to call you on the phone on Monday, June 25, to tell you the exact place of meeting. We shall then make arrangements for admission to the chamber upon your identification at its entrance.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Robeson

Willard Uphaus

dpowa/65

[1951]

MEMORANDUM

From: Paul Robeson and Willard Uphaus

To: U.S. Members of the World Council for Peace

Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.
Ernest DeMaio
W. E. B. DuBois
Howard Fast
Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher
Charles P. Howard
Rev. Massie Kennard
Karley Larsen
Bishop Arthur W. Moulton
Rev. Robert M. Muir
Dr. Clementina Paolone
Mrs. Therese Robinson
Fred Stover

Date: Saturday - June 23.

24-38-32

Permit us to address you by mimeographed letter since you are numerous and we have had to co-opt a volunteer to do the work on Saturday.

You may have noted in the papers this week that President of the World Peace Council, M. Frederick Joliot-Curie requested and gained the approval of the Honorable Jacob Malik in his capacity as President of the Security Council of the United Nations for the reception of a delegation of the World P eace Council.

This plan was put forward originally at a meeting of the World Peace Council in Berlin in late February. To carry out the wishes of the Council, M. Joliot-Curie made a similar request a month ago of the U.S. representative in the United Nations, the Honorable Warren Austin but was rebuffed. It seems that the U.S. in the present instance also will wish to have no part in the action.

It has not been possible to determine up to this writing the exact state of affairs concerning members of this delegation from abroad who may have asked for visas to enter the U.S. for the purpose of appearing before Mr. Malik as President of the Security Council, although it is possible there may have been a denial to M. Joliot-Curie, if not others.

In any event, the Bureau of the World Council wishes the two American members appointed to this delegation to proceed to carry out the mission in the best possible manner. But this word has only reached us in the last few hours so we are hard put to it to set the matter up as it deserves.

The two of us have decided it would be proper to invite our colleagues on the World Council to join us. Therefore, here is our hurried and urgent request that you do so. We appreciate the practicable difficulties in the way for most of you reside at a great distance from New York. We are following up by phone with some of you not too far away.

If you wish the exact information because you can join us, the safest procedure is to call Willard Uphaus at New Haven, Connecticut, 6-1327.

The enclosed copy of letter tells you about our effort to secure several observers from peace organizations, church peace commissions, trade unions, Negro groups, nationality groups, etc. We are sending about 25 such invitations to top officers.

We are sorry for the inadequate time allowed us for handling this important matter but it was cle ar that the anniversary of the opening of hostilities in Korea was a proper time for this meeting and, no matter the difficulties we should go through with the mission now. The two of us moved into action as soon as we were advised it was best to proceed. We shall report the results to you promptly.

[World Council of Peace]

S T A T E M E N T

by

DR. WILLARD UPHAUS

Together with Mr. Paul Robeson, Representatives from the United States Delegation of the World Council of Peace

appearing before

His Excellency, Mr. Jacob A. Malik
President of the Security Council of the United Nations

June 26, 1951

On behalf of the United States' members of the World Council of Peace, Mr. Paul Robeson and I, wish to express to you our deep appreciation for the honor you have extended to us today in receiving us and for the opportunity of assuring you of our profound attachment to the cause of peace in the world. At the February meeting of the World Peace Council in Berlin it was resolved to send to the United Nations a delegation comprising Signor Pietro Nenni of Italy, Mme. Isabelle Blume of Belgium, Mrs. S. O. Davies of Great Britain, Mrs. Jessie Street of Australia, Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie of France, Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov of the U.S.S.R., Dr. Wu Yao-tsung of the Chinese People's Republic, the Reverend Professor J. L. Hromadka of Czechoslovakia, M. Gabriel d'Arboussier of French West and Equatorial Africa, Senor Pablo Neruda of Chile, General Heriberto Jara of Mexico, Dr. Nadan Atal of India, Mr. Paul Robeson and myself of the United States.

This delegation was charged with the duty of: (1) asking the United Nations to consider the various points of the Address of the World Council and the various resolutions of the World Council of Peace and expressing an opinion on each; (2) calling upon the United Nations to return to the role assigned it by the Charter, namely, that it should serve as an area of agreement between the Governments and not act as the instrument of any dominant group.

We deeply regret that the members of this special delegation residing outside the United States are not with us today. It will be remembered that about a month ago Council President, Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie sent a request to the Honorable Warren Austin, chief United States' delegate in the United Nations to receive a delegation of the World Peace Council, but was rebuffed. As Americans who believe in all possible exchange of opinions among the peoples of the world especially on behalf of peace, we deeply regret that the request was turned down. We believe that the free movement of all citizens of the world who are sincerely dedicated to international friendship and peace is an elemental human right. Trust begets trust in the relations of men.

- more -

We desire, Your Excellency, on behalf of the World Council of Peace, to present to you as the President of the Security Council certain resolutions unanimously adopted in Berlin, February 25, 1951, and in doing so we assure you that we United States' members of the World Peace Council heartily concur in their purpose and content.

1. The Peaceful Solution of the Korean Conflict. It is supremely fitting today to put at the head of the list of these resolutions the one bearing upon the Korean conflict. The Council of Peace in February expressed the conviction that "to secure a peaceful settlement of the Korean question" there should be "the immediate calling of a conference of the countries concerned." The resolution called "on all lovers of peace in all countries to urge their respective governments to support the immediate calling of such a conference." The Council strongly maintained "the opinion that all foreign armed forces must be withdrawn from Korea to enable the Korean people to settle their internal affairs for themselves."

24-48-2

We wish to pay special tribute to you today, Your Excellency, for having challenged the world to find a way to end the Korean conflict, when, on last Saturday you expressed the faith that a truce is possible. This expression has revived the hope of peace-loving people all over the world. We are equally grateful for any and all efforts for peace on the part of all nations and peoples. We are overjoyed at the evidence on every hand of approval of your proposal.

2. A Five-Power Pact of Peace. Closely related to the problem of Korea and to all areas of tension in the world is the Council's resolution on a Five-Power pact for peace. "To fulfill the hopes cherished by millions of people throughout the world, whatever may be their view of the causes that have brought about the danger of world war, and to strengthen peace and safeguard security, the Council urges the conclusion of a pact of peace among the Five Powers: the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France." The Council considers a "refusal to meet to conclude such a pact, by the Government of any of the Great Powers whichever it might be, as evidence of aggressive design on the part of the Government in question." The Council invites all peace-loving nations and all men and women of goodwill, all organizations that hope for peace, to support the call for this pact of peace.

Speaking as Americans we consider it to be inconceivable that the Chinese People's Republic be any longer excluded from the United Nations. Our call for the inclusion of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, and in a pact of the Great Powers, stems from the conviction that the present government in Peking represents the people of China, and that it has therefore the moral right to

speak for the 475 million Chinese people in the councils of the nations. At this point we American members are in agreement with the preamble of the Resolution introduced into the Senate of the United States by Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado calling for a cease-fire, which says:

> "The people of the United States have long recognized the wisdom of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine so eloquently portrayed by the slogan 'Asia for the Asiatics', if it were to be applied to Asia, and
>
> "It has long been the policy of the American people that no nation should seek to extend its form of government on any other nation or people, but that as an inherent right every people should be left free to determine its own form of government and its own way of life unhindered and unafraid, the little with the great and powerful."

24-48-3

Speaking on the question of peaceful relations with peoples in the Orient at the Berlin meeting of the Council was one of the world's most renowned theologians, the Reverend Professor J. L. Hromadka, Dean of the Czechoslovakian Protestant Reformed Evangelical Church. He is known to many American churchmen. "Faith in Christ," said he, "is to have the eyes open before the essential historical events, before the real meaning of the present moment; it is the courage to break with one's own self-complacancy and self-righteousness, to throw away the old traditions and habits, and to give up the old unjust privileges and possessions." ... "The present march of history," he declared, "has found its most obvious expression in the Korean and Chinese situations on the one hand, and in the - what we call - remilitarization of Germany on the other." With a sharp criticism he asked the following questions: "Who has created the unbearable tension in the Far East by denying to New China, with her almost 500 million people, her just place within the family of Nations? Who has insulted her? Who has for many years irritated the sentiments of the Asiatic peoples? Who has backed the most privileged and selfish elements within the Asiatic countries?" We submit that questions like these - questions involving history and morality - should be taken into account in defining what is aggression.

3. <u>The Peaceful Settlement of the German Problem</u>. The World Peace Council asserts in a resolution on the German question that "militarist and Nazi forces are being revived in Germany, in betrayal of the resolve of the peoples in whose name were concluded the treaties which categorically insisted on Germany's disarmament." ... "This rearmament, military and industrial, of Germany constitutes the gravest of the dangers threatening a new world war," the resolution holds.

4. <u>The Peaceful Solution of the Japanese Question.</u> The World Peace Council expresses grave concern over the remilitarization of Japan. It "considers it essential that a referendum on the remilitarization of Japan and the conclusion

of a peace treaty with a peaceful and demilitarized Japan be held in Japan and in countries most concerned in Asia, America and Oceania." It "condemns all attempts to conclude the separate peace with Japan" and believes "that a peace treaty must be the subject of negotiations in the first instance by the People's Republic of China, the United States of America, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, and agreed by all countries concerned." The Council declares that "The Japanese people must be guaranteed a democratic and peaceful life."

Your Excellency, in concluding these brief remarks, as a churchman engaged throughout my life in religious work, I would refer once more to a faith expressed by Professor Hromadka at the conclusion of his address at the Berlin meeting of the World Council of Peace. He said: "The presence of us Christians at this conference demonstrates our conviction that the World Council of Peace reflects at this juncture, the most important, the most realistic and the most effective effort not only to save the peace but also to satisfy - if it is at all possible - the vital needs of mankind. We stretch forth our hands to reach our numerous beloved and honest brothers, both in the East and in the West, and to bring them into our fellowship of peace and goodwill."

24-48-3

My own experience at the Second World Peace Congress and my ten days' visit in the Soviet Union last winter increased my faith that there are men and women of goodwill in the hundreds of millions in the countries of the world who, regardless of their differences of race, language, nationality, religion or philosophy, are transcending barriers and marching on to peaceful relations. We believe that all nations which bear responsibility to a greater or lesser extent for the mistakes that have led to world tension will now respond to the universal plea for peace and seek the path to peaceful co-existence through treaties of agreement to maintain amity, through intercultural relations and economic cooperation.

* * *

dpowa/65

S T A T E M E N T

Mr. Paul Robeson, Member of the Delegation
World Peace Council
Received by
His Excellency, Mr. Jacob Malik
President of the Security Council
of the United Nations
June 26, 1951.

On behalf of the World Peace Council, comprising representatives of many hundreds of millions of peoples of the world, may I express our deep gratitude for your reception of the delegation and the message we bring the United Nations from the World Peace Council.

I wish at the outset to indicate our regret that of the delegation of fourteen */ officially designated for this mission, only the two members resident in the United States, Reverend Willard Uphaus and myself, are present today. It may be said that it is "not in the interest of the United States" for such distinguished leaders of the world peace movements as Signor Nenni of Italy, Gabriel d'Arboussier of Africa, and Pablo Neruda, the great poet of Chile, to enter the United States, even on an errand of official business with the United Nations. We answer that the arbitrary exclusion of such individuals is not in the interest of the American people and is, moreover, contrary to the fundamental objective of the United Nations, the objective of promoting good will and cooperation among all nations.

Thus it happens, ironically to be sure, that I, who am prevented by my government from leaving the United States, have the honor and privilege of addressing you together with Rev. Uphaus, on behalf of those of my colleagues of the World Peace Council who are prevented from coming here.

The first and second World Peace Congresses in 1949 and 1950, uniting the peace-loving peoples of the world, and out of which came the establishment of the World Peace Council and its first session in Berlin in February of this year, were born of the need of humanity to develop new forms of organized resistance on the broadest possible scale against the threatening dangers of a third World War. The present year has seen these dangers mount menacingly high instead of receding.

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*/ The list of the delegation as named at the Berlin Conference of the World Peace Council, February 1951, is given in the document entitled, Address to the United Nations under the "Resolution on the United Nations."

Notwithstanding the fact that the people of Western Europe and America speak out with increasing emphasis and unity for peace, the war preparations of the Atlantic pact powers, led by the United States government, have passed from the discussion and planning to the execution stage. Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of millions of people throughout the world have registered their unqualified condemnation of the use of atomic weapons, the insane endeavor to develop still more devastating hydrogen weapons proceeds apace in this country, the atom bomb being spoken of as having become obsolete.

While peoples of varied political convictions in both the capitalist and socialist world have voiced the common demand for a peaceful solution of differences among the major powers, and specifically between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. we have witnessed the repeated thwarting of every effort toward finding such peaceful solutions within the framework of the United Nations, at the preliminary conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the four powers in Paris, and in other areas of international relations.

24-48 -15-

Psychological, economic and manpower mobilization for war is the order of the day for the United States and its Atlantic Pact allies. But the common people of America, England, France and the rest of Western Europe, through the World Peace Council, have joined hands and made common cause with the peoples of China, Korea, Viet Nam, Malaya, India, and the rest of Asia and the islands of the Pacific, with the peoples of Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America, and with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe. Their common cause is the winning of a world built upon friendship, cooperation and equality of rights among all nations, large and small; and among all peoples.

Peace is the first and all-important prerequisite for building such a world. Thus it is that the Second World Peace Congress held at Warsaw less than a year ago declared in its "Address to the United Nations":

> "When the peoples of the world created the United Nations they reposed in it great hopes. The greatest of these was the hope of peace. But, today, war already disturbs the peaceful life of some peoples and threatens tomorrow to disturb the peace of all mankind. If the United Nations has not fulfilled the great hope reposed in it by the peoples of the World, both those whose governments are represented in it and those not yet represented, if the United Nations has not assured mankind security and peace, this is because it has been influenced by forces which have disregarded the only path to universal peace, the search for general agreement."

It is necessary to remind certain members of the United Nations today that this principle, "the search for general agreement," was and remains the

very core of the United Nations Charter. The Charter specifically assumes the development of economic and cultural exchange between different peoples, between countries of varying economic or political systems, and the necessity of such exchange because the world is one. The Charter of the United Nations, moreover, itself affirms the principle of the co-existence of different regimes. It was at the suggestion of President Roosevelt that the right of vote, which is, in fact, the rule of unanimity of the five great Powers, was written into the Charter in order to prevent splitting and disruption of the world organization by the misuse of majority rule.

The departure from this principle, the attempt to abolish the right of veto and replace the search for agreement and unanimity among the major powers on vital decisions with meaningless majority votes, has violated the spirit and letter of the U.N. Charter and dangerously impaired the work of the world organization. This was pointed out at our first World Peace Congress. Such a figure as Pandit Nehru has noted the manner in which the Charter was being reinterpreted in order to conform with the objectives of the Atlantic Pact.

24-48-15

One of the most urgent steps toward preventing another world war is the speedy peaceful solution of the Korean conflict. We of the World Peace Council wish to thank you, Mr. Malik and your government, for having placed before the world, just three days ago, a direct, forthright proposal for ending the war in Korea.

I call attention to the fact that the World Peace Council at its meeting in Berlin in February of this year demanded "the immediate calling of a conference of all countries concerned to secure a peaceful settlement of the Korean question" and further expressed the opinion "that all foreign armed forces must be withdrawn from Korea to enable the Korean people to settle their internal affairs for themselves."

The United Nations bears a fearful responsibility for the awful ravages visited upon this heroic land and its people, for, as the Peace Council's Resolution on the United Nations declares, "It has sanctioned and covered by its authority the systematic destruction in Korea . . . of almost a million human beings, including old people, women and children, crushed or burnt in the debris of their towns and villages."

That was written in February. It is now June. The horrible carnage and destruction continues.

The United Nations instead of admitting the Chinese People's Republic to membership, as is the obvious right of 450 million people of that land, has still

further betrayed humanity's trust by its condemnation of China as an "aggressor". Now, it is true that at the beginning of the Korean conflict, because of restricted sources of reliable information, there were varying opinions in some sectors as to the nature of the conflict. Pierre Cot of France described to the Second World Peace Congress the confusion which existed at that time among certain of his compatriots. But, he said, and I quote,

> "Gradually their eyes were opened and they began to see the truth. It was President Truman who was the first to make them stop and think. I do not propose sending a congratulatory message in the name of this Congress to President Truman, but it is quite certain that he rendered an important service to peace and the truth when he said that, in order to defend Korea, the United States must also defend Formosa and Indo-China. The common people of whom I speak were shocked by this.
>
> "Next, my compatriots, ordinary people, many of whom are here in this hall, saw that the forces of the United Nations, commanded by General MacArthur crossed the 38th parallel. Only then did the common people understand that the defenders of right and democracy as understood by Wall Street were conducting themselves as veritable aggressors, and their general opinion of the Korean affair changed totally."

24-48-16

At this same Congress, Alexander Fadeyev, the noted Soviet writer, speaking on the same point, said:

> "Perhaps Korea is known in history as an aggressor country? Perhaps she was a member of the aggressive bloc in the last world war? Perhaps she was now trying to seize U.S. territory?
>
> "No, she is a country that was for many years ground down under the heel of Japanese imperialism, a country which was given the opportunity to live in freedom only after the victory of the United Nations in the last war. As to northern Korea, in the few years following its liberation it established more schools, hospitals, nurseries than Korea had ever seen in all the centuries of its history."

And Fadeyev continued with the proposal to President Truman

> "that he admit to the United States no more than five ordinary Koreans, women--chosen, however, not by him, but by the Korean people themselves--no more than five Korean women, born either in Southern or Northern Korea, who have gone through all that has happened and is happening in Korea. Let them be allowed to speak without constraint in schools and universities, at workers' meetings and before religious congregations, and relate only what they themselves have experienced and seen with their own eyes. Let the whole American press play up the president's views on the so-called Korean question. Let the whole propaganda machine of the U.S. government operate at these meetings addressed by the Korean women and seek to refute what they say. Better still, let MacArthur get up and speak alongside these women. Provided the police does not put its ear in, as is the practice in America these days, I venture to assert that every child and every adult in the United States will give more credence to the Korean women than to the whole American press and the whole propaganda machine of the U.S. government, while MacArthur will stand revealed to the whole American people as a war criminal. Because the American people too love truth first and foremost, and because there is not a decent human being in the world who would not shudder on hearing the unadulterated truth about Korea."

Against this background the full import of points 3 and 4 of the World Peace Council's "Address to the United Nations" may be clearly understood. I quote:

> "We consider the use of force to keep peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection a menace to the cause of peace, and we proclaim the right of these peoples to freedom and independence. Similarly, we pronounce against every form or racial discrimination because it promotes hatred among nations and constitutes a danger to peace.
>
> "We consider it necessary to denounce the attempts made by the aggressors to confuse the very concept of what constitutes aggression and, in this way, to provide a pretext for foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. No political, strategic or economic considerations, no motives deriving from the internal situation or any internal conflict in one or another state, can justify armed intervention by any other state. Aggression is a criminal act on the part of that state which first employs armed force against another state under any pretext whatever."

24-48-17

From the expressions of delegates to the Second World Peace Congress came the following basic concensus of opinion:

> "The conditions in which wars arise are always shrouded in mystery and veiled with lies. This is done deliberately by those who provoke wars, in order to escape responsibility. It is our duty to pierce these mysteries and denounce the aggressors."

Speaking on this point, President Joliot-Curie said:

> "Those who are driving the world to disaster must not be left unexposed and unpunished.
>
> "Yes, the aggressor is a criminal, who must be denounced and condemned. On this point all are agreed. The differences arise when it comes to defining the aggressor. When, for example, great powers like the United States, Great Britain or France send battleships and war planes to Greece, Malaya, Viet-Nam or Korea, when they send veritable armadas with tanks, aircraft and troops for the conduct of hostilities, it must surely be clear to all that it was not the small nations that threatened the great powers and started aggressive war against them, but the latter who came thousands of miles from their own frontiers to strike at the former, with the intention of imposing their direct or indirect domination upon them."

And to the list of countries here named by Fadeyev as victims of intervention by the big powers we must now add Iran.

This issue is directly related to a question about which I feel most deeply and to which I have dedicated a major part of my attention and energies--I refer to the struggles of colonial and subject peoples against their oppressors. Because of its importance I should like to quote at length the World Peace Council's "Resolution on the Struggle for Peace in the Colonies and Dependencies":

> "The Charter of the United Nations, which was based on the right of free self-determination of peoples, raised high hopes in colonial and dependent countries. But, in this sphere, as in many others, the attitude of the United

Nations, by serving as a screen for the methods of force and compulsion used to maintain peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection, has undermined the hopes placed in it.

"This situation increases the danger of a new world war.

"The World Peace Council denounces the false propaganda which tends to represent a new world war as a path that might lead to the free self-determination of the colonial and dependent Peoples, and declares that the common action of all peoples side by side for peace constitutes a decisive factor in the realization by the colonial and dependent peoples of the right of free self-determination . .

"The growing opposition of the colonial and dependent peoples to aggression, oppression and the stifling of their liberties to the inclussion of their countries in aggressive pacts; to the raising of native military contingents for use against other peoples; to the stationing of foreign troops on their territories; to the acquisition of military bases and raw materials in their countries; to the lowering of their cultural values; to measure of race discrimination -- all contribute vitally to the maintenance of peace.

"The World Council proclaims the solidarity of all peoples without exception in the struggle against the war that threatens all mankind."

24-48-18

In a most forceful and penetrating address, Gabriel D'Arboussier, a Vice-President of the World Peace Council and great African leader of the Reassemblement Democratique Africain (African Democratic Rally) composed of more than a million members in French West and Equatorial Africa, elaborates on this resolution. Here, again, I would like to quote at length. Says D'Arboussier:

"Numerous facts in our own countries of Black Africa prove that war preparations are already militating against the people's greatest aspiration--the right to self-determination. We see how liberty is being stifled and our rights suppressed. In the economic sphere, we see the seizure of our raw materials, which tends to enhance the poverty of our working population. Lastly, our countries are being made to supply troops, notably for the war in Viet-Nam. Hence we can see a direct connection between the situation at home and the French government's policy of preparing war.

"And so each time a colonial or dependent people protests against the plunder of its raw material resources, and demands that its country be industrialized, it is fighting for peace. Each nation protests against the recruiting of troops or demands the return of such troops to their native land, it is fighting for peace....

"In the most diverse circles in our country, sentiments are gaining ground that express the refusal of colonial and dependent peoples to take part in any aggressive war, no matter what its form may be.

"These sentiments were voiced, for example, in the French National Assembly by M. Senghor, a Catholic deputy from Senegal, who demanded that the French government recognize People's China and settle the conflict with Viet-Nam in a peaceful way. These sentiments were expressed also in the Assembly of the French Union by M. Hazoume, a Catholic representative from Dahomey. Hazoume was highly indignant at the evasive replies given to the principal demands of the

peoples of Black Africa. He said: 'In the last two world wars when you needed us we replied "Ready." Today, when we ask you to grant our obviously just demands you reply "Wait." I warn you that in the event of another war, if you ask us to take part in it, our reply will be "Wait."'

"In my opinion this mood, which exists in practically every colonial and dependent country, is an important factor in the development of our movement everywhere. Events are making it increasingly clear that all the peoples are in solidarity, and that their solidarity will increase in times of distress....

"Our basic duty must be to explain everywhere that peace is the decisive factor in the attainment of the right to self-determination for colonial and dependent peoples. We must become imbued with this conviction, we must learn to live with this faith and impart it to others, for only by enlisting millions can we isolate the minority which is impelling the world towards war.

"That, it seems to me, is the way the key question of the participation of colonial and dependent peoples in the battle for peace stands. Their participation cannot be separated from their struggle for the right to self-determination, their profoundest and most cherished aspiration."

How directly these observations of D'Arboussier apply to my own people, the subjugated one-tenth of the people of the United States, the Americans of African decent, and especially the great concentration of six million or more who have lived for many generations in the Black Belt of the South!

The members of the United Nations must--or at any rate ought--to be aware of these oppressive conditions of economic servitude, second-class citizenship, and social degradation against which my people have for so long struggled. The United Nations, I say, ought to know, because two important factual documents detailing these conditions have been submitted to the U.N. Human Rights Commission by the National Negro Congress and by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the latter, entitled "An Appeal to the World." edited and with an introduction by the eminent Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.

A few figures will serve to illustrate the economic servitude of the Negro people of the United States. In 1947 the median Negro wage was $1,100 lower than the median white wage. In 1949, according to the Census of 1950 made public by the Department of Labor, the median annual income for non-white (96 per cent Negro) families in the United States was $1,426, compared with $3,216 for white families. The Census report classifies 19.3 per cent of the male whites as "craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers", while only 7.6 per cent of non-white males are in this category. On the other hand 23 per cent of Negro men are laborers compared with 6.6 per cent among the whites. Of employed Negro Women 42 per cent are confined to domestic work as compared with 4.4 per cent of white women workers. According to one economist, Victor Perlo, in his recently published

book, American Imperialism, the lower wage scale of Negro workers who are commodity producers affords American capitalists today super-profits of roughly $4 billion.

And if such is the economic plight of Negro Americans, what of their loss of simple democratic liberties? What of the political persecution of which they are victims? Four years ago, in the Appeal to the World, Dr. DuBois pointed out the "recrudescence of race hate and caste restrictions in the United States" following the Second World War. With the acceleration of the war drive, the conditions of racial discrimination and oppression have grown acutely worse. "Operation Killer" is mounted not only in Korea. It is found in the South where Negro families have their homes bombed and burned. It is found in the Negro ghettoes of the North where police have free license to shoot and maim black men and women. It is found in Martinsville, Virginia, known for its seven victims of lynch justice, in Mississippi where Willie McGee was murdered, a nd in Trenton, New Jersey, where six more Negroes were framed.

24-48-20

For the whole of this vicious and shameful account I would refer you to the documentation just recently presented to the United Nations by the Civil Rights Congress proving the existence of what is in reality a policy of genocide against the American people of African descent. The only country in the world comparable to the United States in its oppression of the Negro people is the Union of South Africa, whose pro-fascist government headed by Malan has flaunted its contempt both of the United Nations and world opinion, but has nevertheless received bountiful loans from the United States.

Such are the domestic reverberations of the callous brutality of American operations in Korea, and of the threat to wage atomic war against the peoples of Asia,--with a remilitarized Japan as an ally of the United States. Is it any wonder that colored peoples all over the earth, including great sections of the Japanese people, have signed the Stockholm Peace Petition and now demand a Five-Power Peace Pact?

But it is, of course, not only the Negro people in America who feel the evil effects of war hysteria and preparations for war. The whole American working class is experiencing the lowered living standards that go with a war economy, and the advancing fascist threat embodied in such legislation as the Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts, and especially evidenced in the persecution and jailing of the Communist leaders of the American working class.

In the lower strata of the American working class there are many white workers whose lot parallels closely that of their colored brothers and sisters. Many of them, too, were brought to this land as semi-slaves, indentured servants,

and have remained pa rt of the cheap labor reserve used to hold back the advance of organized labor. One fraction of this cheap labor reserve, for example, is the more than a million workers of Mexican descent whose virtual enslavement in Texas has been the subject of recently published reports.

The outlook for both white and black American workers, deceived and misled by many of their opportunistic leaders, is indeed ominous unless peace is won and won quickly!

And if such is the case for wealthy America, how much more desperate is the plight of the workers in Western Europe! Increasingly impoverished by American economic domination, by the guns-instead-of-butter requirements of Atlantic Pact commitments, and faced with the nightmare of the remilitarization of Germany and the resurgence of fascism, European labor can have no choice but peace or death. And there can be no question, even though certain interests in the United States may wish to blind the fact, that their choice is decisively and irrevocably for peace.

This decision was reflected in the deliberations of the World Peace Congress in Warsaw and in the meeting of the World Peace Council which followed in February of this year. It is reflected in those sections of the "Address to the United Nations" recommending that war propaganda be regarded as a punishable offense; calling for the prohibition of atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction; and urging a "reduction, progressive, simultaneous and in the same proportion of all armed forces, land, sea and air, to the extent of from one-third to one-half," this representing "the first stage toward general and total disarmament, which remains the ultimate goal of the partisans of peace."

In place of the disastrous war economy upon which the United States and its allies have embarked, the Congress proposes

> "that normal trade relations be restored between the various countries on a basis of reciprocity, thus satisfying the requirements of the peoples, eliminating economic discrimination in any form, and ensuring the development of the national economies and the economic development of states, both large and small."

Constantly reiterated at these deliberations runs the deep and profound belief in the possibility and necessity of the peaceful coexistence of different ways of life, of the capitalist and socialist worlds. Indeed the very composition of the delegates at these meetings necessitated this point of view. As Pierre Cot observed:

> "It is natural that we should not all be in accord on the questions before us, and should approach them from different angles. It could not be otherwise. We come from different countries, we belong to different movements and political parties, which are often opposed to one another. Among us there are admirers of people's democracy and believers in capitalism, convinced Christians and atheists.
>
> "It is indeed this diversity of convictions which constitutes the strength of our Congress and which disquiets our enemies.

"Confrontation of the different opinions can create the basis for the negotiations, agreements and compromises which should lay the foundation for peace, because in a world divided as ours is, peace must at least begin with negotiations and compromises."

Also worthy of notice on this same point is the concluding section of the address by Ilya Ehrenbourg, the great Soviet writer, at the Warsaw Peace Congress:

"We must see to it that not only is war propaganda forbidden, but that the moral conditions are created for the peaceful co-existence of different states. Inculcation in the rising generation of disrespect or enmity towards other peoples must be stopped. All manifestations of national or racial arrogance must be combated.

"I do not ask for the philosophical or political unity of the world--there are believers in diverse systems in the world. Soviet people criticize and will continue to criticize the capitalist system. Advocates of the capitalist system, on their part, may criticise the Soviet form of economy or the Soviet ideology. Criticism, even the most severe, does not bring about the destruction of cities or the death of children. Criticism, even the most severe, does not prevent the exchange of material and spiritual values which is necessary for the development of mankind.

"I am convinced that my proposal will meet with unanimous support, because I am not asking for the adoption of measures against this or that country, or this or that party, or this or that individual; I am asking for the adoption of measures against war....

"We shall not allow war to start. We shall turn aside the gun levelled at the breast of mankind. In this we are united--Communists and Catholics, Liberals and Socialists, Russians and Americans, Englishmen and Chinese. As one of the delegates of the Soviet people, a people which has known all the hardships of war and which sincerely hates war, I clasp the hands of those who are represented as our enemies, the hands of the Americans, British and French, in the firm belief that there is no force on earth than can tear those hands asunder."

I wish also to call special attention to the final point of the "Address to the United Nations" which states that

"In calling upon the United Nations to justify the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, we desire to bring to its knowledge that as a result of our efforts a World Council of Peace will be a body composed of representatives of the peoples of all countries of the world, those affiliated to the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, including those that are still dependent and colonial countries.

"The World Council of Peace appeals to the United Nations to fulfill effectively the duty it has assumed of strengthening and developing peaceful cooperation between all countries. It will assume the lofty task of securing a firm and lasting peace, corresponding to the vital interests of all nations. The World Council of Peace will give to mankind the certitude that, despite all existing difficulties, which, however, must not be minimized, it will accomplish its mission."

President Joliot-Curie at the Warsaw Peace Congress summed up the course and objectives of the World Peace Council in the following manner.

"Our movement betrays no weakness in the face of threats. This characteristic feature of our activity is due to the profound conviction of every partisan of peace that war is not inevitable, that the existing and potential forces of peace are immense, that all differences can be settled peacefully, that the peaceful coexistence of different political and economic systems is possible, and, lastly, that

24-48-22

> it is only a minority of business sharks, who, for the sake of their rule, and of immense personal profit, deceive a still numerous mass of honest people and drive them towards war....
>
> "We shall work all together with fresh ardour to accomplish our mission, which is deserving of all our devotion, to convert the force we represent into a supreme international authority, capable of making the will of the peoples effective whenever the bodies charged with the maintenance of peace fail in their task....
>
> "Because we believe in the judgment of men when they have been properly enlightened, because we know that the number of honest men in the world is incomparably greater than that of dishonest individuals, because we are conscious that we are working for peace in all sincerity and objectivity, we shall prove to be strongest, and shall succeed in awakening in time the universal conscience which will successfully oppose and triumph over war."

24-48-23

In this spirit and in fulfillment of my responsibilities as an American member of the World Peace Council, I felt it my duty to address a letter to Mr. Austin, chief representative of the United States Government to the United Nations, upon his refusal, so different from your courtesy, Mr. Malik, to meet with the delegation of the World Peace Council. I wrote:

(Text of Letter Attached)

In concluding this statement, Mr. Malik, I wish to say that the many millions of peoples who represent the strength of the peace forces throughout the world heartily support your recent proposals for stopping the Korean war. The hopes of mankind have been lifted. If governments are hesitant, the peoples of the world are not--and we are sure that the peoples' will for peace, friendship and cooperation will triumph.

Thank you again, sir, for your graciousness and good will toward the World Peace Council.

# # #

MEMORANDUM

From : Paul Robeson and Willard Uphaus

To : U. S. Members of the World Council for Peace

Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.
Ernest DeMaio
W. E. B. DuBois
Howard Fast
Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher
Charles P. Howard
Rev. Massie Kennard
Karley Larsen
Bishop Arthur W. Moulton
Rev. Robert M. Muir
Dr. Clementina Paolone
Mrs. Therese Robinson
Fred Stover

Date : Friday - July 20, 1951

You are due a report from us of the outcome of the projected visit of the delegation of the World Peace Council to the Honorable Jacob Malik, President during June of the Security Council of the United Nations.

It became clear finally (subsequent to our memorandum of Saturday, June 23) that the twelve members appointed to the delegation who were to have come from other countries had been denied entrance to the United States. We sought and received advice from M. Frederic Joliot-Curie and the Bureau of the World Council in Prague that they desired the two American appointees to proceed with the fulfillment of the mission.

24-48-4

In line with the plan reported to you we were able to recruit the following of our American colleagues on the World Council to go with us on Tuesday, June 26 according to the original schedule: Fred Stover and Ernest DeMaio (both flew in from the Midwest) and Howard Fast.

A complication of international circumstances stemming from the radio broadcast of Mr. Malik calling for a cease-fire in the Korean war on Saturday, June 23, combined with the illness of Mr. Malik the first few days of the new week, made necessary a postponement of the delegation's visit until Thursday - June 28. Meantime, Mr. Malik issued public protest over the barring of the twelve members of the delegation from abroad.

On Thursday, June 28, Mr. Malik received the truncated delegation in his capacity as President of the Security Council. By this time Willard Uphaus had been compelled to proceed to Chicago to perform duties in connection with the Peace Congress. So the delegation was made up of Paul Robeson and one other member of the World Council, Dr. Clementina Paolone.

In line with the mandate, we presented to Mr. Malik the "Address to the United Nations" agreed upon at the World Peace Congress in Warsaw in November, 1950, and the Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Council in Berlin in February, 1951. Paul Robeson presented a formal statement. Dr. Paolone spoke informally and also presented the formal statement of Willard Uphaus. These statements reinforced the major pronouncements of the World Council at its Berlin meeting, as the delegation had been asked to do.

In presenting ourselves to Mr. Malik, we spoke of the gravity of the issues represented by the pronouncements of the World Peace Council which we had presented. We made it clear that the appearance of two American members of the World Council at this time was made for the primary purpose of emphasizing as sharply as we possibly could that access must be granted at an early date for the entire delegation of the World Council, comprised of outstanding leaders of many nations, to sit down with the full Security Council and other officials and leaders in the United Nations to discuss all major issues upon which depend the maintenance of peace throughout the world.

Subsequently Mr. Malik transmitted his report of the visit of the delegation to all members of the Security Council and other officials of the United Nations together with the "Address to the United Nations" and the formal statements submitted by Paul Robeson and Willard Uphaus. (Copies of these documents are handed you herewith.) Mr. Malik also released a statement announcing his reception of the delegation and his transmission of a report and the documents to the United Nations. Mr. Malik's release received some press attention in this country and a considerable attention in the press of Europe.

You will wish to know that we have also sent these documents to each of the 36 organizational leaders and key individuals to whom we extended invitation to be present as observers at the original appointment for Tuesday, June 26. When postponement became necessary, it was not considered practicable to attempt to go further with the plan for observers, and there were none. We have made proper explanation to all originally invited.

dpcwa/65

[World Peace Council]

Prague, le 31 Juillet 1951

Madame Gloria AGRIN
Avocat
401, Broadway
NEW-YORK
(ETATS-UNIS)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Madame,

Comme suite à la déposition que j'ai faite à votre demende, concernant l'affaire du Docteur DU BOIS, je vous informe que d'autres membres du Conseil Mondial seraient à même de confirmer mon témoignage ou d'apporter de nouvelles précisions à la déposition que j'ai faite moi-même, concernant le rôle du Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix aussi bien que du Conseil Mondial de la Paix.

Parmi ces personnes, j'indique notamment:

- pour les Vice-Présidents, Monsieur le Professeur BERNAL de Grande-Bretagne.

- pour les Membres du Bureau, Monsieur Yves FARGE, ancien ministre (France).

- pour le Secrétariat, Monsieur de CHAMBRUN, Député à l'Assemblée Nationale (France).

Pour le cas où vous désireriez vous adresser à ces personnes, vous pourrez vous adresser à:

- Mr. le Professeur BERNAL - Birbeck Research Laboratory, Torrington Square - LONDON W. C. 1

- Mr. Yves FARGE, Conseil National de la Paix, 3 rue des Pyramides - PARIS -

- Mr. de CHAMBRUN - 150 rue de l'Université - PARIS -

Recevez, Madame, l'assurance de mes sentiments dévoués.

(signed)
J. LAFFITTE

BULLETIN OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

25-11-30

PRESS RELEASE

Prague, August 21, 1951

With the question of a Great Power Pact of Peace being discussed on a governmental level, more and more peace-loving men and women are expressing their support for the appeal of the World Peace Council for a pact of peace between the United States, The Soviet Union, China, France and Britain.

France, this week, reported the largest numerical gain, with an increase of 1,416,000 or a total of 7,000,000 signatures. In the department of the Seine alone, where Paris is situated, 350,000 signatures have been obtained since July 15 th, making a grand total of 1,600,000 for the Seine.

In Latin America, where the campaign for signatures is beset with many difficulties, Venezuela has reported that 35,000 people have signed the petitions while 625,000 Brazilians have expressed their support of a peace pact. In Brazil, some 200 county councils have gone on record for the conclusion of such a pact.

In Porcupine Plain, Sasketchewan, Canada, the second largest city in the province, a unanimous vote of the municipal council also endorsed the peace pact. This action was taken after a delegation of 25 citizens presented a petition. Street corner gathering of signatures has become a regular Saturday feature, the Canadian Peace Council has announced.

In Vienna, 411,184 signatures have been obtained so far. This equals 96.6 per cent of the results of the campaign for signatures against the use of the atom bomb, on the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

In the face of this response, the Vienna Peace Council has now decided to reach and surpass the full results of the Stockholm peace Appeal campaign by September 15, Along with this decision, it has issued an appeal to other peace councils in Austria to follow this example.

.....

In Belgium, 5,000 families in the city of Huy, representing 90 per cent of the total population, have signed the petitions.

A new method for carrying through the campaign is being used in Italy by the organization of " a week of peace vigilance " during which the peace partisans hold mass rallies in the streets and also present the appeal to various organizations and elected bodies.

In Tunis, the miners of Redeyef have already gathered I3,000 signatures in this city and intend to collect still more. But since this number constitues virtually the entire population, they are now also taking the campaign to the countryside, using vehicles especially equipped for the job. Through these efforts, the miners have already obtained 967 signatures, almost the entire population, in the village of Touiref, close to a mining center.

In the village of Soliman, far from any large city, 3,0I2 names have been collected in the market place, the cafe houses and in door to door canvassing.

During just about one hour, 76I signatures were collected in the Tunisian city of Goulette. Two examples of the popular support found for the appeal during this activity were reported. One of them was the response of a 60 year-old man who said : " I have had 20 years of military service, now I want to make sure that they do not get my son ".

The other was that of a woman whose husband hesitated in signing the appeal. She told him "Naturally, one has to sign and quickly, too. If one has children, how can one not sign ? ".

Two leading citizens of France have given their support to the appeal for a pact between the Big Five. One of them is Pierre Corval, director of l'Aube, a Democratic-Christian newspaper, who has signed the appeal of the intellectuals approving the demand for a peace pact.

The other is Jean Lacroix, noted professor of philosophy and Catholic writer. He gave his signature for the World Peace Council appeal in a letter addressed to Yves Farge, President of the French National Council of the Peace Movement.

Six members of the World Peace Council took part in the closing ceremonies of the World Youth Festival in Berlin where hundreds of thousands of youth from all over the world expressed their support for the World Peace Council appeal for a Big Five power peace pact and pledged themselves to work actively on its behalf.

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
ВСЕМИРНЫЙ СОВЕТ МИРА
CONSIGLIO MONDIALE DELLA PACE
CONSEJO MUNDIAL DE LA PAZ
世界和平理事會

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL
PALAIS S. I. A.
JANSKA 100
PRAHA (TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE)
TÉLÉPHONE: PRAHA 615-90
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE:
PAIXMONDE PRAGUE

Prague, October 3, 1951

Dr. W.E. DuBois

N.6

24-48-10

Dear friend,

The next session of the World Council of Peace will take place in Vienna, Austria, November 1-5 under the chairmanship of Council President Frederic Joliot-Curie.

At the request of several members of the World Council of Peace it was necessary to postpone the date of this meeting which had originally been set for October 10.

Since the meeting of the World Council of Peace in Berlin seven months ago, important changes have taken place in the international situation. On the one hand, the success already obtained by the campaign for a Peace Pact between the five great powers has brought about a deepened grasp of the dangers of a world war and of the means at the disposal of the people to meet this danger victoriously. On the other hand, international tension has become aggravated and places a situation of extreme gravity before the world, such as in the Far East where present conflicts and differences have not been resolved, in Europe where intensified preparations for a third world war constitute above all the rebuilding of the German Army, and in the Middle East where new hearths of general conflict may burst into flame.

These developments were already taken into consideration by the members of the Executive Bureau

.../...

.../...

of the World Council at the time of the conference at Helsinki, July 20-23, 1951, when it was decided to call together the World Council of Peace at Vienna.

In his report to the session of the Bureau at Helsinki, President Joliot-Curie strongly stressed the need to make the fight against the race for armaments the center of our campaign for a Peace Pact. In his address, Vice-President Professor Bernal, in analyzing the international situation, highlighted the clearly noticeable increased speed of preparation for a new world war. He recommended the intensification of our resistance to war pacts and rearmament.

In keeping with the work of the Bureau at Helsinki and the suggestions of our President, Mr Joliot-Curie, the important question of disarmament should be a key issue before the World Council of Peace at Vienna.

Furthermore, the World Council at its Berlin session, had recommended to the Bureau and Secretariat in the framework of the resolution of the Second World Congress dealing with cultural exchanges, to encourage such exchanges and to lend full support to the organization of various conferences. It was then decided to create an international committee for cultural exchanges.

Since a certain number of projects in this field were realized both on an international and national scale, it would be desirable that the World Council examine them and plan for the year 1952 a series of new projects in the field of cultural exchange.

For this reason, and without wanting to fix a definiteagenda which is the task of the Council at the time of its opening, the various suggestions of President Joliot-Curie have led us to prepare the following points for examination :

1°) New reasons and possibilities to reach a Peace Pact which will permit disarmament and assure world peace.

2°) How to consolidate and develop cultural exchanges between the peoples of the world.

Mr. Pietro Nenni, Vice-President, accepted these proposals for the agenda when consulted and has

.../...

24-48-11

.../...

agreed to report on the first point. Mrs. Branca Fialho, member of the Bureau, has also agreed to make a report on the second point.

In order to assure the best possible preparation for this coming session we would appreciate to get your opinion and possible suggestions regarding these proposals.

We hope you will be able to make immediate arrangements to assure your presence at this very important session. We are anxious to receive at the earliest possible time your confirmation in this matter.

Please accept our warmest greetings.

24-48

For the World Council of Peace,

G. Fonoaltea
Secretary

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

[World Peace Council]

DY

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PROF W E DUBOIS THIRTY ONE GRACE COURT BROOKLYN 2 NY USA

WORLD COUNCIL MEETING VIENNA POSTPONED TO NOVEMBER FIRST

TO FIFTH LETTER FOLLOWING SALUTATIONS

LAFFITTE

2

24-48-34

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[World Peace Council]

SERVICE D' INFORMATION
DU CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
PALAIS SIA JANSKÁ 100 PRAGUE TCH.

Press release

FOR RELEASE ON MONDAY NOON, OCTOBER 29th, 1951

The secretariat of the World Council of Peace announces:

ONE FOURTH OF THE HUMAN RACE HAS SIGNED THE APPEAL OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE FOR A PACT OF PEACE

The campaign undertaken at the call of the World Council of Peace and now underway in countries throughout the world for a meeting of the Five Great Powers to conclude a Pact of Peace open to all states has now gained 562,083,383 signatures.

According to incomplete results at hand on October 15th, the figures at this time for each country are as follows :

24-48-26

	Figures totaled
ALBANIA	865.885
ALGIERS	100.000
ARGENTINE	1.500.000
AUSTRALIA	67.425
AUSTRIA	842.153
BELGIUM	387.500
BRASIL	1.493.725
BULGARIA	5.627.000
BURMA	129.830
CANADA	270.000
CEYLON	no figures sent
CHILE	500.000
CHINA	344.053.057
COLUMBIA	10.000
COSTA RICA	34.000
CUBA	786.778
CYPRUS	103.824
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	9.020.522
DENMARK	124.724
EGYPT	22.000
EQUATOR	no figures sent
FINLAND	525.000
FRANCE	8.000.000
GERMANY (People's plebiscite against remilitarization and for a peace treaty.)	13.588.002
GREAT BRITAIN	833.342
GUATEMALA	65.073
HUNGARY	7.148.000
INDIA	1.200.000
INDONESIA	536.000

IRAQ	12.000
IRAN	1.920.000
IRELAND	no figures sent
ISRAEL	201.337
ITALY	14.353.842
JAPAN	5.693.301
KOREA	7.047.821
LEBANON	170.000
LYBIA	no figures sent
MEXICO	160.000
MONGOLIA	633.877
NEDERLAND	282.532
NEW ZEALAND	10.000
NORWAY	40.000
PAKISTAN	no figures sent
PANAMA	no figures sent
PERU	5.578
POLAND	18.053.000
PORTUGAL	40.000
PUERTO RICO	20.000
ROMANIA	11.060.141
SPAIN	350.000
SWEDEN	248.580
SWITZERLAND	50.000
SYRIA	205.000
THAILAND	152.531
TRANS JORDAN	12.000
TRIESTE	80.000
TUNIS	100.000
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	5.000
URUGUAY	215.000
U.S.S.R.	96.729.946
VENEZUELA	36.000
VIET NAM	6.362.057
YOUGOSLAVIA	no figures sent.
U.S.A.	no figures sent.

24-48-27

25-12-57

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GREETINGS GOOD WISHES AND WARM CONGRATULATIONS 47

NINE LONDON SUPPORTERS OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

16/18 29TH

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[World Peace Council]

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DR WEB DUBOIS 23 WEST 26TH

STREET NEWYORK CITY USA

CONGRATULATIONS YOUR SPLENDID VICTORY AGAINST SILENCING VOICES OF PEACE AND INTIMIDATING NEGRO PEOPLE FOREFRONT OF FIGHT FOR PEACE IN UNITED STATES STOP WORLD PEACE CONCIL PRESIDENT JOLIOT CURIE IN OPENING SPEECH OF VIENNA COUNCIL SESSION SPOK FOR ALL PEACE LOVERS

PAGE 2

IN ADDRESSING YOU AS QUOTE SYMBOL OF PERSEVERENCE AND COURAGE IN THE FIGHT OFF PEACE UNQUOTE STOP YOUR GREAT INTEGRITY AND SACRIFICIAL DEVOTION IN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN PEACE FIGHTERS, INSPIRED SUPPORT OF MEN AND WOMEN THROUGHOUT WORLD MAKING POSSIBLE THIS VITAL CONTRIBUTION TO STRENGTHENING UNITY OF PEACE LOVING AMERICAN PEOPLE

PAGE 3

WITH PEACE LOVING PEOPLES OF ALL LANDS STOP WARMEST GREETINGS TO YOU AND YOUR ASSOCIATES

JEAN LAFFITTE AND JOHN DARR

CFM BR4 23 26TH

25-12-50

419

FRÉDÉRIC JOLIOT-CURIE
2, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE
PARIS-VIIIe

Paris, le 28 Novembre 1951

Monsieur le Professeur DuBOIS
23 West, 26th Street
NEW-YORK (N.Y) - U.S.A. -

Cher et Grand Ami,

Depuis plusieurs mois nous suivions tous avec beaucoup d'attention toutes les nouvelles qui vous concernaient.

Je veux vous dire aujourd'hui toute notre joie à la nouvelle de votre acquittement.

Vous donnez une preuve nouvelle du fait que la persévérance et le courage dans la lutte pour une cause juste constituent une force puissante. Cette force est invincible quand elle a le soutien des millions et des millions de gens honnêtes.

Je vous prie de croire, Cher Ami, à nos sentiments affectueusement dévoués.

Votre Ami

Frédéric Joliot-Curie.

[Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix]

December 3, 1951.

M. Frederic Joliot-Curie
2, Rue de L'Elysee
Paris, France

24-46-4

My dear Mr. Joliot-Curie:

I have your letter of November 28, and thank you very much for your kind words.

I am venturing to enclose a letter which I have just written to the Secretary of the International Committee, and the contents of which I should like you to know.

My best regards to you from me and my wife.

Very sincerely yours,

WDB:LH
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

FRÉDÉRIC JOLIOT-CURIE
2, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE
PARIS-VIIIe

Paris le 3 Décembre I95I

Monsieur le Professeur DU BOIS
23 W. 26 th Street
New-York (U.S.A.)

Monsieur le Professeur,

Votre lettre du 3I Octobre est bien parvenue au Secrétariat de Monsieur Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE.

C'est avec plaisir que je vous transmets sous ce pli les indications que vous nous demandez concernant les signatures de personnalités françaises dont vous nous avez transmis la photocopie que je vous retourne ci-joint.

Je reste à votre disposition si de plus amples renseignements vous sont nécessaires à ce sujet.

Je vous prie de croire à mes sentiments respectueusement dévoués.

Roger Mayer

Roger MAYER

Secrétaire de Monsieur
Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE

DEUX PIECES JOINTES

24-48-28

24-48-30

Mme. Françoise LECLERCQ - Secrétaire de l'Union des Femmes Françaises - Membre du Bureau du Conseil National du Mouvement de la Paix - Membre du Conseil Mondial de la Paix.

Abbé Jean BOULIER - Membre du Bureau du Conseil National du Mouvement de la Paix - Membre du Conseil Mondial de la Paix.

Maitre Michel BRUGUIER (- Avocat à la Cour- Membre de la Commission Nationale permanente du Mouvement de la Paix.

Mme. Paulette DESCOMP - Membre de la Commission Nationale Permanente du Mouvement de la Paix.

Docteur WEILL-HALLE - de l'Académie de Médecine de Paris, membre de la Commission Nationale permanente du Mouvement de la Paix- Membre du Conseil Mondial de la Paix.

Docteur Georges BOURGUIGNON - De l'Académie de Médecine de Paris, Membre de la Commission Nationale permanente du Mouvement de la Paix.

Jacques LEMAN - Membre de la Commission Nationale Permanente du Mouvement de la Paix.

Eugène AUBEL - Professeur à la Sorbonne - Membre de la Commission Nationale Permanente du Mouvement de la Paix.

Pierre DEBRAY - Ecrivain catholique - membre de la Commission Nationale Permanente.

Général PETIT - Membre de la Commission Nationale Permanente

marc JACQUIER - Avocat à la Cour - Membre du Conseil National du Mouvement de la Paix.

Robert KIEFFE - Avocat à la Cour - Membre du Conseil National du Mouvement de la Paix.

Maitre Charles LEDERMAN - Avocat à la Cour

Pierre STIBBE - Avocat à la Cour

Y. LOUISIA - Avocat à la Cour (Stagiaire)

Maurice CUKERMANN, Secours Populaire Français -
(Organisation française de lutte envers les victimes de la répression et pour la justice)

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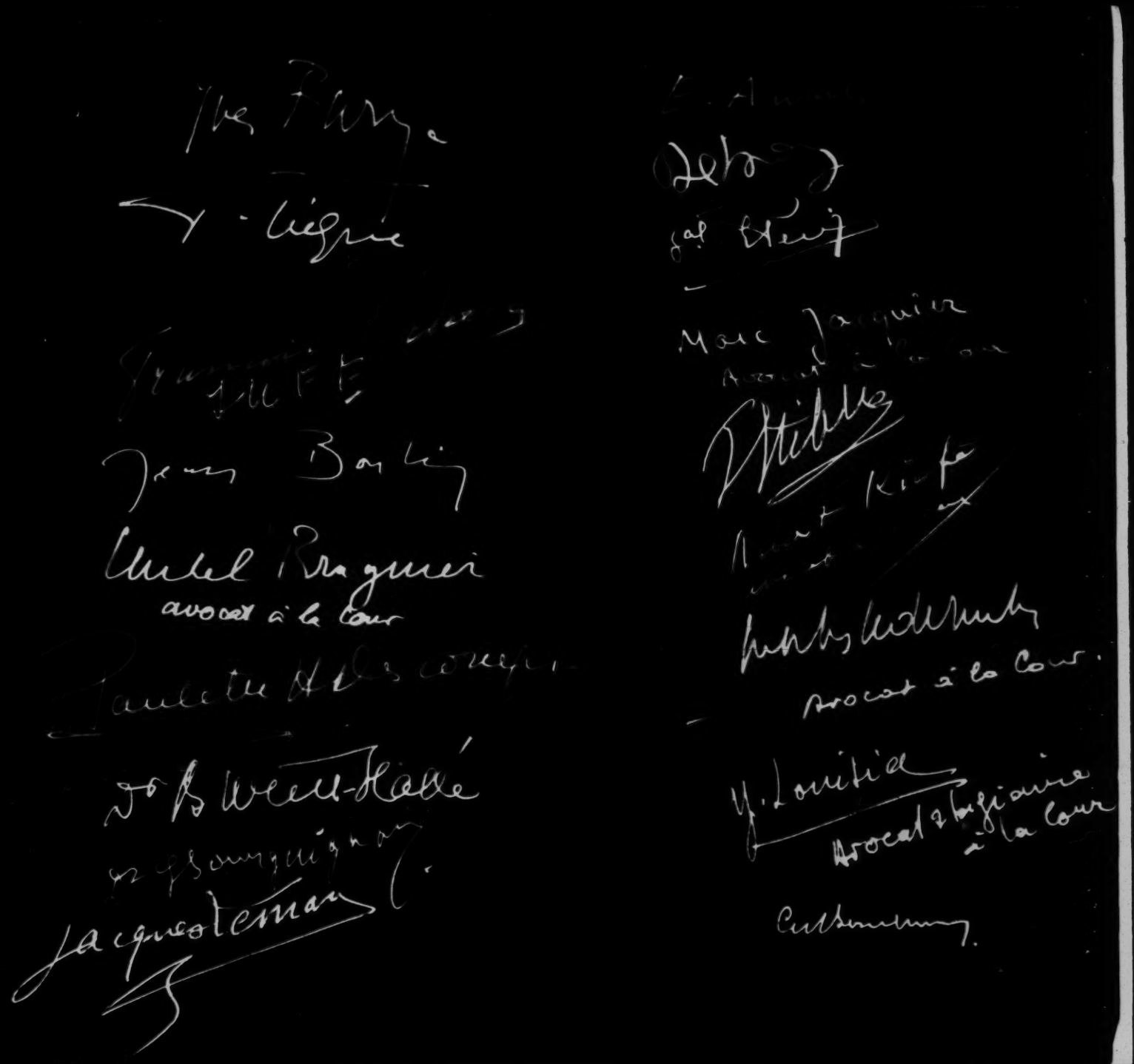

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
ВСЕМИРНЫЙ СОВЕТ МИРА
CONSIGLIO MONDIALE DELLA PACE
CONSEJO MUNDIAL DE LA PAZ
世界和平理事會

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL
PALAIS S. I. A.
JANSKA 100
PRAHA (TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE)
TÉLÉPHONE: PRAHA 615-90
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE:
PAIXMONDE PRAGUE

HL/CR N. 8

December 4, 1951

Dr. W.E. DU BOIS
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Friend,

Enclosed you will find the resolutions adopted at the Vienna session of the World Council of Peace, November 1-6. You will also find a separate copy of the Appeal to the United Nations with the Disarmament resolution attached.

We sincerely regret that you were unable to attend this important session which contributed much to the broadening of our movement and to the deepening of all fundamental questions relating to the World Peace Movement.

The session was attended by 239 delegates and invited guests, representing 58 countries. In addition to such distinguished leaders of the World Peace Movement as Professor Joliot-Curie (France), Mr. Pietro Nenni (Italy), Mr. Kuo Mo Jo (China) and Mr. Alexander Fadeyev (USSR), outstanding international figures such as the reverend Hugo Van Dalen (Holland), the Socialist deputy Ricardo Lombardi (Italy), the President of the Guatemala Congress Roberto Alvarado Fuentes and the diplomat his Excellency Kamel el Bendari Pacha (Egypt) were present and participated in the deliberations of the World Council session.

Leaders of International and national Peace Movements and religious groups contributed to the formulations of the above resolutions. Among them were Mr. René Bovard, secretary of the International Liaison Committee of Organizations for Peace (ILCOP), Reverend Clifford Mac Quire, General Secretary of the "Fellowship of Reconciliation" of Great Britain and Mr. Derek Rowe, a catholic member of "Christians and the Crisis", also from Great Britain.

.../...

24-48-24

.../...

The new formulation of the Appeal to the United Nations to which the Disarmament resolution is directly linked, the resolution on the Near and Middle East and North Africa as well as the much more specific resolution on Cultural Exchanges will provide you with a rounded out picture of the discussions at this session .

We hope that you will be able to utilize this material in your contact with other peace loving Americans.

With best wishes for the important tasks before us all on behalf of Peace.

Sincerely yours,

For the World Council of Peace

Rev. John W. Darr Jr.
Secretary

Jean Laffitte
General secretary

24-48-25

SERVICE D' INFORMATION
DU CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
PALAIS SIA JÁNSKÁ 100 PRAGUE TCH.

25-13-66

COMMUNIQUE OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

December 20th, 1951

Mr. PADILLA NERVO, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, yesterday afternoon received Mr. Frederic JOLIOT-CURIE, President of the World Council of Peace, and Mr. Yves FARGE, member of the Bureau, who informed him of the work of the session of the World Council of Peace which was held at Vienna from the first to sixth of November, 1951.

The Acts of the World Council will be presented to the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

1951

APPEAL
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

TO fulfil the hopes cherished by millions of people throughout the world, whatever may be their view of the causes that have brought about the danger of a world war,

TO strengthen peace and safeguard international security,

WE demand the conclusion of a pact of peace among the Five Great Powers: the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France.

WE would consider a refusal to meet to conclude such a pact, by the Government of any of the Great Powers whichever it might be, as evidence of aggressive design on the part of the Government in question.

WE call upon all peace-loving nations to support the demand for this pact of peace, which should be open to all countries.

WE set our names to this appeal and we invite all men and women of goodwill, all organisations that hope for peace, to add their names in its support.

Adopted unanimously by the World Peace Council at its Berlin meeting, February 25, 1951.

PRESIDENT.

25-12-52

I. C. C. - PARIS

[1951]

THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(DOCUMENTS)

32-10-21

11

[1951]

LE MOUVEMENT MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

(Actes et Résolutions)

Pa-10-35

Dans la période qui a suivi la fin de la 2ème guerre mondiale, la rupture ouverte de la politique de coopération entre les grandes puissances a fait apparaître la menace d'un nouveau conflit.

La gravité et la croissance rapide des périls ont déterminé chez tous les peuples la volonté d'agir en commun pour empêcher la catastrophe. C'est ainsi qu'au mois de février 1949 deux organisations, le «Bureau International de Liaison des Intellectuels», qui était issu du Congrès International des Intellectuels qui s'était tenu à Wroclaw, et la «Fédération Démocratique Internationale des Femmes» ont lancé un Appel pour la tenue d'un Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix. 75 personnalités de tous pays s'étaient associées à cette initiative et avaient apposé leur signature au bas de l'Appel. Le congrès s'est tenu au mois d'avril à Paris et à Prague, avec la participation de 2.300 délégués venus de 72 pays et représentant des centaines de millions d'êtres humains.

L'importance de ce congrès a été considérable. Il a proclamé hautement que la défense de la Paix, jusque là affaire de diplomates, de certaines couches sociales, de certains peuples, devait être désormais l'affaire de tous les peuples. Portée sur le plan universel, l'action pour la défense de la Paix a pu, grâce à ce rassemblement, se développer de façon plus consciente et mieux coordonnée.

★

Le Comité issu du Congrès Mondial s'est fait l'instrument de cette action. Il a exprimé fidèlement, en toutes circonstances, le désir de paix des peuples et s'est adressé constamment à eux en leur indiquant les moyens de le faire aboutir. Il a proposé, aux problèmes et aux conflits les plus menaçants pour la Paix, les solutions efficaces de la raison et de la justice. Réuni à Rome au mois d'octobre 1949, le Comité du Congrès Mondial a demandé le cessation, par voie de négociations, des conflits qui étaient en cours (Grèce, Viet-Nam, Indonésie, Malaisie); la réduction des armements et la mise hors la loi des armes atomiques; la signature d'un Pacte entre les grandes puissances. Des délégations, porteuses de ces résolutions, se sont adressées aux principaux parlements du monde et ont été reçues par un certain nombre d'entre eux.

Au mois de mars 1950, le Comité du Congrès Mondial réuni à Stockholm a demandé aux peuples, par un Appel solennel, d'unir leurs voix et leurs efforts pour rendre impossible l'utilisation de la bombe atomique. Les cina cents, millions d'hommes et de femmes de tous pays qui, individuellement, ont approuvé cet Appel au cours d'une campagne dont l'histoire ne connait pas de précédent, ont empêché, avec l'utilisatition de la bombe, le declenchement de tout nouveau conflit et la généralisation certaine de celui de Corée.

★

Cependant, malgré ces premiers succès, la menace d'une nouvelle guerre n'a pas été definitivement écartée. Le surarmement, le refus systématique de toute entente, même partielle, lui ont donné par ailleurs un caractère plus menaçant. C'est pourquoi au mois d'août 1950, à l'occasion d'une réunion du Bureau du Comité Mondial, se sont dessinées les grandes lignes d'une action plus vaste, visant plus haut et plus loin.

De nouveaux thèmes — réduction générale des armements, dénonciation de l'agression, solution pacifique du conflit coréen, interdiction de la propagande de guerre — ont été livrés à la confrontation au cours de cette réunion. Ainsi enrichie, la discussion suscitée par le Mouvement Mondial de la Paix a permis de clarifier davantage dans l'esprit des hommes et des femmes, tous les aspects des problèmes de la paix et de la guerre. Elle a eveillé de nouvelles consciences à la nécessité de l'action pour la défense de la paix, Le débat, élargi à toutes les couches de l'opinion publique, a constitué la période préparatoire d'une nouvelle phase de lutte dont le point de départ a été le Deuxième Congrès Mondial de la Paix.

★

Le Deuxieme Congrès Mondial de la Paix qui devait se tenir dans la ville de Sheffield en Grande-Bretagne a été mis, par suite de refus de visas, dans l'obligation de se transporter à Varsovie. Il a siégé avec la participation de 2.065 délégués venus de 81 pays et représentant des couches de populations plus considérables que celles qui avaient été précédemment rassemblées.

Appréciant les progrès accomplis et se fondant sur eux, le Deuxième Congrès a rappelé l'Organisation des Nations Unies aux obligations de sa Charte et a fixé dans une Adresse les moyens d'arrêter les conflits en cours, d'affermir et de consolider la paix. Le Congrès de Varsovie, par sa composition, par les confrontations auxquelles ses discussions ont donné lieu, par

le sérieux dans l'élaboration de ses décisions a fait la preuve que les peuples sont toujours à même de trouver des bases d'accord empêchant le recours à la guerre. Leur action concertée peut obliger les gouvernements à négocier, l'Organisation des Nations Unies à respecter sa Charte et la guerre à reculer.

«LA FORCE QUE NOUS REPRÉSENTONS, a dit M. Joliot-Curie, Président du Conseil Mondial de la Paix, DOIT DEVENIR L'INSTANCE INTERNATIONALE LA PLUS HAUTE, CAPABLE D'IMPOSER LA VOLONTÉ DES PEUPLES CHAQUE FOIS QUE LES ORGANISMES CHARGÉS DE MAINTENIR LA PAIX FAILLIRONT À LEUR TÂCHE.»

★

Aprés le 2éme Congrès, les solutions que le Mouvement Mondial de la Paix avait proposées, les moyens qu'il avait préconisés pour construire une paix stable ont obtenu, non seulement l'approbation de plus en plus large des peuples, mais ont été discutés jusqu'au sein des parlements; ils ont retenu l'attention des gouvernements, aussi bien que de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ou du Vatican. Renforcées par le Deuxième Congrès, l'exigence du règlement pacifique en Corée, l'opposition au réarmement de l'Allemagne et du Japon ont gagné des nouvelles couches de populations.

Cependant les violations répétées par la majorité des membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies des principes et des accords qui fondèrent sa Charte ont conduit à une nouvelle aggravation de la situation. Loin de se résoudre, les conflits en cours se sont envenimés alors que d'autres sont apparus. Les relations entre les grandes puissances ont atteint un degré de tension extrême.

Il ne suffisait plus dans ces conditions de contenir le danger sur un point, comme l'avait fait la campagne pour l'interdiction de la bombe atomique. Mais le moment était venu d'arrêter les conflits militaires et de faire prévaloir l'esprit de négocation sur les moyens de force, par le règlement pacifique de tous les différends. Cette nécessité a conduit le Conseil Mondial de la Paix, issu du Congrès de Varsovie, à prendre une nouvelle initiative.

★

Au mois de février 1951, le Conseil Mondial de la Paix réuni à Berlin s'est adressé aux hommes et aux femmes de toute la terre pour qu'ils demandent la réunion des représentants des cinq grandes puissances, Etats-Unis, Union Soviétique, Grande-

Bretagne, République Populaire Chinoise et France, en vue de la conclusion d'un Pacte de Paix ouvert à tous les états.

Sans doute, les hommes et les femmes qui veulent la paix ont, sur les causes des différends et des conflits qui la menacent, des opinions différentes. Mais tous s'accordent à reconnaître que la voie du salut ne peut être trouvée que par la négociation et la coopération alors que le réarmement et les solutions de force conduisent inévitablement à la guerre. En leur donnant la possibilité de se rassembler sur une revendication, qui est celle de toute l'humanité pacifique, le Conseil Mondial de la Paix leur a donné le moyen de constituer la seule force capable de faire reculer la guerre et de bâtir la paix.

Parce qu'elle est à la mesure du danger de la guerre, la campagne actuelle menée pour sauver la paix a une ampleur considérable. Et si le Mouvement mondial a pu l'entreprendre, c'est parce que ses luttes et ses succés précédents ont accru ses forces et l'y ont préparé.

On trouvera dans les documents ci-dessous les actes et résolutions qui ont jalonné cette lutte et ont permis à des millions d'êtres humains de se rendre compte que les peuples, en dépit de tous les obstacles, détiennent aujourd'hui les moyens de défendre et de sauver la paix.

PREMIER

CONGRES MONDIAL

DES

PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

(Paris—Prague 20—25 avril 1949)

APPEL POUR LA CONVOCATION D'UN CONGRES MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

A toutes les organisations démocratiques.
A tous les défenseurs de la Paix.

Le Bureau International de Liaison des Intellectuels pour la Paix, la Fédération Démocratique Internationale des Femmes, les personnalités intellectuelles et politiques, soussignées, s'inquiètent du fait que la paix entre les peuples est chaque jour plus menacée.

En divers pays, presse, radio, hommes politiques sèment, sans se cacher, l'inimitié et la haine à l'égard d'autres pays et font de la propagande pour une nouvelle guerre. Au lieu que diminuent armées et armements — ce qu'il eût été naturel d'attendre après la fin de la guerre mondiale — une course irrépressible aux armements est engagée. Des blocs militaires se créent, qui sont une menace pour la coexistence paisible des peuples. En divers points du monde flambent encore des foyers de guerre allumés et entretenus par l'intervention d'Etats étrangers et l'action directe de leurs forces armées.

Or les peuples du monde entier ne veulent pas la guerre. Ils ne veulent pas de nouveaux carnages, de nouvelles ruines et dévastations. Et le devoir de tous les honnêtes gens, des hommes de l'art, de la science et de la littérature, le devoir de toutes les organisations démocratiques est de se dresser avec un esprit de décision et une volonté passionnée d'unité pour la défense de la paix entre les peuples.

C'est pourquoi nous nous adressons à toutes les organisations démocratiques, dont la préoccupation naturelle est la défense de la paix, à toutes les personnalités éprises de progrès dans tous les pays: syndicats, mouvements de femmes, de jeunes et leurs fédérations internationales, organisations paysannes, groupements coopératifs, groupements religieux, organisations culturelles, de savants, d'écrivains, de journalistes, d'artistes, hommes politiques démocrates, afin qu'ils se prononcent pour la paix. Et nous leur lançons un appel — auquel nous les prions de se rallier — en vue de convoquer, au mois d'avril de cette année, un Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, dont le

but serait d'unir toutes les forces actives des peuples de tous les pays pour la défense de la paix.

Notre espoir est grand, et notre certitude assurée de voir se lever partout dans le monde les Partisans de la Paix.

Le Bureau International
de Liaison des Intellectuels pour la Paix
25 février 1949. La Fédération Démocratique Internationale
des Femmes

Les 75 signatures initiales de l'Appel du 25 février 1949

FRANCE: ARAGON, Mme Eliane BRAULT, Abbé Jean BOULIER, Jean CASSOU, Aimé CESAIRE, Raymond COGNIAT, Pierre COT, Aimé COTTON, Mme Eugénie COTTON, Mme Gabrielle DUCHENE, Paul ELUARD, Yves FARGE, Justin GODART, Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE, Mme Irène JOLIOT-CURIE, Mme Françoise LECLERC, Louis MARTIN-CHAUFFIER, Pablo PICASSO, Marcel PRENANT, Paul RIVET, Mme Romain ROLLAND, Armand SALACROU, Mme Elsa TRIOLET, VERCORS.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE: John D. BERNAL, James G. CROWTHER, John B. S. HALDANE, Dr. Hewlett JOHNSON, Doyen de Conterbury, Denis-Nowell PRITT, Mme Marie PRITT, Mme Nora WOOSTER.

ITALIE: Mme Ada ALESSANDRINI, Massimo BONTEMPELLI, Renato GUTTUSO, Guido MIGLIOLI, Mme Isa MIRANDA, Pietro NENNI, Mme Camila RAVERA, Mme Maria Magdalena ROSSI, Giuseppe de SANTIS, Emilio SERENI, Elio VITTORINI.

USA: Howard FAST, Mme Ada JACKSON, Albert KAHN, Mme Gene WELTFISH, Mme Ella WINTER.

URSS: Michel CHOLOKHOV, Alexandre FADEEV, Pierre FEDOSSEEV, Mme Nina POPOVA, S. VAVILOV, Mme Wanda WASSILIEWSKA.

DANEMARK: Mme Agnete OLSEN, M. Martin ANDERSEN-NEXÖ.

NORVEGE: Mme Mimi SVERDRUP-LUNDEN.

SUEDE: Mme Andrea ANDREEN.

POLOGNE: Jerzy BOREJSZA, Jan DEMBOWSKI, Léon KRUJKOVSKI, Mme PRAGUEROVA.

TCHECOSLOVAQUIE: Jean DRDA, Mme HODINOVÁ-SPURNÁ, Jan MUKAROVSKY.

ALLEMAGNE: Bernhard KELLERMANN, Heinrich MANN, Otto NUSCHKE, Mme Anna SEGHERS.

IRLANDE: Sean O'CASEY.

ESPAGNE: Jose GIRAL, Mme Elisa URIZ.

INDES Raj MULK ANAND.

CHILI: Pablo NERUDA.

BRESIL: Jorge AMADO.

CHINE: Mme TSAI TCHANG.

En moins de soixante jours, l'appel du 25 fevrier 1949 a reçu l'adhésion de:

18 Associations internationales.
1015 organisations nationales.
10.000 organisations provinciales.
2895 personnalites de tous pays.

MANIFESTE DU CONGRES MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

Nous, délégués des peuples venus de soixante-douze pays de la terre,

Nous, femmes et hommes de toutes civilisations, de toutes croyances, de toutes philosophies, de toutes couleurs,

Nous avons pris conscience du terrible danger qui menace encore le monde: LE DANGER DE GUERRE.

Quatre ans après la tragédie du monde, les peuples sont précipités dans une périlleuse course aux armements.

La science, qui doit assurer le bonheur de l'humanité, est détournée de son destin et vouée de force à des buts de guerre.

En divers points du monde flambent encore des foyers de guerre allumés et entretenus par l'intervention d'Etats étrangers et l'action directe de leurs forces armées.

Réunis dans cet immense Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, nous disons hautement que nous avons gardé l'esprit libre et que les propagandes de guerre n'ont en rien altéré notre raison.

Nous savons qui a déchiré les accords passés entre les grandes puissances, accords qui affirmaient la possibilité de coexistence de systèmes sociaux différents.

Nous savons qui déchire aujourd'hui la Charte des Nations Unies.

Nous savons que celui qui considère comme un chiffon de papier les traités dont le but est de maintenir la paix entre les peuples, que celui qui repousse les propositions de négociations et les offres de désarmement, que celui qui arme jusqu'aux dents se désigne lui-même comme agresseur.

La bombe atomique n'est pas une arme défensive.

Nous nous refusons d'entrer dans le jeu de ceux qui veulent opposer un bloc d'Etats à un bloc d'Etats.

Nous sommes contre la politique des alliances militaires, qui déjà fait ses terribles preuves.

Nous condamnons le colonialisme, qui engendre constamment des conflits armés et risque de jouer un rôle déterminant dans le déclenchement d'une nouvelle guerre mondiale.

Nous dénonçons le réarmement de l'Allemagne occidentale et du Japon, où les bourreaux du monde ont retrouvé leurs armes.

La rupture économique et organisée entre des groupes de pays a déjà pris le caractère d'un blocus de guerre.

Les promoteurs de la guerre froide ont passé du simple chantage à la guerre, à la préparation ouverte de la guerre.

Mais c'est un fait, que marque publiquement le Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, que les peuples ont cessé d'être passifs et qu'ils entendent jouer une partie active et constructive.

Les peuples représentés dans notre Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, proclament:

- Nous sommes pour la Charte des Nations Unies, contre toutes les alliances militaires qui rendent caduque cette Charte et conduisent à la guerre.
- Nous sommes contre le fardeau écrasant des charges militaires responsables de la misère des peuples.
- Nous sommes pour l'interdiction des armes atomiques et des autres moyens de destruction massive des êtres humains; nous exigeons la limitation des forces armées des grandes puissances et l'établissement d'un contrôle international effectif pour l'utilisation de l'énergie atomique à des fins exclusivement pacifiques, pour le bien de l'humanité.
- Nous luttons pour l'indépendance nationale et la collaboration pacifique de tous les peuples, pour le droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes, conditions essentielles de la liberté et de la paix.
- Nous nous dressons contre toutes les entreprises qui, pour ouvrir les voies à la guerre, s'acharnent à restreindre, puis à supprimer, les libertés démocratiques.
- Nous constituons le front universel pour la défense de la vérité et de la raison, pour réduire à l'impuissance les propagandes qui disposent l'esprit public à la guerre.
- Nous condamnons le bellicisme hystérique, la prédication de la haine des races et de l'inimitié entre les peuples. Nous préconisons la dénonciation et le boycott des organes de la presse, productions littéraires et cinématographiques, personnalités et organisations qui font la propagande de la nouvelle guerre.

Nous qui avons scellé l'union des peuples de la terre, nous allons, d'un même élan, jeter nos forces dans le plateau de la paix. Décidés à demeurer vigilants, constitutions un Comité International des hommes de culture et des organisations démocratiques pour la défense de la paix dans le monde: il fera peser sur ceux qui veulent la guerre, à chaque étape de leur complot, la menace permanente de la force populaire capable d'imposer la paix.

Que les femmes, que les mères qui portent l'espoir du monde sachent que nous considérons comme un devoir sacré de défendre la vie de leurs enfants et la cécurité de leurs foyers. Que la jeunesse nous entende et s'unisse sans distinction d'opinions politiques ou de croyances religieuses pour débarrasser du meurtre collectif les voies lumineuses de l'avenir.

Le Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix proclame hautement que la défense de la paix est désormais l'affaire de tous les peuples.

Au nom des six cent millions de femmes, d'hommes, qui se sont fait représenter, le Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix lance un message aux peuples de la terre, il leur dit: «De l'audace, encore de l'audace!»

Nous avons su nous rassembler.

Nous avons su nous comprendre.

Nous sommes préparés et résolus à gagner la bataille de la paix, c'est-à-dire la bataille de la vie.

(Adopté a l'unanimité)

Paris, le 25 avril 1949.

RESOLUTION DEFINISSANT LES BASES D'ORGANISATION ET D'ACTION DU COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

Le Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, désireux que s'intensifie encore la puissante mobilisation des forces de paix dont ce Congrès a, pour une grande part, permis la réalisation et que, toujours plus nombreux, les hommes et les femmes de bonne volonté viennent se grouper sous la bannière des partisans de la paix, décide qu'un COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX continuera l'action entreprise par les magnifiques assises de Paris.

Ce Comité consacrera tous ses efforts à la sauvegarde de la Paix et au renforcement de la lutte contre toutes les agressions et contre la propagande et les tentatives des ennemis des peuples, visant à provoquer une troisième guerre mondiale.

Dans ce but, le Comité développera l'union entre toutes les organisations favorables à la défense de la Paix de caractère international, national ou local, ainsi qu'entre tous les hommes et toutes les femmes soucieux du maintien de la Paix. Une attention toute particulière sera portée à l'action des Comités de Défense de la Paix, constitués où qui se constitueront dans les

villes ou les villages, dans les usines, les entreprises ou les universités ainsi qu'à celle des Comités Nationaux de Défense de la Paix partout où il en sera créé.

Tous les adhérents collectifs ou individuels contribueront dans la mesure de leurs moyens à soutenir matériellement l'action du Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix dont les tâches essentielles seront les suivantes:

a) Faire connaître aussi rapidement et largement que possible dans le monde entier les travaux et les décisions du Congrès de Paris par l'emploi de tous les moyens de propagande appropriés (compte-rendus, réunions, édition des rapports et des résolutions, expositions, distribution de films, etc.);

b) Diffuser toutes informations sur les activités entreprises pour la défense de la Paix et développer dans ce domaine les échanges d'expériences entre les divers pays. Encourager les campagnes en faveur de la Paix par tous les moyens utiles, tels que l'envoi de délégations internationales, la convocation de Congrès régionaux, etc., etc.;

c) Dénoncer toutes les entreprises dirigées contre la Paix et coordonner l'action des forces de Paix contre les fauteurs de guerre et leur propagande. Mobiliser ces forces pour mettre fin aux agressions en cours contre l'indépendance nationale des peuples et les libertés démocratiques. Favoriser l'aide aux victimes de la guerre et de l'oppression;

d) Encourager toutes les activités collectives ou individuelles en faveur de la Paix dans le domaine de la culture, notamment par l'établissement de prix ayant pour but de récompenser les meilleures productions littéraires et artistiques utiles à la cause de la Paix;

e) Préparer le prochain Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix;

f) Développer les moyens de propagande nécessaires à l'activité du Comité et prévoir notamment l'édition d'un organe d'information en plusieurs langues.

Toutes ces actions devront être entreprises avec le souci constant de réaliser le plus large rassemblement possible de toutes les énergies décidées à oeuvrer pour la défense de la Paix: c'est pourquoi le Comité élu au Congrès de Paris est expressément autorisé à se compléter par la désignation de nouveaux membres qu'il jugera utiles au renforcement de l'Union des Partisans de la Paix.

(Résolution adoptée à l'unanimité.)

Paris, le 25 avril 1949.

SESSION

DU

COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL

DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

(Rome, 28—31 octobre 1949)

PROPOSITIONS POUR LA PAIX

(Resolution generale)

Le Comité Mondial s'adresse aux assemblées élues de tous les pays du monde. Il les invite à débattre des propositions pacifiques qui sont le voeu de toutes les populations. Il les engage à exiger de leurs gouvernements qu'ils soutiennent ces propositions en restant fidèles à l'esprit de la Charte des Nations Unies, et que leur politique nationale s'en inspire.

Ces propositions doivent comporter:

1. L'engagement de pourparlers directs et immédiats sous l'égide internationale pour faire cesser les guerres en cours, notamment en Grèce, au Viet-Nam, en Indonésie, en Malaisie;

2. La réduction immédiate des armements et des effectifs et la mise hors la loi et la destruction de l'arme atomique;

3. La signature par les grandes puissances d'un Pacte de Paix dans le cadre des Nations Unies.

Ces deux premiers gestes, ces premiers accords seraient le témoignage d'une volonté réelle de paix. Ils permettraient le rétablissement de la confiance entre les peuples et l'apaisement que devrait sceller le pacte de paix.

Le Comité Mondial précisera ses propositions dans une adresse qui sera présentée à toutes les assemblées élues: parlements, assemblées départementales et locales, et qui sera soumise à la discussion et à l'approbation des populations pacifiques, dans la forme d'une campagne massive de pétitions, de délégations et de manifestations diverses.

Car le Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix sait que les peuples disposent aujourd'hui des moyens d'imposer la Paix.

Rome, 31 octobre 1949.

REUNION

DU BUREAU

DU COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL

DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

(Paris, 15 décembre 1949)

3210.43

APPEL POUR LA PAIX DU MONDE

Au moment où le développement de la course aux armements et la tenue de conférences militaires confirment l'accélération des préparatifs d'une nouvelle guerre, le Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix s'adresse aux assemblées élues de tous les pays de la terre.

Au nom de centaines de millions d'hommes et de femmes qui, dans 76 pays, agissent en commun pour défendre la paix, il invite ces assemblées à débattre les propositions suivantes et à prendre l'engagement de les soutenir:

1. Que cesse le course aux armements qui plonge les peuples dans la misère et détruit tout espoir de bien-être. Cela est possible par la réduction des budgets de guerre et des effectifs militaires.

2. Qu'il soit mis fin à l'affreuse menace de bombardements atomiques. Cela est possible par l'interdiction des armes atomiques.

3. Que cessent les guerres d'intervention menées contre les peuples, notamment en Indonésie, en Malaisie, au Viet-Nam. Cela est possible par l'engagement de pourparlers directs et immédiats sous l'égide internationale.

4. Que cesse toute répréssion contre les partisans de la Paix, laquelle vise à briser la résistance des peuples et à laisser libre cours à la préparation à la guerre.

5. Que cesse la guerre des nerfs et que soit rétablie la confiance. Cela est possible par la signature, dans le cadre des Nations Unies, d'un pacte de paix entre les grandes puissances.

Pour faire aboutir ces initiatives de paix, le Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix fait appel au soutien actif des populations pacifiques du monde entier. Il leur demande d'intervenir, auprès des élus ou candidats, pour que soient soutenues dans les assemblées locales, régionales et nationales, et par les gouvernements, ces propositions de paix réflétant la volonté unanime des peuples.

De leur union et de leur action dépend la paix du monde.

SESSION

DU

COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL

DES

PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

(Stockholm, 15—19 Mars 1950)

APPEL

Nous exigeons l'interdiction absolue de l'arme atomique, arme d'épouvante et d'extermination massive des populations.

Nous exigeons l'établissement d'un rigoureux contrôle international pour assurer l'application de cette mesure d'interdiction.

Nous considérons que le gouvernement qui, le premier utiliserait, contre n'importe quel pays, l'arme atomique, commettrait un crime contre l'humanité et serait à traiter comme criminel de guerre.

Nous appelons tous les hommes de bonne volonté dans le monde à signer cet appel.

Stockholm, 19. mars 1950.

REUNION

DU BUREAU

DU COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL

DES

PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

(Londres, 31 Mai — 1er Juin 1950)

RESOLUTION

Le Bureau du Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix constate avec satisfaction l'immense développement de la campagne pour l'interdiction de la bombe atomique qui, dès son début, a réuni plus de 100 millions de signatures sur l'Appel de Stockholm.

Le retentissement de cette campagne a amené des personnalités appartenant aux milieux les plus divers à prendre conscience du terrible danger qui plane sur le monde et à proclamer la possibilité qui existe pour les peuples de l'écarter.

L'Appel de Stockholm offre à tous, sans distinction de langue, de condition sociale ou de conviction politique ou religieuse, le moyen d'agir pour sauver la paix. Les signatures individuelles s'ajoutant les unes aux autres deviennent une force capable d'empêcher la guerre.

Le Bureau du Comité du Congrès Mondial salue les représentants des différentes Eglises qui ont pris position contre l'arme atomique. Il salue toutes les initiatives prises par des hommes politiques, des syndicalistes, des savants, des intellectuels qui concourent à rassembler les peuples dans la lutte contre la guerre. Il approuve la déclaration du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, qui a demandé la mise hors la loi de l'arme atomique.

Le Bureau du Comité du Congrès Mondial considère que toutes les personnes qui ont nettement pris position pour l'interdiction des armes atomiques apportent une contribution à la lutte pour la Paix.

Il les invite à intensifier et à unir leurs efforts.

Le Bureau du Comité du Congrès Mondial fait appel à l'émulation fraternelle entre tous les Partisans de la Paix pour élargir encore la campagne de signatures sur l'Appel de Stockholm. Que les mouvements nationaux, que les organisations sociales ou culturelles, que les villes et les villages multiplient leurs initiatives et s'appellent mutuellement à travers le monde.

Il faut que tout homme, toute femme aient été appelés à se prononcer clairement avant le deuxième Congrès Mondial.

Le sort de l'humanité est en jeu. Deux chemins s'offrent à tout homme vivant. L'Appel de Stockholm lui permet de prendre celui qui mène à la paix.

Londres, 1er Juin 1950.

REUNION

DU BUREAU

DU COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL

DES

PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

(Prague, 16—18 août 1950)

APPEL POUR LA CONVOCATION DU IIème CONGRES MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

Des centaines de millions d'hommes et de femmes se sont rassemblés et continuent à se rassembler autour de l'Appel de Stockholm. Au nom de ces millions d'hommes et de femmes, le Bureau du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix convoque le IIème Congrès du mouvement du 13 au 19 novembre en Grande-Bretagne.

L'aggravation récente de la situation internationale qui met directement en cause la paix du monde impose aux hommes de paix des devoirs nouveaux et plus urgents qu'ils ne le furent jamais.

Les partisans de la Paix poursuivent leur action pour l'interdiction des armes atomiques et se prononcent à nouveau pour la réduction générale et contrôlée des armements de toutes natures, dont l'accroissement aggrave le danger de guerre et impose aux peuples les plus lourds sacrifices.

Les partisans de la Paix dénoncent l'agression où qu'elle se produise et condamnent l'intervention armée de l'étranger dans les affaires intérieures des peuples. Ils demandent la cessation de telles interventions partout où elles ont lieu.

Les Partisans de la Paix saluent et appuient les initiatives pacifiques déjà entreprises pour arrêter la guerre de Corée qui constitue le foyer de conflit général le plus dangereux. Ils s'élèvent avec force contre les bombardements massifs dont sont victimes les paisibles populations.

Les Partisans de la Paix demandent que le Conseil de Sécurité, comprenant les représentants qualifiés des cinq grandes puissances, se saisisse au plus tôt du rêglement de cette question par les moyens pacifiques en donnant aux deux parties en cause la possibilité de se faire entendre.

Les partisans de la Paix demandent l'interdiction de toutes les formes de propagande favorisant la guerre en quelque pays que ce soit.

Nous appelons donc tous les hommes de paix dans le monde à instituer de larges débats publics sur ces propositions et à élire ceux qui porteront leur voix dans le IIème Congrès Mondial.

Nous demandons à tous les groupements politiques, syndicaux, culturels, sociaux et religieux, aux femmes, à la jeunesse,

à toutes les personnes soucieuses de préserver la paix du monde de participer à l'accomplissement de ces tâches quelles que soient leurs convictions politiques, la foi qui les anime, ou la philosophie dont ils se réclament.

Nous sommes conscients de la force que représente dès maintenant l'immense rassemblement réalisé autour de l'Appel de Stockholm qui doit encore se poursuivre et s'étendre. Nous avons pu mesurer l'efficacité de la lutte entreprise. Ainsi, des premiers pas ont été faits, d'autres suivront qui peuvent et doivent donner au peuples la paix durable à laquelle ils aspirent.

Cette paix ne peut être imposée par la force des armes. Elle sera gagnée par l'action concertée et massive des hommes et des femmes de bonne volonté, capable de faie triompher la raison et la justice.

Prague, 18 août 1950.

Pour le Bureau,
Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE.

MOTION ADRESSEE AU CONSEIL DE SECURITE ET A TOUS LES GOUVERNEMENTS

Le Bureau du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix réuni au moment où se déroule une guerre en Corée, conscient du terrible danger de généralisation que contient ce conflit, ému du nombre considérable de victimes et de des tructions faites par les bombardements massifs des populations civiles, demande avec insistance au Conseil de Sécurité de rechercher le règlement définitif de ce conflit conformément aux aspirations de la population, sur les bases suivantes:

— cessation immédiate des bombardements des populations civiles;

— arrêt des hostilités;

— retrait de toutes les troupes étrangères;

— audition des deux parties en cause.

Le Bureau du Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, par cette proposition, est certain de traduire la volonté de centaines de millions d'hommes et de femmes. Il est également convaincu d'exprimer l'aspiration quasi unanime des peuples du monde entier au maintien et à la consolidation de la Paix.

Prague, 18 août 1950.

Pour le Bureau,
Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE.

DEUXIEME

CONGRES MONDIAL

DES

PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

(Varsovie, 16 — 22 Novembre 1950)

MANIFESTE AUX PEUPLES

La guerre menace l'humanité, les enfants, les femmes et les hommes. L'Organisation des Nations Unies ne justifie pas l'espoir mis en elle par les peuples de conserver la Paix et la tranquillité. La vie des hommes et les acquisitions de la culture humaine sont en péril.

Les peuples veulent conserver l'espoir que l'Organisation des Nations Unies reviendra résolument aux principes qui étaient à la base de sa constitution après la deuxième guerre mondiale et qui consistaient à assurer la liberté, la Paix et l'estime mutuelle entre les peuples.

De plus en plus les peuples du monde mettent leur espoir en eux-mêmes, dans leur fermeté et dans leur bonne volonté. Tout homme conscient sait que celui qui ose dire: «La guerre est inévitable» calomnie l'humanité.

En lisant ce message lancé au nom des peuples de quatre-vingts pays représentés au IIe Congrès de la Paix de Varsovie, n'oubliez jamais que le combat pour la Paix c'est votre combat. Sachez que des centaines de millions de Partisans de la Paix, en s'unissant, vous tendent la main. Ils vous invitent à participer au plus beau des combats livrés par l'humanité, qui croit en son avenir.

La Paix ne s'attend pas, elle se gagne.

Joignons nos volontés pour demander que cesse la guerre qui ravage aujourd'hui la Corée et qui peut mettre le feu au monde.

Dressons-nous contre la tentative de rallumer des foyers de guerre en Allemagne et au Japon.

Avec les cinq cents millions d'êtres conscients qui ont signé l'Appel de Stockholm nous exigeons l'interdiction des armes atomiques, le désarmement général et le contrôle de ces mesures.

Le contrôle rigoureux du désarmement général et de la destruction des armes atomiques est techniquement possible. Il s'agit de le vouloir.

Imposons une législation qui réprime les propagandes de guerre.

Saisissons les parlements, les gouvernants et l'Assemblée des Nations Unies des propositions pour la Paix élaborées par le IIe Congrès Mondial. La puissance des forces pacifiques dans le monde est assez grande, la voix des hommes libres assez forte pour qu'ensemble nous puissions obtenir la rencontre des représentants des cinq grandes puissances.

Le IIe Congrès Mondial de la Paix a fait la preuve, avec une force sans précédent, que les hommes accourus des cinq parties du monde peuvent, malgré les grandes divergences d'opinion, s'entendre pour conjurer le fléau de la guerre et conserver la Paix. Que les gouvernants suivent leur exemple et la Paix sera sauvée.

Adopté par le Congrès en séance plénière
le 22 novembre

ADRESSE A L'ONU

Lorsqu'ils ont créé l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les peuples du monde ont mis en elle de grands espoirs. Et le plus grand est celui de la Paix.

Cependant la guerre bouleverse aujourd'hui la vie paisible de certains peuples et demain elle risque de bouleverser celle de toute l'humanité. Si l'Organisation des Nations Unies ne justifie pas la grande espérance qu'avaient mise en elle les peuples du monde — tant ceux qui y sont représentés par leurs gouvernements que ceux qui n'y sont pas encore représentés — si l'Organisation des Nations Unies n'assure pas à l'humanité la tranquillité et la paix, c'est parce qu'elle est influencée par les forces qui se sont écartées du seul chemin possible de la Paix universelle: la recherche de l'entente générale.

Si l'Organisation des Nations Unies veut justifier les espoirs que l'humanité met toujours en elle, elle doit revenir dans la voie qui, depuis le jour de sa fondation, lui a été tracée par les peuples, et comme premier pas dans cette voie elle doit assurer dans le plus bref délai la réunion des cinq grandes puissances: Etats-Unis, France, Union Soviétique, Grande-Bretagne et République Populaire de Chine, pour l'examen et le règlement pacifique des différends en cours.

Le IIe Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, composé de délégués de quatre-vingts pays et représentant la voix authentique de l'humanité pacifique, insiste pour que l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les organismes législatifs devant lesquels les gouvernements des différents pays sont responsables, examinent de toute urgence les propositions suivantes appelées à rétablir la confiance entre tous les pays, indépendamment de leurs systèmes sociaux, et à maintenir ou rétablir la Paix.

1. — Devant le fait que la guerre menée actuellement en Corée n'apporte pas seulement des détresses innombrables au peuple coréen mais menace de se généraliser, nous insistons pour que

cesse cette guerre, pour que soit effectué le retrait de Corée des armées étrangères et pour que soit trouvée une solution pacifique au conflit intérieur qui oppose les deux parties de la Corée, et cela avec la participation des représentants du peuple coréen.

Nous insistons pour que le problème soit résolu par le Conseil de Sécurité au complet, c'est-à-dire avec les représentants de la République Populaire de Chine. Nous demandons la cessation de l'intervention des troupes américaines contre l'île chinoise de Taiwan (Formose) et la cessation des hostilités contre le République du Viet-Nam, actions militaires qui, elles aussi, portent une menace de guerre mondiale.

2. — Nous condamnons d'une manière catégorique toute tentative faite ou mesure prise en violation des accords internationaux qui interdisent le réarmement de l'Allemagne et du Japon. Ces tentatives et mesures représentent une grave menace pour la Paix. Avec insistance nous demandons la conclusion d'un traité avec une Allemagne unifiée et démilitarisée ainsi qu'avec le Japon, et le retrait des troupes d'occupation de ces deux pays.

3. — Nous considérons les violences employées pour le maintien des peuples dans un état de dépendance et d'oppression coloniales comme une menace pour la cause de la Paix et nous proclamons le droit de ces peuples à la Liberté et à l'Indépendance.

De même nous nous élevons contre toutes formes de discrimination raciale, car elles engendrent la haine entre les Nations et compromettent la Paix.

4. — Nous estimons nécessaire de dénoncer les tentatives des agresseurs pour jeter la confusion sur la notion même de l'agression et pour donner ainsi prétexte à l'intervention étrangère dans les affaires intérieures des autres pays.

Aucune considération d'ordre politique, statégique ou économique, aucune raison tirée de la situation intérieure ou de conflits internes dans tel ou tel Etat ne peuvent justifier l'intervention armée d'un autre Etat quel qu'il soit. L'agression est le fait criminel d'un Etat qui, le premier, emploie la force armée contre un Etat sous un prétexte quelconque.

5. — Nous considérons que la propagande en vue d'une nouvelle guerre crée la plus grande menace pour la collaboration pacifique des peuples. Nous la considérons comme l'un des crimes les plus graves contre l'Humanité. Nous en appelons aux

parlements de tous les pays pour qu'ils édictent une loi de protection de la Paix, établissant la responsabilité pénale en ce qui concerne la propagande pour une nouvelle guerre, sous quelque forme que ce soit.

6. — Tous les hommes honnêtes, indépendamment de leur tendance politique, considérant l'extermination massive et impitoyable des populations civiles de Corée comme un crime contre l'humanité, nous demandons qu'une commission internationale compétente soit appelée à examiner les crimes commis dans cette guerre de Corée et en particulier la question de la responsabilité du général MacArthur.

7. — Interprètes des peuples qui ploient sous les lourdes charges des budgets de guerre, fermement résolus à garantir à l'Humanité une paix solide et continue, nous saisissons l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les parlements et les peuples des propositions suivantes:

— Interdiction absolue de toutes espèces d'armes atomiques, des armes bactériologiques, chimiques, toxiques, radioactives et de tous autres moyens de destruction massive;
— Dénonciation comme criminel de guerre du gouvernement qui emploierait ces armes le premier.

Le IIe Congrès Mondial, conscient de sa responsabilité devant les peuples, s'adresse avec la même solennité aux grandes puissances et leur propose de procéder au cours des années 1951 et 1952 à une réduction progressive, simultanée et dans la même proportion, de toutes les forces armées de terre, de l'air et de mer, cette réduction allant du tiers à la moitié.

Une telle mesure, en mettant un terme décisif à la course aux armements, diminuera les risques d'agression.

Elle permettra d'alléger les charges qui grèvent le budget des Etats et pèsent lourdement sur toutes les couches du peuple.

Elle permettra également d'aboutir au rétablissement de la confiance internationale et de l'indispensable coopération entre toutes les nations, quel que soit leur régime social.

Le Congrès déclare que le contrôle concernant l'interdiction des armes atomiques et de destruction massive, ainsi que celui des armes dites conventionnelles, sont techniquement possibles. Un organisme de contrôle international, disposant d'inspecteurs qualifiés, doit être constitué auprès du Conseil de Sécurité: il sera chargé de contrôler aussi bien la réduction des armes conventionnelles que l'interdiction des armes atomiques, bactériologiques, chimiques et autres.

Le contrôle, pour être efficace, doit porter non seulement sur

les forces militaires, l'armement existant et la production d'armes tels qu'ils seront déclarés par chaque pays, mais, encore, sur réclamation de la Commission de Contrôle International, il doit s'étendre à l'inspection des forces militaires, de l'armement et de la production d'armes, qui seraient simplement supposés en plus de ceux qui auraient été déclarés.

Ces propositions de réduction des forces armées constituent une première étape dans la voie du désarmement général et total qui reste l'objectif final des Partisans de la Paix.

Le IIe Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, convaincu que la Paix ne peut être garantie par la recherche d'un équilibre de forces entraînant la course aux armements, affirme que ces propositions ne donnent aucun avantage de puissance militaire à quelque nation que ce soit, mais qu'elles auront pour effet certain de faire échec à la guerre et d'accroître le bien-être et la sécurité de tous les peuples du monde.

8. — Nous soulignons que, dans certains pays, le passage de l'économie de paix à l'économie de guerre trouble toujours davantage les relations économiques et les échanges internationaux de matières premières et de produits manufacturés. Nous considérons qu'il a une répercussion néfaste sur le niveau de vie de nombreux peuples, qu'il entrave le progrès économique et les courants commerciaux et que cette situation est la raison de conflits qui menacent la Paix du monde.

Défenseurs des intérêts vitaux des populations et désireux d'assainir la situation internationale, nous demandons que l'on revienne à des règles normales d'échange et de commerce entre ces différents pays, sur la base de la réciprocité. Ainsi seraient satisfaits les besoins des peuples, ainsi seraient écartées toutes formes de discrimination économique, ainsi serait assuré le développement économique des grands et des petits Etats.

9. — Nous considérons que les entraves apportées aux échanges culturels entre les peuples engendrent la discorde, l'incompréhension, créent un climat de méfiance et favorisent les propagandes de guerre. Nous considérons que le resserrement des liens culturels entre les peuples crée les conditions les plus favorables pour leur entente mutuelle et raffermit leur confiance dans la lutte commune pour la paix.

Aussi nous appelons tous les gouvernements à contribuer à l'amélioration des relations culturelles entre les peuples pour leur permettre de mieux connaître leurs patrimoines respectifs dans le domaine de la culture. Nous leur demandons de faciliter l'organisation de conférences internationales, d'intellectuels, les

visites de pays à pays, l'édition et la diffusion la plus large des oeuvres littéraires et la connaissance des oeuvres artistiques.

En invitant l'Organisation des Nations Unies à justifier les espoirs que les peuples avaient placés en elle, nous portons à sa connaissance la création par nos soins d'un Conseil Mondial de la Paix.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix sera un organisme composé des représentants de tous les peuples du monde, qu'il s'agisse des pays affiliés à l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de ceux qui n'y sont pas encore représentés, ou de ceux qui sont dépendants ou colonisés.

Il appelle l'Organisation des Nations Unies à accomplir effectivement les devoirs dont elle est chargée pour affermir et développer une collaboration pacifique entre tous les pays. Il assumera la tâche élevée d'assurer une paix solide et continue qui corresponde aux intérêts vitaux de toutes les nations.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix donnera enfin à l'humanité tout entière la certitude qu'en dépit de toutes les difficultés existantes, qui ne doivent d'ailleurs pas être minimisées, il accomplira sa mission.

Adopté par le Congrès en séance plénière
le 22 novembre

POUR LES VICTIMES DE LA REPRESSION

Dans de nombreux pays, les défenseurs de la Paix sont aujourd'hui soumis aux persécutions policières.

En Amérique latine, aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique, en France, en Italie, dans les pays dépendants d'Afrique et du Proche-Orient, des milliers d'entre eux ont été emprisonnés.

Ils sont nombreux ceux qui, délégués à ce Congrès, n'ont pu y assister.

Les Assemblées en faveur de la Paix sont interdites. Les défenseurs de la Paix essuient le feu de la police, ils sont massacrés.

La persécution n'épargne pas les savants.

Le IIe Congrès Mondial de la Paix salue les victimes de la terreur policière. Il élève une protestation solennelle contre les persécutions dont les défenseurs de la Paix sont l'objet.

Le Congrès réclame la libération immédiate de toutes les victimes de la répression policière. Il invite les peuples du monde entier à exprimer leur solidarité envers ces nobles défenseurs de la Paix, à les faire libérer, à les défendre et à protéger tous ceux qui luttent dans le monde pour la Paix.

(Motion adoptée par le Congrès en séance plenière.)

RESOLUTION SUR LA DEFINITION DE L'AGRESSION

1. L'agresseur est l'Etat qui, le premier, emploie la force armée contre un autre Etat, sous n'importe quel prétexte.

2. Aucune considération politique, économique ou stratégique, aucune raison basée sur la situation intérieure d'un Etat ne peut justifier une intervention armée.

RESOLUTION POUR L'INTERDICTION DES ARMES ATOMIQUES ET POUR LE DESARMEMENT

Le IIe Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, après avoir constaté avec une vive satisfaction que plus de cinq cents millions d'êtres humains à travers le monde ont déjà exprimé leur volonté d'assurer la Paix en signant l'Appel de Stockholm pour l'interdiction de l'arme atomique;

Interprète de cette exigence profonde de tous les peuples;

Interprète des angoisses que ressentent face aux périls de guerre les peuples écrasés par des dépenses militaires toujours accrues;

Désireux de contribuer à l'édification d'une Paix stable et durable;

S'adresse solennellement à l'Organisation des Nations Unies, aux parlements et aux peuples, et leur soumet les propositions suivantes:

— Interdiction absolue de toutes les espèces d'armes atomiques, bactériologiques, chimiques, toxiques, radioactives et de tous autres moyens de destruction massive;
— Dénonciation comme criminel de guerre du Gouvernement qui, le premier, emploierait ces armes.

Le IIe Congrès Mondial, conscient de sa responsabilité devant les peuples, s'adresse avec la même solennité aux grandes puissances et leur propose de procéder au cours des années 1951 et 1952 à une réduction progressive, simultanée et dans la même proportion, de toutes les forces armées de terre, de l'air et de mer. Cette réduction allant du tiers à la moitié.

Une telle mesure, en mettant un terme décisif à la course aux armements, diminuera les risques d'agression.

Elle permettra d'alléger les charges qui grèvent le budget des Etats et pèsent lourdement sur toutes les couches du peuple.

Elle permettra également d'aboutir au rétablissement de la confiance internationale et de l'indispensable coopération entre toutes les nations, quel que soit leur régime social.

Le Congrès déclare que le contrôle concernant l'interdiction des armes atomiques et de destruction massive, ainsi que celui des armes dites conventionnelles, sont techniquement possibles.

Le Congrès propose qu'un organisme de contrôle international comprenant un service d'inspection qualifié soit contitué auprès du Conseil de Sécurité et chargé de contrôler aussi bien la réduction des armements conventionnels que l'interdiction des armes atomiques, bactériologiques, chimiques et autres armes de destruction massive.

Le contrôle, pour être efficace, doit porter non seulement sur les forces militaires, l'armement existant et la production d'armes tels qu'ils seront déclarés par chaque pays, mais encore, sur réclamation de la commission de contrôle internationale, il doit s'étendre à l'inspection des forces militaires, de l'armement existant et de la production d'armes qui seraient simplement supposés en plus de ceux qui auraient été déclarés. Ces propositions de réduction des forces armées constituent une première étape dans la voie du désarmement général et total qui reste l'objectif final des Partisans de la Paix. Le IIe Congrès Mondial, convaincu que la Paix ne peut être garantie par la recherche d'un équilibre de forces entraînant la course aux armements, affirme que ces propositions ne donnent aucun avantage de puissance militaire à quelque nation que ce soit, mais qu'elles auront pour effet certain de faire échec à la guerre et d'accroître le bien-être et la sécurité de tous les peuples du monde.

RESOLUTION CONTRE LA PROPAGANDE DE GUERRE

Le IIe Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, considérant:

— que la propagande en vue d'une nouvelle guerre crée la plus grande menace pour la collaboration pacifique des peuples;

— que cette propagande constitue un des crimes les plus graves contre l'humanité;

— s'adresse aux parlements de tous les pays en leur demandant d'édicter une loi de protection de la paix, qui établisse la responsabilité pénale pour la propagande d'une nouvelle guerre, sous quelque forme que ce soit.

Le Congrès s'adresse aux Parlements de tous les pays en leur demandant d'assurer, dans l'intérêt du renforcement de la Paix, l'éducation des jeunes générations dans un esprit de collaboration avec les autres peuples et de respect pour les autres races et nations.

Le Congrès demande à tous les Partisans de la Paix, à tous les hommes et à toutes les femmes honnêtes dans tous les pays du monde de boycotter résolument les maisons d'édition et de production cinématographique, les organes de presse, les stations de radiodiffusion, les individus ou les organisations qui propagent directement ou indirectement la propagande de guerre; il leur demande également de protester énergiquement contre toutes les formes d'art et de littérature qui soutiennent une telle propagande.

Le Congrès s'adresse à tous les travailleurs de la presse, de la littérature, des arts, du cinéma, de l'éducation et de l'enseignement pour qu'ils se refusent à servir d'instruments de la propagande de guerre, propagande de meurtre et de haine entre les nations, et il leur demande de prendre une part active à la diffusion des idées de paix et de compréhension entre les peuples.

RESOLUTION SUR LA CONSOLIDATION ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES RELATIONS ECONOMIQUES ENTRE LES PAYS

Le passage d'une série de pays à l'économie de guerre porte un préjudice de plus en plus grand aux relations économiques et à l'échange entre les pays tant des matières premières que des produits industriels; il a des répercussions désastreuses sur le niveau de vie de nombreux peuples et fait également obstacle au progrès et à la coopération économique entre tous les pays. En même temps, la violation des relations économiques normales entre les pays est une source de conflits constituant une menace pour la Paix.

Partant des intérêts vitaux de la population de tous les pays désireux d'assainir la situation internationale, le IIe Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix estime indispensable:

d'établir des relations commerciales normales entre les différents pays sur la base de conditions mutuellement avantageuses, satisfaisant les besoins des peuples, excluant la discrimination économique dans n'importe laquelle de ses expressions, assurant le développement de l'économie nationale et l'indépendance économique des Etats, grands et petits.

Prenant en considération le fait que le passage accéléré d'une série de pays à l'économie de guerre favorise les forces intéressées à la guerre et accentue par conséquent la menace de conflits militaires, le IIe Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix propose aux Assemblées législatives de tous les pays d'adopter une loi abolissant les super-profits sur les commandes liées à la préparation à la guerre.

RESOLUTION SUR LA CONSOLIDATION ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES RELATIONS CULTURELLES ENTRE LES PAYS

En vue d'assurer une collaboration pacifique entre les peuples et leur compréhension mutuelle, le IIe Congrès des Partisans de la Paix estime nécessaire de prendre des mesures pour consolider et développer les relations culturelles entre les différents pays. Le Congrès recommande:

Dans le domaine de la Science:

— Contribuer à la création d'associations scientifiques internationales comprenant des savants de tous les pays;

— Organiser des congrès scientifiques dans les capitales des différents Etats à tour de rôle. Organiser des voyages de savants dans d'autres pays pour consolider des relations mutuelles et l'échange d'expériences scientifiques;

— Organiser l'échange des travaux scientifiques entre universités et grandes bibliothèques. Editer des bulletins périodiques avec des notices sur les travaux édités dans les différents pays;

— Organiser pendant les vacances des voyages de jeunes et d'étudiants, dans les autres pays.

Dans le domaine de l'Art:

— Organiser des tournées de troupes théâtrales, d'orchestres, d'ensembles d'artistes, ainsi que la diffusion de films;

— Organiser des festivals de musique familiarisant les auditeurs avec la musique des autres pays;

— Organiser des expositions artistiques; organiser des expositions d'art populaire;

— Inviter largement les représentants des autres pays à prendre part aux solennités nationales consacrées à des dates mémorables de l'Histoire, de la Science, de la Littérature et des Arts;

— Organiser la célébration de ces dates dans les autres pays;

— Contribuer à la traduction d'oeuvres littéraires, à l'édition et à l'exécution d'oeuvres musicales; échanger ces oeuvres ainsi que des notices et des articles ou critiques de ces oeuvres;

— Editer largement les classiques de la littérature, de la musique mondiale, du cinéma et reproduire les tableaux,

sculptures et morceaux d'architecture de renommée mondiale;

— Contribuer au développement, dans chaque pays, de la technique de la traduction d'oeuvres étrangères.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE A L'ORGANISATION

L'action engagée par les Partisans de la Paix depuis le Congrés de Paris a trouvé par l'Appel de Stockholm une résonance universelle et l'appui de centaines de millions d'hommes et de femmes; elle s'est développée dans l'élan puissant des peuples qui ont participé activement au débat instauré autour du IIe Congrès Mondial de la Paix.

L'importance et l'ampleur des perspectives de Paix que les propositions issues du Congrés ouvrent devant les peuples répondent à l'élargissement du mouvement pour la Paix, à la variété de la représentation nationale, politique, sociale et religieuse réalisée dans ces Assises Mondiales, à l'ampleur et à la liberté des débats qui se sont ouverts.

La discussion, l'approbation et le soutien actif de ces propositions par les peuples auxquels elles sont présentées peuvent imposer la réalisation des espoirs que l'Humanité a placés dans l'idée des Nations Unies.

Des volontés de Paix nouvelles et puissantes s'unissent aux nôtres.

Nous constatons avec satisfaction que les conditions sont réunies pour une collaboration avec de nombreuses associations, collectivités culturelles ou religieuses, organisations pacifistes ou courants d'opinion tels que les quakers, les mondialistes, les courants en faveur de la neutralité et autres, orientés vers l'effort pour le maintien de la paix.

Grâce à ces efforts communs, nous pourrons assurer de façon permanente une possibilité de rencontre et d'action pacifique des peuples tout en insistant auprès de l'O.N.U. sur sa mission, qui est d'être, non l'instrument d'une quelconque hégémonie, mais le terrain d'entente entre les gouvernements. Ce qui implique pour elle des devoir impérieux vis-à-vis des peuples.

De telles tâches, que la responsabilité du mouvement nous commande, le rôle que la gravité de la situation internationale impose aux Partisans de la Paix, nous ont inspiré la proposition de créer le Conseil Mondial de la Paix. Tout peuple, tout groupement, tout courant d'opinion pacifique qui veut travail-

ler pour la réalisation de telle ou telle proposition de Paix élaborée par le Congrès Mondial a sa place dans le Conseil Mondial de la Paix et pourra y envoyer ses représentants.

En conséquence, le Conseil Mondial de la Paix reçoit du Congrès Mondial le mandat d'accueillir dans son sein les représentants de toutes les forces qui s'engagent dans une action pratique en faveur de la Paix.

RESOLUTION FINANCIERE

Devant le développement sans cesse accru de notre mouvement et l'ampleur de ses tâches nouvelles qui exigent des ressources permettant d'assurer le fonctionnement régulier de ses organismes et l'établissement d'un appareil administratif et technique correspondant à son importance, le IIe Congrès Mondial décide ce qui suit:

1. Chaque Comité National ou Organisation Internationale adhérente versera une cotisation sur une base et dans des conditions qui seront déterminées par les organismes élus par le Congrès;

2. La campagne du Fonds Mondial de la Paix continue. Toutes les initiatives devront être recherchées et appliquées par les comités nationaux et locaux afin d'assurer son plein succès.

Il importe que chaque adhérent à notre mouvement participe à l'effort de collectage des fonds. La contribution personnelle de millions d'hommes et de femmes pacifiques doit être comprise par tous comme indispensable à la réalisation des objectifs de notre Congrès.

REUNION

DU BUREAU DU

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

(Genevè, 10—11 Janvier 1951)

COMMUNIQUE

Le Bureau du Conseil Mondial de la Paix a siégé à Genève les 10 et 11 Janvier 1951, sous la présidence de M. Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE.

Il a entendu les rapports de M. le professeur BERNAL et de M. Yves FARGE sur l'aggravation de la situation internationale et sur le développement d'importants courants d'opinion publique orientés dans l'esprit des propositions de paix formulées par le deuxième Congrès Mondial de la Paix.

Le Bureau a enregistré l'étendue du dialogue et le grand nombre d'initiatives de Paix prises dans le sens des décisions contenues dans l'Adresse du 2ème Congrès Mondial de la Paix aux Nations Unies.

Il a pris acte de la profonde inquiétude que le réarmement allemand aussi bien que le réarmement du Japon a éveillée dans le monde et notamment dans les populations de ces pays.

Dans ces conditions, le Bureau a décidé d'avancer la date de la session du Conseil Mondial de la Paix qu'il fixe du 21 au 24 février 1951.

Seront inscrits à l'ordre du jour de cette session:

1. Application des décisions du 2ème Congrès Mondial de la Paix.

2. Solution pacifique du problème allemand et du problème japonais.

Genève, le 11 janvier 1951.

SESSION

DU

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

(Berlin, 21—26 février 1951)

APPEL

En vue de répondre aux aspirations de millions d'hommes du monde entier, quel que soit le jugement porté par eux sur les causes qui engendrent les dangers de guerre mondiale,

Pour que la Paix soit affermie et que soit assurée la sécurité internationale,

Nous réclamons la conclusion d'un pacte de Paix entre les cinq grandes puissances: Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Union Soviétique, République Populaire Chinoise, Grande-Bretagne, France.

Nous considérerions le refus de se rencontrer à cet effet comme la preuve des desseins agressifs du gouvernement de n'importe laquelle de ces grandes puissances qui s'en rendrait responsable.

Nous appelons toutes les nations attachées à la Paix à soutenir la revendication d'un pacte de Paix ouvert à tous les Etats.

Nous apposons nos signatures sous cet appel et nous invitons à signer tous les hommes et toutes les femmes de bonne volonté, toutes les organisations qui aspirent à la consolidation de la Paix.

Adopté à l'unanimité 25 février 1951.

RESOLUTION SUR L'ORGANISATION ET L'ELARGISSEMENT

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix, dans sa session du mois de février 1951 à Berlin, a pris connaissance avec satisfaction des efforts qui ont été réalisés pour l'application des décisions du IIe Congrès Mondial et décidé que ces efforts devraient être encore intensifiés.

Le Conseil Mondial recommande notamment à tous les Comités nationaux d'intensifier la diffusion et la popularisation de l'Adresse à l'Organisation des Nations Unies qui doit pénétrer partout, être connue par chaque homme et chaque femme. Le Conseil Mondial demande à chacun de faire preuve d'initiative à cet égard sur le plan national comme sur le plan international.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix prend acte et exprime sa satisfaction de l'adoption dans divers pays de lois contre la propagande de guerre.

Il invite les Comités nationaux à prendre des mesures pour l'élaboration de propositions de lois de défense de la paix et contre la propagande de guerre qui seront présentées aux parlements des différents pays.

Il invite les Comités nationaux à informer l'opinion publique pour obtenir le plus large appui populaire à ces démarches.

Il insiste auprès des comités nationaux afin qu'ils mobilisent les populations pour les alerter, dénoncer devant l'opinion et boycotter toutes les publications, enseignements, écrits, discours, films, émissions radiophoniques, etc., qui contiennent des incitations à la guerre.

Il demande aux comités nationaux de lancer une vaste campagne d'éclaircissement avec des milliers d'hommes de bonne volonté qui, dans chaque pays, dénonceront inlassablement le mensonge qui sert la préparation à la guerre.

Il propose au Bureau de prendre des mesures en vue de constituer, auprès du Secrétariat, un bureau d'information qui, sur le plan de l'objectivité, fournirait une documentation et des nouvelles exactes qui combattraient les nouvelles fausses ou déformées tendant à entretenir une psychose de guerre.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix constate avec satisfaction que des contacts ont été pris en application des décisions du IIe Congrès Mondial, avec de nombreuses associations et collectivités et que ces contacts ont permis de développer et d'élargir encore le mouvement de la paix.

Il prend en particulier les décisions suivantes:

1. Continuer les négociations avec le mouvement mondialiste dans les différents pays pour rechercher des points d'accord et d'action commune et encourager une participation réciproque aux conférences et congrès.

2. La rencontre paritaire proposée à la Société des Amis (Quakers) pourrait se faire sur la base des documents et résolutions respectifs en vue de rechercher les conditions d'une action commune.

3. Il importe de faire connaître aux Eglises les résolutions prises à la présente session et de leur demander de les appuyer. Au nom du Bureau, le président Joliot-Curie a adressé aux instances suprêmes des Eglises une lettre pour leur communiquer la résolution du IIe Congrès Mondial sur le désarmement. Plusieurs réponses ont été déjà reçues qui marquent l'intérêt suscité par ces communications.

4. Les contacts doivent être développés avec les courants en faveur de la neutralité qui existent dans différents pays, pour que ceux-ci tendent réellement à préserver la Paix par des actions positives.

5. Rechercher la coopération avec les mouvements pacifistes et avec tout groupement en tant que ces contacts et cette coopération serviront la cause de la Paix.

Le Conseil mondial enregistre avec satisfaction les propositions et initiatives tendant à organiser des conférences internationales qui permettront à des représentants qualifiés de l'opinion de plusieurs pays, de confronter leurs idées et rechercher en commun la solution de certains problèmes dans l'intérêt de la paix mondiale.

De telles conférences seront l'occasion de nouveaux contacts et d'un nouvel élargissement du mouvement de la Paix.

Dans cet ordre d'idées, le Conseil Mondial:

1. approuve la convocation à Paris ou à Bruxelles dans le plus bref délai par «l'Entente Franco-Belge contre le réarmement de l'Allemagne» d'une conférence des peuples des pays d'Europe dont les gouvernements se sont liés au Pacte Atlantique, avec la participation du peuple allemand. Cette conférence aura pour but l'action contre la remilitarisation de l'Allemagne et la solution pacifique du problème allemand;

2. approuve également la proposition d'organiser une conférence des pays d'Asie et du Pacifique, qui aurait notamment

pour but la lutte contre le réarmement du Japon et pour la solution pacifique des conflits en cours. Cette conférence examinerait, d'autre part, le problème de la réalisation dans les pays intéressés d'Asie et du Pacifique d'une consultation populaire sur la remilitarisation du Japon et la conclusion dans l'année en cours d'un traité de paix avec ce pays.

3. demande au Bureau de soutenir l'organisation de conférences régionales:

a) des pays du Proche-Orient et de l'Afrique du Nord,
b) des pays scandinaves.

4. recommande au Secrétariat d'envisager l'organisation de conférences du même genre:

a) pour les pays d'Afrique Noire,
b) pour les pays d'Amérique du Nord et d'Amérique latine. (Cette conférence devrait se tenir dans le courant du mois d'août à Mexico.)

Le Conseil Mondial appelle les Comités nationaux des pays intéressés à faire le maximum d'efforts pour le plus grand succès de ces conférences.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix décide la convocation en U. R. S. S. au cours de l'été 1951 d'une conférence générale économique, ouverte aux économistes, aux techniciens, aux industriels, aux commerçants et au syndicalistes de tous les pays pour le rétablissement des échanges économiques entre les pays et l'amélioration du niveau de vie des peuples.

L'ordre du jour de la Conférence serait:

a) Les possibilités d'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations au milieu du XXe siècle à condition que la paix soit preservée.

b) Les possibilités d'amélioration des échanges économiques entre les pays.

Dans le cadre de la résolution du IIe Congrès Mondial sur les échanges culturels, le Conseil Mondial de la Paix recommande au Bureau d'apporter tout son appui à l'organisation d'une Conférence des médecins dont l'initiative a déjà été prise par d'éminentes personnalités médicales françaises et italiennes et qui doit se tenir en Italie dans le courant de l'année. Cette conférence serait consacrée au problème de la lutte contre l'influence néfaste de la préparation à la guerre sur la protection de la santé des masses populaires.

Il invite le Secrétariat à étudier et à favoriser la tenue de conférences internationales qui discuteraient des développe-

ments possibles des cultures nationales et de la collaboration culturelle internationale à condition que la paix soit préservée (conférences des écrivains et artistes, des savants, des cinéastes).

Le Conseil Mondial invite en outre le Secrétariat à encourager l'idée de conférences d'enseignants, de journalistes, de sportifs, etc . . .

Il l'invite à examiner les formes et l'appui à donner à l'initiative des organisations de jeunes et d'étudiants pour un large festival mondial pour la Paix qui se tiendra à Berlin du 5 au 19 août 1951.

Le Conseil Mondial décide la création en son sein d'une Commission internationale des échanges culturels et artistiques qui se réunira périodiquement.

Il recommande à chaque Comité national de créer auprès de lui sans délai une Commission spéciale pour les échanges culturels, chargée de favoriser les voyages, autant que possible réciproques, orientés vers le renforcement de la cause de la Paix ainsi que les échanges de publications et d'expositions culturelles.

Il charge le Bureau d'étudier la création d'un Centre du Cinéma ayant pour tâche de stimuler et coordonner la production et la distribution de films pour la Paix, tout en dénonçant toute utilisation du cinéma au service de la propagande de guerre.

Il recommande au Secrétariat de prendre les contacts nécessaires afin que les savants épris de paix proposent et fassent prévaloir comme Charte des organisations internationales et nationales scientifiques auxquelles ils appartiennent l'utilisation exclusivement pacifique de leurs découvertes.

Le Conseil Mondial invite les Comités Nationaux à donner toute leur attention à la collecte des moyens matériels pour le Fonds Mondial de la Paix.

Le succès de cette campagne constituera une nouvelle preuve de l'attachement des peuples à la cause de la paix. Il permettra au mouvement de remplir toujours plus efficacement sa mission.

L'application de toutes ces mesures contribuera d'une manière efficace à l'élargissement de notre mouvement qui doit se poursuivre:

— sur la base des résolutions définissant nos positions quant aux problèmes intéressant la paix;

— au moyen de la vaste campagne d'explication menée dans toutes les couches de la population de chaque pays, qui instituera partout la libre et loyale discussion ainsi que l'action commune.

RESOLUTION A PROPOS DE L'ADRESSE A L' O. N. U.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix a constaté que l'O.N.U. n'avait pas répondu à l'Adresse du IIe Congrès Mondial comme si les propositions des représentants de centaines de millions d'êtres humains pour le maintien de la Paix ne la concernaient pas.

Depuis l'élaboration de cette adresse, l'O.N.U. a continué à décevoir les espoirs que les peuples avaient placés en elle et porté cette déception à son comble par la résolution condammant la Chine comme «agresseur».

Elle a permis et couvert la destruction systématique par les forces armées américaines de près d'un million d'êtres humains, vieillards, femmes, enfants de Corée, écrasés ou calcinés dans le débris de leurs villes et de leurs villages.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix décide d'envoyer à l'O.N.U. une délégation composée de: M. Nenni (Italie) ; Mme Isabelle Blume (Belgique) ; Mme Davies (Grande-Bretagne) ; Mme Jessie Street (Australie) ; MM. d'Astier de la Vigerie (France) ; Tikhonov (U. R. S. S.) ; Y. T. Wu (Chine) ; Hromadka (Tchécoslovaquie) ; d'Arboussier (Afrique Noire) ; Neruda (Chili) ; Général Jara (Mexique) ; Paul Robeson et Uphaus (U.S.A.) ; Dr. Attal (Inde).

Cette délégation aura pour mandat de demander à l'O.N.U.:

1. d'examiner les différents points de l'Adresse du Congrès et les différentes résolutions du Conseil Mondial de la Paix et de se prononcer sur chacun d'eux;

2. de revenir au rôle que sa Charte lui avait assigné, pour être le terrain d'entente entre les gouvernements et non l'instrument d'une quelconque hégémonie.

La démarche du Conseil Mondial sera appuyée par des centaines de millions d'hommes et de femmes qui ont le droit d'exercer leur vigilance sur les instances internationales suprêmes afin que celles-ci ne trahissent pas leur mission qui est de sauvegarder la Paix.

RESOLUTION SUR LA SOLUTION PACIFIQUE DU PROBLEME ALLEMAND

En trahissant la volonté des peuples au nom desquels avaient été signés les traités, qui catégoriquement, décidèrent du désarmement de l'Allemagne on a ressuscité les forces militaristes et nazies. Ce réarmement militaire et industriel de l'Allemagne constitue le plus sérieux danger d'une nouvelle guerre mondiale.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix enregistre le développement des forces de paix en Allemagne et se réjouit du résultat réconfortant du Congrès d'Essen. Il félicite tous les amis de la Paix en Allemagne de préparer dans l'union de tous les courants pacifiques le referendum qui exprimera la volonté du peuple allemand sur la question de la remilitarisation de leur pays et sur la conclusion d'un traité de Paix appelé à mettre fin aux périlleuses incertitudes du moment.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix appelle tous les pays qui se sentent les plus directement menacés à s'unir dans une vigoureuse protestation, par laquelle des millions d'hommes et de femmes imposeront à leurs gouvernements la conclusion dans l'année courante d'un traité de paix avec une Allemagne pacifique qui aura retrouvé son unité et dont la démilitarisation garantie par un accord international, constituera le meilleur gage de Paix en Europe.

RESOLUTION SUR LA SOLUTION PACIFIQUE DU PROBLEME JAPONAIS

En application des décisions du IIe Congrès Mondial de la Paix, le Conseil Mondial de la Paix condamne énergiquement la remilitarisation du Japon à laquelle procède la puissance occupante en dépit de la volonté du peuple japonais.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix estime nécessaire l'organisation au Japon et dans les pays intéressés d'Asie, d'Amérique et d'Océanie, d'une consultation populaire sur la remilitarisation du Japon et la conclusion d'un traité de paix avec un Japon démilitarisé et pacifique.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix condamne toute tentative de paix séparée avec le Japon. Il estime que ce traité doit être négocié en premier lieu avec la participation de la République Populaire Chinoise, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de l'Union Soviétique, de la Grande-Bretagne, et agréé par tous les pays intéressés. Toutes les forces d'occupation devront être retirées immédiatement après la conclusion du traité de Paix.

Le peuple japonais doit recevoir la garantie d'une existence démocratique et pacifique.

Toutes les organisations et institutions militaires avouées ou cachées doivent être interdites et toute l'industrie doit être orientée vers une économie de Paix.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix, invite tous les hommes de Paix de l'Asie et du Pacifique, y compris ceux du Japon, à tenir

dans le plus proche avenir une conférence régionale de défense de la Paix pour qu'une solution pacifique soit effectivement apportée à la question du Japon, dissipant ainsi un sérieux danger de guerre en Extrême-Orient.

RESOLUTION A PROPOS DE LA DECISIONS DE L'O. N. U. CONDAMNANT INJUSTEMENT LA CHINE COMME AGRESSEUR EN COREE

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix rappelle la définition de l'agression adoptée par le IIe Congrès Mondial de la Paix:

«L'agresseur est l'Etat qui le premier emploie la force armée contre un autre Etat, sous n'importe quel prétexte»,

et il déclare injuste et illégale la décision adoptée par l'Assemblée de l'O.N.U. condammant la République Populaire de Chine comme «agresseur» en Corée. Cette décision constitue un obstacle sérieux pour la solution pacifique de la question coréenne, une menace d'extension de la guerre en Extrême-Orient et, par là même, une menace de déclenchement d'une nouvelle guerre mondiale.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix réclame de l'O.N.U. l'annulation de cette décision.

RESOLUTION POUR UNE SOLUTION PACIFIQUE DE LA QUESTION COREENNE

Pour la solution pacifique de la question coréenne, le Conseil Mondial de la Paix réclame la convocation immédiate d'une conférence de tous les pays intéressés.

Nous appelons tous les hommes attachés à la Paix dans tous les pays à exiger de leurs gouvernements respectifs qu'ils soutiennent la convocation immédiate de ladite conférence.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix soutient énergiquement l'opinion que les troupes étrangères doivent être retirées de Corée pour que le peuple coréen puisse résoudre lui-même ses affaires intérieures.

RESOLUTION SUR LA LUTTE POUR LA PAIX DANS LES PAYS COLONIAUX ET DEPENDANTS

La Charte des Nations Unies qui se fonde sur le droit de libre disposition des peuples avait suscité dans les pays coloniaux et dépendants un immense espoir. Mais, dans ce domaine comme dans beaucoup d'autres, l'attitude de l'O.N.U., qui couvre

les violences employées pour maintenir des peuples dans un état de dépendance et d'oppression coloniale a sapé l'espoir placé en elle.

Cette situation aggrave le danger d'une nouvelle guerre mondiale.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix dénonce la propagande mensongère qui tend à présenter une nouvelle guerre mondiale comme un chemin pouvant mener à la libre disposition des peuples coloniaux et dépendants. Il affirme que l'action générale et solidaire de tous les peuples pour la paix constitue un facteur décisif de l'action des peuples coloniaux et dépendants au droit de libre disposition.

Les propositions en vue du règlement pacifique du conflit coréen et des autres problèmes importants d'Asie (Taîwan, Viet-Nam, Malaisie) et pour la solution pacifique du problème allemand et du problème japonais ainsi que les initiatives conciliatrices de certains pays arabes et asiatiques et d'autres pays pacifiques contribuent à la fois au maintien de la paix et au respect du droit de libre disposition des peuples.

L'opposition grandissante des peuples coloniaux et dépendants à l'agression, à l'oppression, à l'étouffement de leurs libertés, à l'intégration de leurs pays dans des pactes agressifs, à la levée de contingents militaires, au stationnement de troupes étrangères sur leurs territoires, à l'octroi de bases stratégiques, à l'accaparement de matières premières de leurs pays, à l'avilissement de leurs valeurs culturelles, aux mesures de discrimination raciale, constitue un apport essentiel au maintien de la paix.

Le Conseil Mondial salue la solidarité universelle des peuples dans la lutte contre la guerre qui menace toute l'humanité.

RESOLUTION SUR LES PRIX INTERNATIONAUX DE LA PAIX

I. Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix adopte le règlement suivant pour les prix internationaux de la paix

ART. 1. — Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix décide le maintien de trois prix internationaux de la Paix de 5 millions de francs chacun, institués par le Ier Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, qui seront décernés tous les ans sous ses auspices.

ART. 2. — Ces prix pourront être attribués aux oeuvres ou aux activités littéraires, artistiques, cinématographiques et scientifiques ayant concouru le plus efficacement à consolider la Paix entre les Peuples.

ART. 3. — Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix se réserve la faculté d'attribuer en sus des prix internationaux, un ou plusieurs autres prix et des médailles d'or. Le Conseil se réserve la faculté de restreindre le nombre des prix ou de ne pas attribuer de prix au cas où la qualité des oeuvres présentées serait jugée insuffisante.

ART. 4. — Sont admises à concourir les oeuvres présentées par des organisations publiques, des tierces personnes et par les auteurs eux-mêmes. Le Conseil se réserve la faculté d'attribuer l'une ou l'autre de ces récompenses à des oeuvres ou activités pour lesquelles aucune candidature n'a été présentée.

ART. 5. — Sont également admises à concourir les oeuvres qui auront été adressées au Jury par les soins des Jurys nationaux constitués en accord avec le Conseil Mondial de la Paix.

ART 6. — Les prix de la Paix sont décernés par le Conseil Mondial de la Paix. Pour l'élaboration des recommandations préalables, le Conseil constitue un jury composé de membres du Conseil de nationalités différentes parmi lesquels sont choisis un Président et deux Vice-Présidents.

Ce jury examine les candidatures et soumet ses propositions au Conseil Mondial lequel se prononce en dernier ressort à la majorité simple des voix.

ART. 7. — Le Conseil prend toutes mesures en vue de populariser les oeuvres primées.

ART. 8. — Les frais d'envoi et éventuellement le retour des oeuvres présentées sont à la charge des personnes ou des organismes qui en font la transmission.

ART. 9. — Le Secrétariat du Jury est assuré par le Secrétariat du Conseil Mondial de la Paix.

ART. 10. — Le jury pourra résoudre en liaison avec le Bureau du Conseil Mondial toute question non prévue par le présent réglement.

II. Le Jury des prix internationaux de la paix pour l'année 1951 sera constitué par les personnalités suivantes

Italie — M. Pietro NENNI, Président.

France. — M. Pierre COT, Vice-Président.

Chine. — M. MAO DUN, Vice-Président.

U.R.S.S. —Mme Wanda WASILEWSKA.

Tchecoslovaquie. — M. le Professeur Jan MUKAROWSKY.

Inde. — M. le Professeur D. D. KOSAMBI.

Grande-Bretagne. — Rév. Hewlett JOHNSON, doyen de Canterbury.
U.S.A. — Rév. Dr. Willard UPHAUS.
Suede. — M. Arthur LUNDKVIST.
Mexique. — Général JARA.
Allemagne. — Mme Hélène WEIGEL BRECHT.
Egypte. — M. Mohamed KAMEL el BINDARI PACHA.
Pologne. — M. Jerzy PUTRAMENT.
Afrique Noire. — M. Gabriel D'ARBOUSSIER.
Espagne. — M. Pablo PICASSO.

III. — Le Conseil Mondial recommande aux différents Comités Nationaux la création de prix nationaux destinés à récompenser des oeuvres et des activités littéraires, artistiques, cinématographiques et scientifiques ayant concouru le plus efficacement à consolider la Paix.

REUNION

DU BUREAU

DU CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

(Copenhague, 5—8 mai 1951)

RESOLUTION

La lutte contre la guerre est entrée dans une phase décisive. Les peuples constatent déjà que des propagandes s'acharnent à empêcher toute négociation sérieuse, qu'elles essaient de faire prévaloir des solutions de force, que la course aux armements et l'augmentation des budgets de guerre peuvent rendre la guerre inévitable.

La campagne mondiale pour la conclusion d'un Pacte de Paix entre les Cinq Grandes Puissances, ouvert à tous les Etats, peut faire pencher la balance en faveur de la paix.

La rencontre des Cinq Grands pour souscrire à des engagements réels en faveur de la paix mettra fin à la guerre froide et ouvrira la voie au désarmement général.

Chaque peuple peut assurer effectivement sa sécurité nationale par son action en faveur de la conclusion d'un tel Pacte.

En conséquence, le Bureau du Conseil Mondial réuni à Copenhague du 5 au 8 mai 1951, demande à toutes les organisations et mouvements pacifiques, à toutes les collectivités sociales, culturelles et religieuses, d'aider activement, sous la forme qu'elles jugeront opportune, à la campagne mondiale pour la conclusion d'un Pacte de Paix.

Il demande que par centaines de millions, les hommes et les femmes de bonne volonté ratifient personnellement par leur signature, par leur adhésion individuelle, l'Appel du Conseil Mondial, rendant ainsi irrésistible la volonté pacifique des peuples.

Copenhague, le 6 Mai 1951.

REUNION

DU BUREAU

DU CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

(Helsinki, 20—23 Juillet 1951)

Dès l'ouverture de sa session, le Bureau du Conseil Mondial salue la première victoire remportée par l'esprit de négociation sur l'esprit de force dans l'affaire de Corée.

La volonté de paix des peuples a imposé cette prise de contact; leur vigilance et leur lutte soutenues sont nécessaires pour l'aboutissement des négociations et pour imposer le règlement pacifique.

Ainsi pourra être mis fin aux souffrances du peuple coréen qui a si chèrement acquis son droit à la vie et démontré aux autres peuples angoissés qu'une solution pacifique peut être trouvée aux conflits qui déchirent le monde.

Le Bureau du Conseil Mondial
de la Paix

Helsinki, le 21 juillet 1951.

RESOLUTION

Le Bureau du Conseil Mondial de la Paix, réuni à Helsinki, s'adresse à tous les mouvements et à toutes les organisations, à tous les hommes et à toutes les femmes du monde entier qui savent que la Paix est en danger et qu'il faut la défendre.

L'examen de la situation internationale démontre que l'action pour la Paix doit être intensifiée.

D'une part, un an de luttes atroces en Corée a montré la vanité des solutions de force pour résoudre les conflits internationaux. Tous les peuples ont accueilli avec un immense espoir les initiatives prises pour aboutir à la cessation des hostilités. La preuve est ainsi faite que la négociation est un moyen plus efficace que la guerre pour règler les disputes et terminer les désaccords. Et cependant, les évènements démontrent que la vigilance de l'opinion publique est indispensable si l'on veut faire prévaloir l'esprit de négociation et imposer un armistice.

D'autre part, au cours des derniers mois, la situation internationale s'est fortement aggravée. La course aux armements a précipité son rythme. Après de longs entretiens, la Conférence des Suppléants s'est terminée par une rupture, contraire à la volonté des peuples, des pourparlers en cours. On tente de conclure, avec le Japon, un traité séparé en excluant de la solution pacifique du problème japonais, les pays les plus directement intéressés. La remilitarisation de l'Allemagne et du Japon a déjà abouti à la constitution de formations militaires dont l'existence inquiéte les voisins de ces deux pays, et menace chaque jour davantage la paix du monde. Les bases militaires navales et aériennes, se multiplient et des armes de plus en plus meurtrières sont mises en fabrication. Enfin, de nouveaux conflits, susceptibles de s'envenimer et de s'étendre sont apparus dans le Proche-Orient.

Cet état de choses démontre qu'il reste encore beaucoup à faire si l'on veut arrêter la course à l'abîme.

Dans ces conditions, comment orienter notre action?

En premier lieu, nous devons soutenir de toutes nos forces les efforts entrepris pour obtenir un armistice en Corée. Sans ce soutien des opinions publiques la guerre risque de se poursuivre et le grand espoir des peuples sera déçu.

Mais l'armistice en Corée, pour indispensable qu'il soit, ne doit être considéré par les peuples, que comme une première étape dans la bataille pour la Paix. Cette première étape rendra possible une autre négociation plus large, menée non plus sur le plan militaire, mais à l'échelon politique. Pour rétablir un véritable climat de coopération internationale cette nouvelle négociation doit nécessairement aboutir à la conclusion d'un accord entre les cinq grandes puissances, c'est à dire à la conclusion d'un Pacte de Paix entre les cinq grands, ouvert à tous les Etats.

Ici encore, c'est la pression des opinions publiques, c'est leur volonté pacifique, et elles seules, qui permettront de surmonter les obstacles et de vaincre les résistances.

C'est parce que l'Organisation des Nations Unies n'a pas été capable de remplir sa tâche essentielle, qui est de maintenir la paix par des procédures pacifiques, qu'une négociation entre les cinq grands est aujourd hui le seul moyen de règler les différends en cours. Le premier effet du Pacte de Paix entre les cinq grands sera donc de restituer à l'Organisation des Nations Unies sa mission, d'assurer son fonctionnement normal, et de permettre ainsi la coopération de tous les pays.

Le second effet d'un Pacte de Paix entre les cinq grands sera de rendre possible le désarmement général, progressif, simultané et contrôlé. La première étape de ce désarmement ne doit pas être un simple arrêt de la course aux armements actuellement en cours. Elle devra comporter l'interdiction absolue et strictement contrôlée, elle aussi, des armes atomiques et autres engins de destruction massive. Elle devra comprendre, en même temps, une réduction sensible des forces militaires et des armements des grandes puissances. Enfin, le contrôle, pour être efficace, ne portera pas seulement sur les armes et fabrications déclarées. Il devra permettre la recherche et la découverte des armes et fabrications qui n'auraient pas été déclarées.

Le troisième effet d'un Pacte de Paix sera de substituer la coopération des peuples à leurs rivalités, et de rendre ainsi possible l'élévation des niveaux de vie et la mise en valeur, dans le respect des indépendances nationales, des ressources économiques de tous les pays.

La première étape de cette coopération internationale doit être le rétablissement et le développement des relations économiques normales et des échanges culturels entre les divers pays. A la course aux armements, source de profits pour une infime minorité et de misère pour le plus grand nombre, il faut

substituer une politique étendant à l'humanité tout entière les progrès et les découvertes des savants et des techniciens.

Ainsi, un Pacte de Paix entre les Cinq Grands permettrait non seulement d'écarter les dangers immédiats de guerre, mais de construire fortement la Paix.

Pour faire prévaloir dans les affaires internationales, l'esprit de négociation, pour réorienter vers la paix l'activité des hommes, le Conseil Mondial fait tout d'abord appel aux Comités Nationaux de la Paix. Il leur demande d'accroitre leurs efforts, d'intensifier leurs activités et de ne rien négliger pour répandre les idées qui viennent d'être exposées.

Mais le Conseil Mondial s'adresse aussi à tous les groupements, à tous les mouvements et à tous ceux qui souhaitent le maintien de la paix. Il leur demande de s'associer à l'action qu'il a entreprise pour un Pacte entre les Cinq Grands, comme il leur promet son concours pour toutes les actions qu'ils croiraient devoir entreprendre en faveur de la paix.

La paix intéresse au même degré tous les hommes et tous les peuples. S'ils veulent éviter de périr les uns et les autres, s'ils écartent ce qui les divise, il est encore temps de sauver la Paix.

RESOLUTION SUR LA RENCONTRE INTERNATIONALE ECONOMIQUE

Le Bureau du Conseil Mondial de la Paix a enregistré avec satisfaction l'intérêt qu'a suscité, dans tous les pays, et dans les milieux les plus divers, la proposition du Conseil Mondial tendant à promouvoir une Rencontre Internationale Economique.

Il se félicite des conversations qui se déroulent actuellement entre les personnalités des divers pays en vue de créer un Comité International d'Initiative qui, reflètant la diversité des intérêts et des opinions représentés à la Rencontre lancera les invitations, et reglera les problèmes relatifs à l'ordre-du-jour et au déroulement de la Rencontre.

Les informations fournies au Bureau ont permis de constater l'importance de la préparation dans des pays tels que la Grande-Bretagne, la Chine, les Etats-Unis, la France, les Indes, l'Italie, le Brésil, la Belgique, la Pologne, qui sont déjà assurés de la participation de représentants qualifiés des diverses branches de l'économie, de la technique, des différentes organisations syndicales, coopératives etc. . . .

Le Bureau a également entendu avec satisfaction la déclaration faite par le représentant du Comité Soviétique de la Paix qui a proposé que la Rencontre ait lieu à Moscou. En URSS,

des personnalités les plus représentatives de l'industrie, du commerce, des coopératives, des sciences économiques et des syndicats ont déjà fait connaître leur intention de participer à cette Rencontre et rechercheront, avec les représentants, des autres pays, les moyens pratiques de surmonter les difficultés qui s'opposent à l'élévation du niveau de vie des populations et entravent les échanges normaux entre les pays.

Le Bureau exprime son accord avec les propositions faites par de nombreuses personnalités appartenant à différents pays, que la rencontre ait lieu avant la fin de l'année et que soit laissé au Comité International d'Initiative le soin d'en arrêter définitivement la date.

Le Bureau a constaté l'importance des efforts que poursuivent des hommes d'origine et d'opinions différentes montrant la possibilté de rechercher les moyens de stimuler la reprise d'échanges économiques normaux entre les pays, d'aider à l'amélioration du niveau de vie des populations et de servir ainsi la cause de la paix.

RESOLUTION SUR LA CONFERENCE D'AFRIQUE DU NORD ET DU PROCHE ET MOYEN ORIENT

Le Bureau du Conseil Mondial de la Paix salue l'initiative d'une Conférence groupant les représentants des pays d'Afrique du Nord, du Proche Orient et du Moyen Orient.

Il constate que le travail de préparation dans les différents pays intéressés, donne lieu à un large débat portant sur les points suivants:

1° — L'action des peuples peut imposer le règlement pacifique des conflits en cours.

2° — Les peuples d'Afrique du Nord ainsi que les peuples du Proche et du Moyen Orient ont, comme tous les autres peuples, un intérêt immédiat à l'établissement de la paix, car ils sont parmi les premiers à subir les conséquences provoquées par les préparatifs d'une nouvelle guerre mondiale. Ces conséquences se traduisent notamment par: leur intégration dans des pactes militaires, la levée de contingents, le stationnement de troupes étrangères et l'établissement de bases stratégiques sur leur territoire, l'accaparement de leurs matiéres premières, ainsi que par une aggravation des conditions de vie des populations et un renforcement de l'oppression dans tous les domaines.

3° — Les peuples d'Afrique du Nord ainsi que les peuples du Proche et Moyen Orient ont, comme tous les autres peuples un intérêt d'avenir à l'établissement de la paix, car le déclenchement d'une troisième guerre mondiale, serait, de toute évi-

dence, catastrophique pour ces pays, en raison même de leur importance stratégique et de leur situation géographique.

Par contre, la victoire des forces de paix par l'action solidaire de tous les peuples, en les préservant d'une telle catastrophe, ne peut que faciliter la réalisation effective du droit de chaque peuple à disposer de soi-même.

4° — En conséquence, parallèlement à la lutte qu'ils mènent pour leurs propres objectifs, les peuples d'Afrique du Nord, du Proche et du Moyen Orient ont un intérêt national à participer, aux côtés de tous les autres peuples, à la lutte pour faire reculer la guerre et obtenir l'établissement d'un Pacte de Paix entre les Grandes Puissances ouvert à tout les Etats.

Ces préoccupations rejoignant celles que des hommes de tous pays, de toutes croyances, de toutes opinions et de toutes origines, ont déjà exprimées dans le Conseil Mondial de la Paix, le Bureau du Conseil Mondial s'engage à soutenir la réalisation pour l'année 1951 de la Conférence des pays de l'Afrique du Nord, ainsi que des pays du Proche et du Moyen-Orient.

Il appelle les mouvements nationaux de la paix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil Mondial résidant dans ces pays, à participer activement à la préparation de cette conférence.

ANNEXE

LE CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

Annexe

LE CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

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Professeur JOLIOT-CURIE

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YOUGOSLAVIE

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«Tout peuple, tout groupement, tout courant d'opinion qui veut travailler pour la réalisation de telle ou telle proposition de paix élaborée par le Congrés Mondial a sa place dans le Conseil Mondial de la Paix et pourra y envoyer ses représentants. En conséquence, le Conseil Mondial de la Paix reçoit du Congrès Mondial le mandat d'accueillir dans son sein les représentants de toutes les forces qui s'engagent dans une action pratique en faveur de la Paix.»

(Extrait de la «Resolution relative à l'Organisation» adoptée par le 2ème Congrès Mondial de la Paix.)

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Finland has announced a delegation of twenty-five members, including Professor Iversen of the University of Helsinki, Madame Judith Lunden, a Member of Parliament and representative of the co-operative movement, and Mauno Nierminrn, a working-man.

Cuba's twelve-member delegation will include M. Juan Marinello, writer, former Cabinet-Minister and President of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba. Other notables included will be the Mayor of Maximo Gomez, himself a member of the present Government party (the Revolutionary Party of Cuba), and Dr. Elias Entralgo, former Dean of the Faculty of Literature of the University of Havana.

Australia's twenty delegates have been chosen, and the majority of them are already on the way by sea. Two other delegates, Mrs. Jessie Street, and Mr. Arthur Pike, the latter representing Australian students, are already in Europe.

The twenty-five delegates who will represent the *German Democratic Republic* have been elected. *Argentine* has announced thirty delegates, *Bulgaria* thirty, *Chile* ten, *Italy* 250, *Japan* 46, *New Zealand* four, *Sweden* 25, *Syria* ten, *Trieste* four, *Tunisia* nine, and *Venezuela* five.

Information so far received shows that thirty-nine countries have elected 1,275 delegates.

II. CONGRESS PREPARATIONS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

GREAT BRITAIN

A "Peace Week" will take place in Britain from the 5th to the 12th November, immediately before the opening of the Second World Congress. The British Peace Committee has called upon all the local committees and organisations to redouble their efforts during this week. The collection of signatures will be accelerated, and hundreds of public meetings will be organised throughout the country. Sermons on peace will be given in chapels and Churches. Hundreds of thousands of leaflets will be distributed, and discussion of the Prague proposals will be carried even into the smallest villages. Floats and decorated vehicles will pass through the cities, and so on.

All these varied activities will accompany the election of the British delegates to the Congress.

BRAZIL

The Stockholm Appeal signatures campaign has been achieving new and striking results: 700,000 signatures in the State of Sao Paulo, 310,000 in the federal district of Rio, 270,000 in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The total figure has now gone far beyond the 2,600,000 mark.

Erick Maria Remarque, author of "All Quiet on the Western Front," will be patron of a competition in the State of Ceara for short stories and tales for peace, organised by the Young People's Union. This same organisation is preparing an exhibition around the central theme of peace. Competitions have been opened between the best collectors. Many such enterprising activities are giving continued and increasing strength and animation to the campaign.

Thomas Martins Parrada, the Prefect (a kind of Government administrator) of Oriente (Sao Paulo), has signed the Appeal. At Areia Branca the Chamber of Aldermen has carried a resolution condemning the atomic bomb.

At Bahia, the congress against the atomic bomb concluded with a large public meeting which was addressed by the engineer Wladimir Grumaraes, the painter José Pancotti, the academician E.S. Martins, Dr. E. Lavigne and the writers Joao Palma Neto and Valser da Silveira.

CANADA

Recent Churchmen to sign the appeal were the Rev. Albert E. Hewson of the St. Andrews United Church of Canora, Saskatchewan, who stated:

"Herewith my signature on a petition form, in support of the greatest cause in history . . . by all means use my name as having signed."

And the Rev. K.G. MacMillan (United Church) who added the following comments: "My signature indicates my conviction that war is a futile method of settling differences between governments. My concern does not begin and end with the uses of the atomic bomb but with the whole business of war."

In the City of Quebec thirteen doctors have signed the Stockholm Appeal. In the whole Province of Quebec 654 Mayors and Municipal Councillors have signed, it will be remembered.

The Peace Council of the big city of Montreal has collected 7,178 signatures, the significance of which figure becomes clear when it is recalled that on the 26th August the Montreal police superintendent gave the order to arrest persons actively canvassing for signatures for the Stockholm Appeal.

At the mining centre of Glace Bay, a group of housewives and a child of ten years actively worked on the collection of signatures for the Appeal. More than 90% of the miners who were approached signed the Appeal, and one lass, Mary Millburn, entirely unaided, collected more than 1,000 signatures. Having "worked out their claim," this group of housewives then moved in on neighbouring mining centres. They also visited the little settlement of Reserve, near Glace Bay and, in door to door visits, collected more than 200 names and, some days later, 185 new signatures.

Finally, we give the case of the young housewife of Niagara Peninsula who writes to the Canadian Congress:

"I went out to the tobacco belts to work for the harvest, and during my stay a group of young people got together and put on a social where we raised some money. It wasn't very much but we felt that the best way to serve Canada and a secure future was to send some of this money to the Peace Congress."

TRIESTE

To the interest of the people of Treiste, who are declaring themselves more energetically every day in favour of the neutralisation of their territory, the local defenders of peace recently made public the text of a letter they had written to the American General Mark Clark when he visited Trieste. The following extract from this letter clearly expresses their position and feelings:

"Dear General,

"We would be indeed happy to greet you as an American citizen coming into our city to bring the word of Peace in the name of the millions of Americans to whom we are fraternally united because, like us, they also desire a future of work and progress. We would like to welcome you with all the enthusiasm at our command if we felt that your visit here was to confirm our conviction that the people of the United States do not want to make war.

"But, dear General, you have not come to Trieste to bring us the word of Peace. You do not, indeed, come here to speak to us, to the defenders of peace, but you come here to give its orders and dispositions to a military government which is oppressing us...

"We do not need anyone to come into our city to talk about war. We tell you this in the name of all our people who have just fully shown their desire for peace by their mass approval of the Stockholm Appeal, for which, up till now, we have collected just on 100,000 signatures.

"But this is not merely a question of our own yearnings. In view of the strategic importance attributed to our territory by the fomenters of war, it is in the interests of the peace, not only of Trieste, but of the whole world, that Trieste return to its work as a peaceful centre of industry and commerce, a place where people come for friendly meetings, not warlike encounters..."

MEXICO

The Young People's Organisations observed the 12th October as a Day for Peace in preparation for the Second World Congress. On the 17th and 18th October was held the national conference of young Mexicans for the defence of peace.

There have been ten names sent forward as Mexican Congress delegates.

GERMANY

Preparation for Second World Congress is going on very actively in the German Democratic Republic. Here are the examples of several of the main cities:

Leipzig: Two hundred delegates, elected at Saxony's first peace congress, will go to Berlin for the German Peace Congress, to be held at the beginning of November.

Dresden: A total of 1427 new peace committees have been formed within the framework of the peace appeal launched by the Democratic Union of German Women. This figure is for the "Land" of Saxony alone.

Potsdam: Active preparations are going on for the Brandenburg peace conference which will be held at Potsdam on the 28th October. Many regional conferences or Kreiskonferenzen have been held in connection with these preparations. At the Kreiskonferenz of Senftenberg it was decided to establish 50 new peace committees during the month of October in districts and in various private factories. At Frankfurt on the Oder, the conference decided to proceed with wide public discussion throughout the population on the subject of the Call for Convocation of the World Congress. It was also decided to establish very close links with the defenders of peace in Western Germany.

Hanover: At a meeting organised by the Hanover peace committee, the Protestant Pastor Müller declared, "The peace front should draw into it ever new and ever greater forces from all countries, from all parties, from all classes and from all nations in the world. Never before has such a movement existed in favour of peace." Pastor Müller spoke with great feeling and vigour against the proceedings instituted by the Adenauer government against the defenders of peace in Western Germany.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On the 14th and 15th October fourteen regional conferences of the defenders of peace were held throughout Czechoslovakia, at which 15,000 representatives of the Czechoslovak people elected their 47 delegates for the World Congress.

Mme Hodinova Spurna, Vice-President of the National Assembly and a Vice-President of the World Peace Committee, spoke at the regional conference of Brno. Underlining the aims of the peace movement, and discussing its future prospects, she said, "The world movement of the Defenders of Peace has one central task at the present moment—to prepare for the Second World Congress. Our aim is not alone the prohibition of the atomic weapon. We are concerned first and foremost with preserving peace. That is why it is so indispensable to bring together the peaceful populations, without distinction of belief or political views throughout the world, with the aim of attaining this end by our common efforts."

The delegates at these conferences expressed the entire agreement of the people of Czechoslovakia with the Prague proposals.

ALBANIA

Tirana: In the name of its 246,000 members, the Union of Albanian Women has just sent a warm greeting to the Preparation Committee. It said, "The women of Albania are eagerly anticipating the opening of the Second World Congress. They will be sending with the Albanian Delegation the resolution which was enthusiastically signed by all the delegates at the Third Congress of the Union of Albanian Women, as an expression of their aspirations for a lasting peace..."

On the 14th and 15th October at Tirana the Second Conference of the Albanian Defenders of Peace was held. Eight delegates for the World Congress were elected.

ITALY

Throughout Italy, the provincial assemblies are engaged in the election of delegates for the Second World Congress.

A Cagliari and at Nuoro, these assemblies took place in an atmosphere of the greatest enthusiasm. At Cagliari, after the addresses of Signora Spano and Senator Emilio Lussu, a very impressive delegation was elected, including, among others, Professor Ottavio Businco.

The Leghorn Provincial Assembly was held on the 29th October. It will be recalled that this very active province has long passed its self-imposed objective in the signatures campaign.

At Florence, Bologna, and Pesare impressive local assemblies have been held, while at Varese there was a wonderful Assembly of Youth.

Some recent events in the struggle of the Italian defenders of peace have been the vigorous protests of the citizens of Bologna against a journal which published particularly hateful accounts of the Korean massacres; the hommage paid by the young people of Lattina to the dead of Nettuno, Lattina being one of the Italian towns which suffered most in the last war; the competitions in the schools of Aquila in drawing and composition on the theme of peace, etc.

SYRIA

We learn that the Syrian Congress of the Defenders of Peace was held at Damascus on Sunday the 21st October despite its prohibition. The police endeavoured to disperse the delegates and participants, wounding a number and arresting over a hundred persons.

World Federation of Democratic Youth honours best collectors

International Badges of Honour have been awarded by the W.F.D.Y. to six young Americans, "the best workers in the struggle against atomic weapons and for a lasting peace". They are Joe Birnbaum of Detroit (5,100 signatures), two young Negroes of Harlem, Roosevelt Jackson and Ralph Simmons, a young woman of the Bronx and two young lads from Brooklyn, who each collected more than 2,500 signatures.

III. CUBA'S PEACE CARAVAN

In Cuba, as in a large number of Latin American countries, peace workers have to face innumerable difficulties, not the least of which is the brutal repression of the defenders of peace.

Examples of this repression in Cuba were seisure of the journals "Hoy" and "America Deportiva", the prohibition of numerous assemblies, public and private meetings, peace demonstrations etc., and even the arrest of dozens of people charged with "working for peace".

Nevertheless the activity against war has been making further progress as the population sees in these persecutions yet further living proofs of the acute urgency of the danger.

652,000 SIGNATURES

The figure established at the end of last month in the signatures campaign for the Stockholm Appeal shows a total of 652,000 signatures for the whole territory out of a population of five million.

The organisers have set themselves a goal of *one million signatures* by the opening date of the World Congress.

YOUTH CARAVAN FOR PEACE

The young people have set up a very wide committee where all opinions and all points of view are able to come together.

The most striking work that this Committee has so far done was undoubtedly the organising of a Peace Caravan which set out on the 10th September from Santiago de Cuba, its departure being the occasion of a grand popular festival. This caravan travelled the length of the Island from East to West, stopping in practially every locality on its route to call meetings of the citizens, distribute a manifesto with the Stockholm Appeal and to urge the population to struggle for peace.

In some places the government police tried to stop this activity, but in numerous localities, Holguin, Victoria, de la Tunas, etc, the local mayors took the side of the young visitors, helped them with their meetings and joined them not only in support of their work for peace, but also to protest against the government persecution.

At la Tunas, several citizens among the crowd awaiting the arrival of the caravan were arrested by the police who had orders to transfer them to Santiago. Upon hearing of this, the population came out in force in front of the railway station to acclaim the caravan and the arrested citizens.

At Bejucal, a powerful popular demonstration armed with placards, pennants and loud-speakers, welcomed the caravan and accompanied it through the main streets to the Town Hall where it was received by a representative of the Mayor and a member of the Council.

Some high officials, such as the governor of Pinar del Rio, warmly greeted the caravan and showed their sympathy for the peace campaign. The directors of the Secondary School and Teachers College in this same town promised on this occasion to display the young people's manifesto on the official notice board to bring it to the notice of the students and pupils.

Finally the caravan arrived at Havana on the 22nd September where it was impressively welcomed at the important public meeting organised by the Committee of Mothers of Havana for Peace, under the patronage of the Democratic Federation of Cuban Women.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES FOR PEACE

The assembly organised by the Committee of the Mothers of Havana on the 22nd September in the Town Hall of the capital city of Cuba has had a profound effect. It followed the distribution of a moving appeal signed by several well known Cuban women, of which the following is an extract.

"There are some among us who think that war will never come to touch our homes. How mistaken they are! The Cuban representative at the United Nations has already offered 25,000 young men (our own dear children) to be sent to the other end of the earth, thousands and thousands of miles from our own shores, to fight against men who have done nothing to us, to contribute to a fearsome and brutal plan to throw the Korean people into bondage.

"How can it be possible that we who are the creators of life are not ready to free our sons, our husbands and our brothers from the claws of death on the fields of battle?

"We must do it and we shall do it."

The assembly of September 22 was attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd. In addition to the scheduled speakers, many women made spontaneous interventions from the floor.

One unanimous resolution recorded the intentions of the Havana mothers to intensify and widen their activity for peace. The executive committee of the Democratic Federation of Cuban women recently carried a similar resolution.

PEACE BULLETIN — NEW LOCAL COMMITTEES

On the 1st October appeared N° 1 of the "Peace Bulletin", new twice-monthly publication of the Cuban National Committee. Here lies further proof that the Cuban defenders of peace will overcome all the difficulties in front of it.

This first number emphasises in heavy lettering the fact that in most cases where the police have effected arrests of the defenders of peace, the attitude of the judicial authorities has been very correct, resulting in immediate release of the detained persons. "The best means of combatting such procedure, says the National Committee of Cuba when discussing this persecution, is moreover to denounce it with the greatest possible energy, to maintain the firm attitude of the movement and to stengthen it even more. The peace sentiment is so strong in our people that its organised expression will be sufficiently strong to stop those who are trying to attack and trample down the democratic traditions of Cuba and the pronounced will of the nation."

The same bulletin advises of the continued establishment of new peace committees in various factories, residential areas and country districts.

We read there also some interesting news on the Seventh National Congress of the "Casa de la Cultura", an anti-Franco Spanish Cuban institution of great prestige. This Congress on the 16th, 17th and 18th September was a powerful demonstration for peace. Among Spanish people of non-Cuban nationality living in Cuba, 46,000 signatures have been collected for the Stockholm Appeal. The Congress of the "Casa de la Cultura" sent a "friendly greeting to the World Peace Committee" announcing its approval for the Prague proposals and advising that it will be sending one delegate to the Second World Congress.

The Cuban national committe of the Defenders of Peace has already given the names of twelve personalities af all shades of opinion and of various occupations who will form the Cuban delegation. Impressive demonstrations are anticipated in the principal towns to mark the departure of this delegation.

IV. ECHOS AND OPINIONS

THOSE WHO SPEAK OF WAR...

One of the most important proposals in the Call for the Second World Congress is that concerning war propaganda. The Call demands *"the banning of all propaganda in favour of war, in any form and in every country."*

We give a few quotatations which demonstrate the extent to which those who "prefer war to depression" are prepared to go in their inhuman cynicism on the one hand and in a crazy hysteria on the other.

James H. Doolittle, former General of the American Air Force, has stated that U.S. citizens must "be prepared physically, mentally and morally to drop atom bombs on the Soviet Union." (May 1, 1949).

General Orville Anderson, of U.S. Army Air Force: "There is one criticism against the strategic air offensive which could cost us war. This argument attacks the concept of strategic bombing from a basis of morality... If we permit ourselves to become mesmerized with this humanity aspect, we can place ourselves in position to lose a war... The employment of weapons of mass destruction is not immoral." (*Air University Quarterly Review,* Winter, 1949).

Air University Quarterly Review, Editorial: "Nations wishing to survive must prepare for atomic war. The atomic bomb is the only weapon known to date which, especially with surprise, promises quick victory to an aggressor." (Winter, 1949).

A SHOT IN THE ARM

"If it hadn't been for the Korean affair which has given business and employment a shot in the arm, this bubble would be bursting now." (From an article by Roger Babson, noted economist, in the *New York Times* of October 3, 1950.)

GERMAN RE-ARMAMENT
HOW THE "DAILY NEWS" PUTS IT

The following statement is attributed by French newspapers to the *Daily News* of October 12. "French

government officials now in Washington to tell us they do not want Germany re-armed should be told that in the last two wars the French armies did not distinguish themselves overmuch, while German soldiers fought like devils, especially when it came to defending their own territory. In consequence, the reasoning which would arm the Germans only after the rest of Europe is armed is like putting the strongest forces at the rear. And since it is the American tax-payer who supplies the dollars, has the United States not the right to decide anyway?"

THOSE WHO SPEAK OF PEACE...

It is true that these bellicose statements which appear more and more frequently in certain sections of the press can be opposed by the common-sense opinions of those who understand the horror that a new war would bring.

A Japanese Doctor speaks: "I want to have the whole world recognise once more how fearful the atomic bomb is..."

Dr Masao Shiotsuki, of the Laboratory of Neurology and Psychiatry at the Tokyo University School of Medicine, recently published a report made from data gathered at the time of the atomic bomb explosion at Nagasaki. At that time he was a medical intern at the Omura Naval Hospital, a few miles away, where many of the injured were taken for treatment.

"After the explosion," he says in his introduction, injured people were dying one by one while we watched them, but we could not give any definite medical treatment. Even though my medical knowledge was quite useless in the case of these patients, I thought I should at least keep a record of the details, both because I hoped that there would never again be such clinical material to work on, and because I thought that it was a valuable experience from a medical point of view to work on these human bodies, if such you could call them."

After a text illustrated with photographs describing scenes of the most unimaginable horror and suffering, Dr Shiotsuki concludes,

"More than four years have passed since I put this record in order. Though it is unsatisfactory regarded from various angles, I am going to publish it as it is with only slight modification. My intention is a really simple one.

"I want to have the whole world recognize once more how fearful the atomic bomb is. Many a book has been written on it and there will be none who has never heard about it. In our country, many people have actually experienced it. However, various misrepresentations, one-sided exaggerations or mere imagination will not help true understanding, or will rather diminish the true fearfulness. Most people who actually experienced it on their bodies must have been too shocked to have a clear judgment of the situation, nor will they recollect anything but a reactive horror.

"My record is also a negative protest against the misuse of Science which has brought about a situation where those injured persons who lived through the first bombs are living to see that we have not yet, several years after the DAY, reached any agreement or solution on the question of controlling this monster.

"Now an H-bomb is going to appear, which is far more powerful than the atomic bomb. The damages by the H-bomb will be various in nature. Its blast cannot be a delightful matter for mankind. Everyone knows the logic of this kind. However, knowing that, people make plans and practise. It is because they are lacking in the recognition of the fearful result of the bomb. In a sense, its great power of destruction and physical transformation may be very attractive. But once any of the projectors truly understands the HUMAN AGONY, he will be reluctant to carry out this most ignorant, foolhardy and meaningless plan. Everyone in the whole world must have responsibility to awaken those who are pursuing such an evil illusion."

Fine example from London

Mr J. Kidd of St Marylebone, London, aged 36 years, who is almost completely paralysed in the arms and legs, has nevertheless collected 1500 signatures for the British Peace Petition. He has been wheeled all round his district in his invalid's chair. At doorways, in the street, at sports meetings, everywhere, he collects signatures. He has no liking for war himself. During the last one, every time the bombs were falling on London, his mother had to carry him in her arms to the nearest tube-station for refuge."

« ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT »

SURVEY AT HAMILTON, OHIO

Mr Harold Stassen's proposal of a meeting with Stalin to discuss the means of preserving peace shows once more the strength and deeply-rooted character of the longing for peace of the American people. Even the politicians who have put into effect or approved the greatest programme of rearmament that the world has ever known are obliged to take account of this feeling, be it only in their election promises.

On the eve of the elections, the well known politician Harold Stassen, speaking in the name of the leadership of the Republican Party, recognises that the road to peace is that of negociations with the Soviet Union.

At the time of the recent British elections, Winston Churchill was criticising Ernest Bevin on the score of his not having met Stalin to settle things peacefully. To this challenge, Bevin replied that it was Churchill himself who first made himself the protagonist of "preventive atomic war" against the U.S.S.R. in his famous Fulton address.

In the same way, Truman could have replied that it was Stassen himself who only three or four weeks ago was advocating an atomic attack against all the principal cities of Russia unless the Soviet Government bowed before all Washington's demands.

And was it not Truman himself who on the eve of his own election made the big sensation of 1948 by letting it be understood that he had sent Justice Vinson of the Supreme Court to Moscow for peace conversations?

Yes, the people want peace, and they will not allow their hopes for peace to be exploited by politicians on the eve of elections.

We find a striking example in the review, *U.S. News and World Report* of the 1st September. Here is the report of one of the editoral staff of that journal who visited the town of Hamilton, Ohio, a typical American small town with its varied activities and industries. He says:

"War gradually is changing the normal pattern of life in cities and towns throughout America. Even a small war, confined to a tiny area of the world, is beginning to break up families, to interrupt careers, and to upset planning for the future...

"Hamilton, proud of its record in the last war, is doing all that is expected of it in this one. But there is no enthusiasm for war among draftees and reservists who are being called upon to fight it. Korea seems far away, war a little unreal. There is reluctance among some people to make the sacrifices that war requires...

"...the number of those beginning to feel the pinch of war is growing. Plans for new homes are being cancelled or put aside for future use, marriages are having to be postponed, and plans for business expansion are being held up... There is worry over prices and wages...

"It is in talking with the draftees and reservists that the visitor gets an insight into attitudes and reactions in a city like Hamilton. What is found is a reluctance to quit shool or give up jobs for an uncertain tour of duty in a far-off war. Every man who is eligible for military duty is looking beyond the war in Korea to the bigger war that may come later. It's the uncertainty of the future that bothers them most.

"One young draftee, just out of college, summed up

the attitude of many others when he said: "The Korean situation is a lousy mess..."

"Reservists, for the most part, are waiting to be called, are not volunteering for active duty. As one explained, "We are all patriotic, but there is no sense in sticking your necks out. A man can get stuck for several years with nothing to do, if the war never spreads beyond Korea..." Only a few reservists have been called, although for more than a month many more have been on 24 hour notice. Being alerted without being called keeps men jittery, makes them wonder if an alert means much.

"Hamilton's National Guard unit, an infantry company, has dwindled to forty-one men, less than 25 per cent of authorised strength. Most men canvassed in a Guard recruiting drive declined to volunteer, said they would take their chances with the draft...

"Shattering of plans for marriages, homes, careers, education and many other things are the upsetting part of mobilisation in Hamilton and elsewhere. ...the city itself is outwardly calm about the war. There are no flags, no bands, only a sprinkling of uniforms..."

In the *World Telegram and Sun* of the 19th September, the Scripps-Howard editorialist Robert C. Ruark gives some further significant information when discussing the twenty year old pacifist film "All Quiet on the Western Front" describing the disillusionment of the german soldier of 1914-18. Ruark wonders why this old classic of the cinema is still drawing a full house, particularly of young folk around calling-up age. Seeing the evident approval of the audience for this film, their enthusiastic applause, and the full hall, Ruark wonders whether it will be easy for the present policy of the United States to be made acceptable to the people by the present methods of propaganda. He confesses himself suprised at the unrestrained demonstrations of spontaneous approval when the audience rose to its feet clapping after one of the characters claimed that there would be an end to wars the moment "Emperors, Kings, Cabinet-Ministers and military chiefs were put away and locked up together."

That is why Harold Stassen can claim, according the *The New York Times* of the 10th October, that "his proposal to confer with Prime Minister Stalin has met with a favorable reaction throughout the country."

"I have received", he said, "a very voluminous correspondence on this subject", and he added that these letters and telegrams favour his proposal by four to one.

I.C.C. (J. LONDON, Impr.), 13, rue de la Grange-Batelière, Paris (9e)

the date fixed, of the Second World Congress in Great Britain.

The Commission calls on all friends of peace throughout the World to frustrate the minority which is seeking, in the present grave international situation, to silence the voice of the peoples arrayed against war.

Prague, October 3, 1950.

The first news received shows the importance of this step and the success which attended it.

In this connection, we reprint below the second Press-release of the Preparatory Commission for the Second World Peace Congress dated the 5th October:

At the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Second Congress, reports were given by national delegates who described the great success throughout the world of the Call to the Congress and who emphasized the breadth and significance of the discussion of this Call.

Many different ideas were expressed in these debates but there was agreement on the conception that peace cannot be imposed by force, that it depends upon the peaceful coexistence of different social systems in the world and upon the peaceful competition of ideas within the country.

Because of the ever-growing war clamour, free discussion beetween men of different ideologies, philosophies and social systems becomes an imperative necessity for the achievement of an enduring peace.

That is why the Preparatory Committee has centered its work upon the tasks of assuring representation to all men of good will who, whatever their other differences, share the longing for peace.

The Preparatory Committee of the Second World Congress can now point to the fact that the free men of the world have found in the Stockhold Appeal a method of imposing discussion upon the governments, thus forcing them to reveal their intentions and to recoil before the use of the atom bomb.

What has already been accomplished by hundreds of millions of citizens united, can be done on an even vaster scale.

The prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, the end of the armaments race, progressive control of disarmament, definition and condemnation of aggression, prohibition of war propaganda, respect for the Charter of the United Nations and the right of the peoples to self-determination, the peaceful settlement of the conflicts now in process, return to economic and cultural exchange, are some of the questions which are being debated in the different countries of the world as part of the preparations for the World Peace Congress.

The Second World Congress is open to all concerned with these questions. It will be a great Assembly of the People, guardians of their highest good : Peace.

II. — NEWS IN BRIEF ON PREPARATION IN ALL COUNTRIES FOR WORLD PEACE CONGRESS.

The Call issued at Prague on the 18th August, 1950, for the Second World Peace Congress has now found its way into every corner of the world and is being widely discussed. Thousands of peoples' assemblies have already been held, and thousands more are being held or prepared. It can be said that the great rallying of mankind suggested by the Prague proposals is well under way. Here are some examples taken from diverse countries throughout the world which show some of the aspects of the great campaign going on in both hemispheres.

PEACE RELAYS, CONVERGING ON GREAT BRITAIN WILL CARRY MESSAGES OF GREETING FOR THE OPENING OF THE CONGRESS

On the initiative of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, national relays and caravans are being prepared in several large countries in honour of the Second World Congress and in order to popularise its holding.

This idea for a great international relay has been taken up by the national sections of the W.F.D.Y. who are organising it in collaboration with their national peace committees. In Britain itself, preparations are being made for local relays which will carry a welcome to the international runners and will escort them to the Congress.

The first branch of this great international event set out across Bulgaria on the 9th October amid great scenes of public rejoicing and in a festive atmosphere. It will cross Rumania from the 13th to the 17th October, then Hungary, Austria, Italy and France.

Another branch will leave Poland on the 15th October to pass through Czechoslovakia, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, to join up eventually with the first branch in France.

Yet a third branch will be setting out from Finland. In Sweden, some fifty meetings are anticipated to speed it on its way. Again, in Denmark, Frederkhaven, Hcorring, Halbarg and other towns have announced great meetings of preparation to prepare a welcome for the runners. These will be crowned by the meeting at Esberg on the 11th November, the day of departure for England of the Danish delegation.

ITALY.

Along with the vast campaign for preparation of the World Congress, the collection of signatures for the Stockholm Appeal has also been speeded up. Thus the provincial peace Committee of Mantova announces that 209,000 signatures have been collected in this district, and the Grosseto committee announces the figure of 132,231.

IN CHINA.

The Chinese Committee of the Defenders of Peace announces that 156,187,434 signatures have been collected up to the 9th October. This figure shows an increase of 87 millions over that of a month ago, and carries the total well beyond the objective of 150 million long before the time fixed for its fulfilment, namely the date of the Congress next month.

The regions of north-west China have achieved the most marked results, more than 60 per cent of the population having signed the Stockholm Appeal.

HOLLAND

Today and tomorrow in Amsterdam's Apollo Hall the national conference of Holland's Defenders of Peace will take place. This conference will elect the 50 delegates for the World Congress.

We recall 352,000 signatures have been gathered in Holland for the Stockholm Appeal.

AUSTRIA

Throughout all the "Lander" of Austria a grand campaign of explanation and discussion is being conducted on the basis of the Prague proposals .

On the 21st October at Vienna will be held a great conference of the peace committees of the Capital. This conference will elect thirty delegates for the Second World Congress.

Many industrial concerns in lower Austria have decided to contribute to the World Peace Fund the equivalent value of one hour's work for each man. The first Peace Conference of Styria will be held at Graz at the beginninf of November, when the 3,000 delegates will elect their representatives for the Second World Congress.

The Austrian Defenders of Peace have collected 800,000 signatures for the Stockholm Appeal.

MARTINIQUE

The Martinique delegates for the Second World Congress will be elected at a peace conference which will be held at Fort-de-France on the 29th October.

The Prague proposals embodying the Call for the Second World Congress have been widely circulated and the collection of signatures for the Stockholm Appeal is still going on successfully throughout the Island. So far, five thousand signatures have come in.

BURMA

A regional peace conference has just been held at Moulmein in Southern Burma. Thirty organisations of a popular nature took part and the conference completed its work with a public assembly which was attended by ten thousand persons. The resolution they carried was in complete accordance with the Prague proposals and urged the Government of Burma in particular to allow no foreign troops to cross its territory. Arrangements were agreed upon for the dispatch of a delegation to the Second World Congress.

The last signatures total forwarded by the Burmese Peace Committee was 2,300,000. We recall that 120 out of a total of 190 members of the Parliament of Burma have signed.

PORTO RICO

A National Committee has just been set up. Despite heavy repression against the activities of the Defenders of Peace, 8,000 signatures have been collected and five delegates will represent Porto Rico at the Second World Congress.

CUBA

In Cuba 650,000 signatures have been collected for the Stockholm Appeal, and a delegation of fifteen members is preparing to take part in the Second World Congress.

VENEZUELA

The peace campaign here is taking many effective forms. Organisations of young people and workers from the oil refineries are giving a substantial and enthusiastic support to the work of the defenders of peace.

An "Anti-Atom-Bomb Week" was held at the end of September, and some hundreds of new peace committees are being set up. Five delegates for the Second World Congress have been announced.

The young people of Venezuela have raised their voices in a public statement addressed to the United Nations against "the criminal bombings of civilian populations in Korea".

MALAYA

In Singapore some thousands of signatures have already been collected among the Malayan population and the Chinese, Indian and European residents.

Five delegates will go to the World Congress.

INDIA

In the Union of the Principalities of Radjastan the signatures campaign for the Stockholm Appeal is going on apace with great success.

At Bikanire, the Director of the Senior School, some teachers and the well known poet Mukul have signed.

A Committee of the Defenders of Peace has been created at Mirazpur.

At Delhi, thirty Members of Parliament and a large number of intellectual and political personalities have just signed the Stockholm Appeal.

At Madras, a group of twenty eminent persons from all the professions have launched a Peace Appeal. The All India Students Federation has undertaken to collect half a million signatures.

IRAN

His Excellency Dr. Seyel Ami Chayegan, a member of the Iranian Legislative Assembly, Lawyer and Professor at the University of Teheran, will be a member of the Iranian delegation.

Among recent signers of the Stockholm Appeal in Iran are His Excellency Reza Hekmat, President of the Chamber; General Esfandiari; 158 Judges; 114 lawyers; 150 doctors.

SWITZERLAND

The number of signatures so far collected is 150,000.

Twenty delegates are being sent to the World Congress.

U. S. S. R.

In collecting signatures for the Stockholm Appeal, the trade-unions, women's, young people's and other organisations performed sterling work in explaining peace and the requirements of peace. They organised discussions, lectures and debates in the works and factories, on the farms and kolkhozes and in residential areas.

In all, 115,275,000 signatures were obtained.

A national conference of the Soviet Defenders of Peace has been called for the 16th to the 18th October at Moscow.

PAKISTAN

Following a decree of prohibition against their meetings, demonstrations and processions, the Defenders of Peace have fallen back upon new methods of struggle.

The Karachi committee has sent its delegates into the villages and hamlets of the province of Sind. The "peace volunteers" are collecting signatures from door to door. The Karachi committee has also decided to collect signatures in the Mosques on the occasion of religious services.

Fifteen delegates have been announced.

AUSTRALIA

The peaceful desires of the Australian people will be expressed by their twenty-two delegates at the World Congress.

TRIESTE

On the 15th September was held the Assembly of Trieste Peace Committees.

There has been a serious repression of the defenders of peace in the Yugoslav zone where the signatures campaign is strictly forbidden and has to be carried on clandestinely.

Ninety thousand signatures have been gathered for the Stockholm Appeal, however, and in the principal industries and on the docks more than 90 per cent of the workers have signed it.

In numerous villages inhabited by Slovenes, 97 to 100 per cent of the people have signed the Appeal. Five delegates are to go the Second World Congress.

SWEDEN

Thousands of copies of the Prague proposals have been widely circulated. The national committee has announced its intention of sending twenty-five delegates to the Congress. They have been elected at many conferences and local assemblies.

BELGIUM

Provincial conferences are taking place to prepare the election of forty Belgian delegates to the World Congress.

In addition, people's assemblies are taking place on a basis of districts and works. Within the framework of preparation for the Congress, a Peace Day has been organised to take place on the 15th October. On this day, grand meetings and public debates around the Prague proposals are anticipated.

ALGERIA

To the present time 300,000 signatures have been collected. The workers in the ports and the principal industries and the "fellahin" are taking an active part in the campaign, and in the election of the members of the Algerian delegation to the Congress.

SPAIN

Despite the reign of terror in Spain and the reprisals against the defenders of peace, the struggle against war is developing. The Spanish permanent committee of the defenders of peace is receiving messages and letters written in the name of the thousands of Spanish people who support the Stockholm Appeal.

The defenders of peace in Spain make the best of every opportunity to express their longing for peace. The crews of two Spanish merchant vessels who recently met in a foreign port, immediately signed the Stockholm Appeal. The workers of Barcelona have sent a collective letter to the World Peace Committee containing signatures for the Stockholm Appeal. Large numbers of Spanish émigrés have signed the Appeal. In all, 334.000 signatures have been collected, and thirty delegates will go to the Second World Congress.

JAPAN

The Japanese people are actively struggling for peace. The 14th and 15th October were set aside as special Peace Days for the purpose of collecting a further one million signatures for the Stockholm Appeal. Up till the 20th September, the total number of signatures collected was 3,300,000.

More than twenty Japanese scientists and eminent personalities of Kyoto have published a manifesto for peace to be forwarded to the American Government and dedicated to the American Atomic Energy Commission.

Among the signers of this document were the Mayor of Kyoto, the celebrated linguist Dr. Izuru Niyimura and his wife, Mr. Hiroshi Suekava, Dean of the University of Ritsumeikan, and Dr. Hideki Yukawa, atomic physicist and Nobel Prize winner.

THE PHILLIPINES

One hundred thousand signatures had been counted to the 1st October. Many influential people have signed, including:

—Senator Eulogio Rodriguez, President of minority in the Nationalist Party, the oldest political party in the Phillipines.

—Manuel Manahan, Editor of the Well-known daily, "Bagong Buhay" ("New Life").

—The Rev. Esteban Cruz, Bishop of the Phillipines Methodist Church.

—Ricardo Brillantes, Actor and Producer.

—Vincente K. Olazo, President of the Phillipines Railway Workers Union.

—Amado V. Hernandez, national president of the Congress of Workers Organisations which is affiliated to the WFTU, an elected member of the Manilla Municipal Council, top-ranking poet of the Phillipines in 1939 and 1940.

NEW YORK

Following a peace meeting in Union Square which was held in the face of an official ban and where the police brutally dispersed the demonstrators, there has been set up a Committee for the protection of the right of free speech for peaceful people. This committee was established on the initiative of a group of clergymen, under the chairmanship of the Rev. John W. Dann.

Also the Friends Committee on National Legislation (a committee of Quakers) has launched an appeal to the United Nations Organisation, to all nations and to all Churches, inviting them to struggle for peace "with the same vigour, the same determination and the same readiness for sacrifice as they showed in time of war".

LEBANON

The Fourth Congress of Arab Engineers, comprising 800 engineers from Egypt, Irak, Syria, Transjordan, and Lebanon, took place recently at Beyruth. The Congress adopted a resolution calling upon all engineers and all scientific and technical associations throughout the world to fight "to see that their researches and production serve for the good of mankind and not for its annihilation".

GREAT BRITAIN

Professor Hymar Levy, Professor of Mathematics at Imperial College, London, in a letter to the Very Rev. Israel Brodie, Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, has asked him to state his position clearly concerning the atom bomb and the Stockholm Appeal. The Professor says:

"You are the moral leader of the Jewish Community. Moral leadership demands that you make your position clear.

"Are you," asks the Professor, "amongst those who are prepared to assert that the dropping of the atom bomb is essentially an evil thing?"

"The question cannot be evaded," he continues. "The helpless victims stand mutely by, waiting the judgment and action of their moral leaders."

NEW ZEALAND

The following is a statement of the Very Reverend C. W. Chandler, Dean of Hamilton:

"The great cause of World peace must not be lost because those who are not thus minded are ready to brand the advocates of peace as "communists". Every man or woman of goodwill should be opposed to the inhumanity of atomic warfare, and should be ready to demand that a peaceful settlement of the present dispute in Korea should be arrived at. The common people everywhere have nothing to gain from war and if their voice could be heard it would be clamant for peace. On these grounds, I have no compunction in giving my support to the Peace Council, in its effort to marshall this vast body of opinion."

FRENCH CAMEROON

Extract from a letter addressed to all the Priests of the Catholic Church in Cameroon on the occasion of their annual retreat, from the 19th to the 26th September, 1950, written by a local Christian of Catholic family:

"...The idea of peace cannot be the exclusive property of any given political movement. Every heart that beats for humanity understands that a new world war would involve the utter degradation of mankind. Men should be entitled to lead their lives quietly and with certainty for the morrow, to worship God after their own fashion, and freely to choose their manner of life in Peace.

"Thus, before concluding, I would indicate to you that there are various roads to be taken in defence of peace. Good men are agreed on the one essential, the one logical thing, on that which must be saved above all, on Peace.

"Must we think that in one village every inhabitant thinks and acts in the same way as every other? Must we think that their opinions are necessarily identical? Yet when a fire or a storm is threatening their harvests or their buildings, what do we find? A unity is forged and all hands contribute to the defence against a common danger. The one immediate and essential consideration over-rides all others.

"I call upon every fair-minded priest in Cameroon in his turn to sign this Appeal of Stockholm which has been adopted by so many different organisations and associations whose aims are inspired by the most noble human feelings. Both Christian and Moslem communities in many countries have taken a stand for peace. I am now imploring you, without distinction of race or position, to take a similar stand for peace and for the safety of our beloved Cameroon.

"Once again, this is a question for the personal conscience of each of you and not of the attitude that might be taken up by this or that senior member of the Catholic Hierarchy..."

FRANCE

Two hundred and fifty delegates will be going from France. They will be elected in ninety "Departmental Conferences" of the Seine Département (greater Paris), which will be held at the Exhibition Park on the 28th and 29th October and will be attended by ten thousand delegates elected in popular assemblies which are being held throughout the Paris region.

The Defenders of Peace are going from house to house inviting everybody to take part in these local popular assemblies.

In the course of this campaign, hundreds of Peace Committies have sprung up in the city districts, the villages, the factories and offices.

III. — TO GREAT BRITAIN THE HONOUR OF BEING SCENE OF WORLD PEACE CONGRESS.

Active preparations are going on in Great Britain for the World Peace Congress.

Mr. J.G. Crowther, President of the British Peace Committee, in a letter addressed to organisations and personalities of all shades of opinion, in which he discusses the preparation for the World Peace Congress, speaks in the terms following:

"It is an honour for this gathering of some 2,000 delegates from every continent to be held in Britain at this time. It is a unique occasion, and a supreme opportunity . . . At this time we all realise how great is the threat of a third world war, and that in such a war our densely populated country would be particularly vulnerable."

Meetings are being held and leaflets distributed throughout all sections of the population. One of these leaflets, under the title "Warning!" reproduces the following statements:

"Two years ago the Government agreed that the Americans should establish bombing bases in East Anglia from which they could use the atom bomb on Russia's cities and key points."

(Winston Churchill, M.P., on July 27, 1950.)

"In a future war the Atlantic might become like the Mediterranean was in the last war, with England taking the place of Malta."

(Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. John Dugdale, M.P., on March 9, 1949.)

"On the average 60,000 people will be killed by every atom bomb that falls on a British City and as many again seriously injuried."

(Official British Report of Mission to Hiroshima).

Already 30,000 invitations have been addressed to all the organizations and committees in Great Britain asking them to elect delegates.

In the course of this campaign of preparation for the World Congress, the Stockholm Appeal campaign has been attaining new successes and numerous peace committees have passed their fixed objectives. For instance, the Dearne Peace Committee has collected more than 2,000 signatures over its quota.

The Congress will be held in Sheffield, a hundred miles or so from London, in the magnificent festival hall of the Municipal Building. The City Council, after the deliberations at which it was resolved to approve the letting of the hall for this Congress, received the wide approval of many sections of the population. Thus, for example, the district committee of the Almagamated Engineering Union, representing a membership of twenty thousand, adopted a resolution congratulating the Labour group on the City Council for its contribution to this decision. This resolution, which was carried unanimously, goes on to say that the Congress deserves the support of all peace-loving people and wishes the Congress every success. Mr. Harry Johnson, District Organiser of the same union, who has signed the British Peace Petition, went on to say that he warmly greeted the Congress "which will help considerably in our work for peace."

At the same time, Mr. Harry Wilson, one of the leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Foundrymen stated that without any doubt the Congress would receive the complete support of the foundry workers and assured those organising the Congress that his union would contribute all possible forms of practical assistance. He expressed the hope that before long a wide reception committee would be formed to offer to these important delegations the welcome that they deserved. He expressed great satisfaction that the Congress was being held in Sheffield which was honoured to be the scene of an event of such great importance.

With less than a month left before the Congress opens, mammoth problems of providing accomodation, food, and transport for more than 2,500 delegates are being tackled.

Sheffield, an industrial city, was heavily bombed during the war and is unable to provide accomodation for more than a few delegates. So most of them will be put up in neighbouring towns—Bansley, Rotherham, Chesterfield and the surrounding districts.

Plans are being made for dozens of peace buses to converge on Sheffield from all points of the compass on Monday, November 13, the day Congress opens. Starting from coastal towns, the peace buses will be manned by volunteer crews and will carry posters, exhibitions and literature. There will be demonstrations at points where these buses converge, and they will cover the final part of the journey to Sheffield in convoys.

British public opinion is indeed sensible of the honour which their great nation is receiving by being the scene of this great gathering and the British people are working hard to ensure the conditions for success of the great peace event.

IV. — THE WHOLE GERMAN NATION FACES THE PROBLEM OF PEACE.

A nation-wide Congress of Defenders of Peace will be held in Berlin on November 3—4. Three hundred delegates from Western Germany are expected to take part.

In Western and Eastern Germany alike there is an atmosphere of lively discussion on the problem of preserving peace. Movements and organisations, often of conflicting viewpoints, Churches, societies of many kinds, even members of the Government are all co-operating to work out the most effective means of assuring world peace. Public debates are organised everywhere—and not only on the initiative of the 50,000 peace committees which exist in Germany. The central queston of the discussion is naturally that of rearmament.

GERMAN REARMAMENT

The last Conference of Foreign Ministers in New York did not limit itself to the question of stopping German disarmament, but in fact raised the question of her rearmament. The decisions taken seem far from reassuring. The correspondant of the Paris newspaper "Le Monde" comments to this effect in an article published on September 19:

"Mr. Schuman thus stressed the misgiving, one could even say the extreme anxiety, that would be aroused by German rearmament."

Mr. Salomon Grumbach wrote in the French Socialist paper "Le Populaire" of September 18:

"The statesmen of the West, and their parliaments, seriously disturbed though they may be by the wind blowing from Eastern Europe, must find some other means of striking a balance between the forces of the East and the West. To put back in the saddle elements which marched with Adolf Hitler as long as victory was his and faithfully followed the flag of the Wehrmacht would be a crime against Europe and against that section of the German people which holds the sincere desire not to repeat a past that was as fatal for it as for the other European nations."

Like all the other peoples of Europe and the world the Germans have a vivid recollection of the horror and destruction war brings. The paper "Achener Nachrichten" of September 7, emphasized this in an article entitled "Germany looks to New York":

"Yesterday we were not democrats because we were good soldiers. Today we are not democrats either because we do not want to be soldiers. The crusade to the East is again the order of the day . . . We can say that we have been through this Crusade to the East already, we have experienced this anti-boshevik front. Our experience, which cost us so much blood and so much sorrow, is fresh in our memory, not only out of respect for our dead, but because it is a significant lesson for the future of Europe."

The opinion expressed by this paper which is considered semi-official is far from being isolated. The "Badische Tageblatt" remarks quite frankly, "Remilitarisation is

meeting an icy reception in Germany." Even more significant is the opinion expressed by the well-known "Stuttgarter Zeitung":

"They will not dare to remilitarise Germany if the German people—and the press of Western Germany as its organ of expression—makes it clear that any move in this direction will be met with firm and continuous opposition."

This "firm and continuous opposition" derives from causes which the American United Press Correspondent at Bonn, Walter G. Rundle, tries to analyse: "American Generals are unanimous in saying that, contrary to popular opinion in the United States, the Germans would not rush to recruiting centres if the decision to rearm Germany were made. Former German soldiers... are tired of war."

The conservative Italian paper "Corriere della Sera," commenting on an article in the semi-official "New York Herald Tribune" publishes the following remark under the headline "Promises for Germany."

"Those in Whitehall and the Pentagon who believe that Germany is full of millions of infantrymen ready to don uniform and march away, are completely and utterly mistaken."

IN THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF

The correspondent of "Le Monde" in Bonn sent a despatch dated September 12 from which the following is an extract:

"The kind of antimilitarism which is always in vogue in Western Germany springs from two reactions: firstly the personal war-weariness of former soldiers who after four or five years of exhausting campaigns preceded by long training and often followed by a hard period of captivity, now have not the least desire to experience once again the "glorious uncertainty of the battle-field." The second reason is their lack of confidence in the military power of the West."

This war-weariness and profound desire for peace has had repercussions even within the Bonn Government. The Minister of the Interior Mr. Heinemann has resigned from the Government, emphasizing most strongly his conviction that peace was the most important thing and must be preserved at all costs. He felt that this was in the interests of the whole of Germany, not just of the West.

This member of the Federal Government was thus giving voice to an opinion held very widely among Protestant circles in Germany where Pastor Niemöller has a strong influence. His belief, which is strongly held and well-known, is that a rapprochement between East and West is essential. The Council of the German Evangelical Church has recently published a resolution which stresses that another war would force Germans to fight their fellow-Germans and which states "A solution by which Germans would be called upon to shoot their compatriots is quite unthinkable."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS

The last war, according to an estimate made by the Basle Internal Bank, cost Germany 630 thousand million marks (£2,500 million).

Preparations for another war are already imposing on the German people sacrifices heavier than they have known so far. This question is often raised with great misgivings. The "Stuttgart Zeitung" reveals in no uncertain fashion the connection between war and taxes when it comments:

"The realization and application of the tax programme we mention (it would mean an abrupt rise from 4 thousand to 8 thousand million marks) would destroy any remaining hopes which the millions of refugees, air-raid victims and sufferers from devaluation may still hold of receiving some equitable compensation such as they were promised. This could well lead to a re-questioning of basic principles, a political bitterness and moreover a hatred of the occupying forces . . . The German people, in the great majority, is opposed to its remilitarisation and is equally opposed to taking part in Western rearmament."

It will be recalled that on September 24, 25,000 young Ruhr miners, on the occasion of a big meeting addressed by the President of the Bonn Republic, demonstrated their desire to see their trade-union body adopt a strong position against rearmament and remilitarisation. They emphasized that the money for military expenditure, as always, came out of their salaries which are already, as everyone knows, the lowest in Europe.

The National Council of the Break-away Evangelical Church went even further and demanded the resignation of Adenauer, claiming that the Government had no mandate to take decisions which have such heavy consequences for the future of German youth as does the question of rearmament. Not long afterwards the Evangelical Bishop of Nuremberg, Mr. Haug, roundly condemned the propaganda campaigns designed to create an atmosphere of war.

Schumacher's Socialist Party, which has on several occasions implied that it saw no solution to the present differences save by war, is now showing a certain reticence on the queston of German remilitarisation. Besides various Peace Demonstrations by the "Falcons" (Socialist Youth) at Hamburg, for instance, where more than 110,000 people have signed the Stockholm Appeal, all the Socialist women's organisations have come out against remilitarisation. The same thing has happened in Schleswig-Holstein and in Erlanger, near Munich.

The German citizen cannot but ask himself the very simple question posed by the members of the Frankfurt Association "for study and discussion by public opinion" during a recent open debate:

"What problem has war ever solved? What sense is there in a peace concluded with guns?"

V. — WORK OF PEACE-LOVERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Peace committees throughout the United States launched campaigns of letters and telegrams and sent delegations to the United Nations protesting the crossing of the 38th parallel and demanding the immediate halt of the war in Korea. Among the organisations participating in these actions were the "American Committee for Peaceful Alternatives," the "New York Labor Conference for Peace," "American Women for Peace," the "Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy" and many other peace groups. Kenneth Leslie, editor of the "The Protestant," in a recent issue, wrote:

"A plebiscite would require a general airing of the whole Korean question pro and con, an airing which it has not had up to date for the simple reason that the whole thing has been decided by top-down decisions. The people themselves have been forbidden by their own delegated representatives to examine the whys and wherefores of a war in which their children must die . . ."

Republican Congressman Donald W. Nicholson told a recent Kiwanis meeting at New Bedford (Massachusetts):

"There is no sense in sending our boys to Korea to fight for something we don't know about. This is not a popular war, if war is what it is. The country is not in back of it and you'd realize this if you got the letters from mothers and fathers the Congressmen are getting."

The National Executive Board of the "Committee for Peaceful Alternatives" at its two-day session in New York during the month of September, demanded that military action in Korea end at the 38th parallel. A delegation representing this important peace organisation delivered the proposal to Benjamin Cohen, Assistant General Secretary of the United Nations. The delegations likewise demanded that "no undemocratic government like that of Syngman Rhee be installed."

The National Board likewise rejected the "armed truce" and "preventive war" theories of American foreign policy. Re-affirming the stand adopted by 700 delegates —clergymen, educators and Jewish and Negro community leaders at the "Mid-Century Conference for Peace" held in Chicago last May, the Board declared that "war is not inevitable because of divergent social systems." It called for seating of the representative of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, for support of the International Red Cross for outlawing of atomic, bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction, and for an end to the costly armaments race.

The "American Women for Peace" has started a poll designed to reflect the peace sentiments of the American people. Directed to President Truman, the "Peace on Earth" poll card permits the signer to answer 'yes" or "no" on two questions. They are: "I support peaceful mediation of the Korean conflict through the United Nations and I support the banning of all atomic weapons." In launching the campaign, Dr. Clemintina Paolone, Chairman of the "American Women for Peace" and American Labor Party candidate for Lieutenant-Governor for the State of New York, stated:

"We who want peace are in the overwhelming majority. No sacrifice we can make now, while there is still time to make our dreams of peace a reality, is too great."

At the same time, the New York Labor Conference for Peace, announcing 5,000 additional World Peace Appeal signatures received from St. Louis, organized a vigorous campaign for peaceful mediation of the Korean war through the United Nations. The campaign will also urge that the People's Government of China be admitted to the UNO. Thousands of public opinion ballots will be distributed and voters are asked to answer the following question: "Do you favor a peaceful settlement of the Korean war through mediation by the United Nations."

TRADE UNIONS AGAINST WAR

The September "United Mine Workers Journal," in its editorial, states:

"The same old formula has been followed in every war by which the rich get richer and the poor get poorer."

One of the nation's oldest and most democratic trade unions, the AFL International Typographical Union, at its annual convention in the nation's capital during the month of August, went on record urging President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson to work out specific methods and means with the heads of all other governments, through the United Nations, to put an end to cold and hot wars.

The important United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, with several hundreds of thousands of members, debated a foreign policy resolution for many hours at its New York Convention (19-24 September). Many of the 600 delegates took part in the democratic discussions and all but 20 agreed:

1. "To keep our foreign policy out of the hands of big business and initiate a foreign policy which will work for prosperity and security for the people of America and the world."

2. "To use our money and resources in support of governments abroad which are the free and democratic choice of the people."

3. "To refuse to give financial support or to intervene with military support for totalitarian and corrupt regimes anywhere."

4. "To participate in a meeting of the great powers, including Russia, to find a peaceful solution to all differences and to discuss the terrors of atomic weapons and to take action to avoid their use."

5. "To use all our energy and resources to make the United Nations an instrument of all the people throughout the world to win better living standards, peace and security."

To the 46th annual convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, came a message from Albert Einstein:

"I share with you the conviction that everybody and every group should do their utmost to help avoid the catastrophe our human world is facing. It has to be repeated again and again that there is no compelling reason for either Russia or America to make war on each other. A real improvement of the situation can, however, not be attained by purely technical means like prohibition of certain weapons, but only by finding an organizational basis which makes real peace possible."

John Clark, President of the Union, said: "We want peace and we insist on the right to advocate peace." He called for mediation of the war in Korea by a "truly representative body of the United Nations" and negotiation of all differences between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

THE FARMERS WANT PEACE

The Iowa Farmers Union at their recent annual convention which took place at Des Moines in the last week of September, insisted on re-electing the well-known peace worker Fred Stover as President and passed a resolution demanding peace.

Adopting a foreign policy resolution critical of the policy on Korea, they declared: "We call upon our government to abandon the position that military force is the road to peace." Included in the major foreign policy resolution was a demand for an end of the Korean war and that representatives of North and South Korea should be brought before the United Nations Security Council. With this was coupled a further demand for seating "the Government of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations."

NEW VOICES FOR PEACE

The Peace Information Center, clearing house for all news concerning peace in the United States, is busy distributing the important call to the Second World Peace Congress. Dr. Joseph Fletcher touring the Western states brought the full meaning of this appeal to peace advocates. Urging the broadest possible delegation, he appealed everywhere to broaden the peace movement and invited leaders in all walks of life to support the Second World Congress.

The Peace Information Center announces that close to 2,500,000 signatures have been collected for the World Peace Appeal, and that during the past several weeks more than a hundred prominent Americans, including eighty Protestant Clergymen, numercus scientists, Negro leaders and heads of women's and youth groups have likewise signed the Appeal.

Among the prominent signers, many of whom issued statements, Dr. George Dahl, Professor Emeritus of the Yale University School of Divinity, wrote: "For our own sake and for the world's sake we must prevent use of thie stupid and murderous weapon of universal destruction."

The Rev. Mark A. Dawber, a prominent religious leader, wrote: "I am absolutely opposed to the use of atomic weapons. Atomic warfare is mass murder and cannot be justified by any principle of human conduct."

In Ohio, 515 ministers attending the Ohio Area Methodist Pastors School listened gravely as Dr. Theodore Parker Ferris, Rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Boston, told them it is the Church's responsibility to renounce the hydrogen bomb as an "inhuman . . . unchristian instrument." He added: "For the Christian, there is absolutely no justification for organized mob violence which we call war . . . If the H-bomb serves no other purpose it may at least accomplish this. Its very magnitude may bring Christians to the point where they say: This must stop."

Democrat Albert J. Loveland, who resigned a post in the Department of Agriculture to run for the U.S. Senate, called for a ban on the A-bomb. He told an audience: "If any of your folks want to declare war on China tomorrow or drop an atomic bomb on Moscow next week, do not vote for me on November 7."

In Missouri, Miss Icie F. Johnson, teacher of journalism at Central State College, wrote to Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union: "Let me plead with you and our own President, to sit down together with a determination and faith that you can and will stop this murder of innocent people." She urged that Stalin and Truman join to help "restore a permanent chance for peaceful living for all people."

Hundreds of people have written Miss Johnson lauding her efforts for peace.

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During the election campaign which is at present going on in the United States in preparation for the elections which will take place on the 7th November, the candidates of all parties are being called upon to make their position clear on the problem of peace which is becoming a major preoccupation of American public opinion.

The Defenders of Peace, without taking up any stand on general political questions, will always make themselves the willing echos of genuinely expressed statements in favour of peace made by any candidate without any reference to the political interests in which he is standing, or the Party he represents.

We have already received news of statements made in favour of peace by a number of candidates such as Dr. DuBois, the well known historian and sociologist, a can-

didate for the State of New York, Mr. John MacManus, Mrs. Clementina J. Paolone, President of the American Women for Peace, Mrs Charlotte Bass of California, Mrs Jeanne Cole and Mr. Sam Parks, a Negro trade-union leader in Chicago.

All statements in favour of peace made from any public platform anywhere in the world, and all undertakings in favour of peace, will be publicised and popularised, whatever the views of those who make them.

THE MARYLAND PEACE COMMITTEE'S FAMOUS INTERVIEW

We are quoting here this already well known incident as a reminder. On the 24th September, the Maryland Peace Committee presented the American and Soviet delegates at the United Nations with the following proposals:

—Outlawing of the atomic bomb;

—An Undertaking from each Government not to be the first to use it;

—A meeting between the leaders of both Governments for an exchange of views and of information.

—A free interchange of ideas and information between the two countries.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Malik, gave an affirmative reply to all these propositions. The State Department declined to state its position, claiming that these proposals were too like the Stockholm Appeal.

These proposals had been widely circulated in the form of an open letter signed by a thousand well known people, including eighty clergymen.

On an ever wider scale, American public opinion is coming out in favour of peace, and the delegation which is being prepared will bring news of these peaceful sentiments to the Second World Congress.

VI. — POSSIBILITY OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN KOREA.

Among the proposals submitted to public debate in preparation for the Second World Congress by the Bureau of the Defenders of Peace is the following:

"The Defenders of Peace demand that the Security Council shall deal with the question of a settlement (of the Korean conflict) by peaceful means at the earliest possible moment and in doing so shall include properly qualified representatives of the five great powers and give a hearing to both parties concerned."

From the most diverse quarters throughout the world, have been pouring in protests against the massacres in Korea, condemnation of the armed intervention there, and demands for the cessation of hostilities and a settlement of the conflict by a return to the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter.

Besides the statements already quoted from the "American Women for Peace", from Dr. Clementina Paolone, and from other organisations and personalities, the New York Labor Conference for Peace on the 4th October addressed a memorandum to the heads of all delegations at the United Nations General Assembly. Signed by Samuel Freedman and Marcel Scherer, it urged, "that the major governments of Asia, including the new government of China and representatives of North and South Korea, be represented on any United Nations Commission set up to mediate the Korean war, formulate peace plans, supervise elections, and so on."

It went on, "There is neither need nor wisdom in yielding to those who would sacrifice more American lives and antagonize the great peoples of Asia by crossing the 38th parallel."

The Australian Peace Council and the New South Wales Peace Council have condemned American intervention in Korea as a menace to world peace and have proposed the peaceful settlement of the conflict by procedures conforming with the United Nations Charter.

In Albania, fifty seven Catholic Priests have sent a telegram to the President of the Security Council, condemning American aggression in Korea.

At the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the United Church of Canada, held recently at Toronto, a resolution was carried demanding that the Government of Canada intervene immediately and press for a peaceful settlement in Korea.

I.C.C. (J. LONDON Impr.), 13, r. de la Grange-Batelière, Paris (9e)

II. — NEW IN BRIEF ON PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

GREAT BRITAIN

The approach of the Congress has given a new impetus to the movement in Great Britain. Particularly, the signatures campaign against the atomic bomb has made great strides. Among recent new signers we mention the eight Labour members of the Sheffield City Council, Messrs. Wilfred Secker, Albert E. Oxby, G. Armitage, P.M. Medcraft, G. Bennett, R. Fisher, C.T. Buxton, and Mrs. Marian Veitch. Other signers are Jacob Epstein, Sir Adrian Boult, Compton MacKenzie, Sybil Thorndike.

The University of Leeds, where one student in three has signed the Stockholm Appeal, is now leading the British Universities in the campaign. In the village of Stammington near Sheffield, five hundred new signatures have been collected within the last little while by the Women's Co-operative Guild. In another place, 475 young conscripts have signed the appeal. These signatures were collected by one young soldier who came personally to present his list to the British Peace Committee.

The first British delegate to the World Congress has been elected. He is Mr. Herbert Howarth, elected by the works committee at Vickers English Steel Corporation at Sheffield. He is a member of the Sheffield District Committee of his union, and was a delegate to the Amalgamated Engineering Union National Committee and the Brighton Trades Union Congress this year.

In Sheffield — the Congress Town

The British Organising Committee for the World Peace Congress opened its office in Sheffield on the 12th October at the Vestry Hall, Burngreave Road, Sheffield 3, which the City Council has agreed to let to them. The town hall will be equipped with apparatus for simultaneous translation into the five official Congress languages.

Sheffield Town Hall is ideal for the purpose of the Congress. Besides the great Congress hall itself, there is ample accommodation for the many simultaneous meetings and commissions which will be taking place. Thanks to the initiative of the City Council in running an excellent restaurant in the basement, and another nearby, many of the delegates will be able to eat on the spot.

Nine hundred delegates will find accommodation in Sheffield itself, the others in nearby towns. Rotherham, Barnsley, Chesterfield, and several other nearby industrial towns will be taking a number of the delegates.

HOLLAND

The Conference of the Defenders of Peace duly took place in the Apollo Hall at Amsterdam on the 15th October. It was attended by delegates from every part of the country and by numerous foreign guests and representatives such as Mr. Michielsen from Belgium, Mr. Sandy (British Quaker), Mr. Inflied (Canadian teacher).

Among the national delegates themselves were Mr. Bouman (Amsterdam), Mr. Kaakon Stotijn, the renowned director of the famous Concertgebouw Orchestra, and among the guests the Archimandrite Alexeide of the Hague Orthodox Church.

The Conference carried a resolution expressing its indignation at the bombings in Korea and demanding that the United Nations bring these hostilities to an end. The ninety deelgates who will represent Holland at the World Congress were elected.

CYPRUS

The Pan-Cyprian Committee has announced the election of three delegates for the Congress, including the Mayor of Limasol, second largest town of Cyprus. We recall that 100,000 signatures have been collected in Cyprus which means that 50 per cent of the adult population have signed.

GREECE

Every day hundreds more signatures, collected under conditions of the greatest danger, are added to the already long lists. The campaign is specially keen in the working-class areas of Athens. However, sixty-three residents of Kolonaki, the most fashionable area of Athens, have sent in their signatures to Mr. Joliot-Curie.

Recent statements of approval for the Stockholm Appeal have come from the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Importers' Union, and the Metropolitan of the Island of Mytilenos. This Church-Dignitary's statement said, in particular: "Poverty and hunger are crushing our country. Tuberculosis is raging everywhere. Wars have ruined us. Our safety and well-being depend on peace."

Fifteen delegates will represent Greece at the Second Congress.

ICELAND

The collection of signatures for the Stockholm Appeal is going on. Among recent signers, let us mention Mr. John Magnusson, Head of the Radio News Service, Mr. Bjarnason, former Cabinet-Minister, Mr. Jakobson, Member of the Legislature and former Cabinet-Minister, Gunnar Huseby, Champion of Europe in shot-putting, Mr. Sigfus Sigurhjartarson, Vice-President of the Socialist Party of Iceland.

PERU

Six Peruvian writers have published the text of a statement in which they state, "As citizens of Peru and writers whose desire is for world peace, we protest against the military intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of Korea."

Two delegates will represent Peru at the Second World Congress.

VIET NAM

The peace movement is developing well in the Fourth Zone (North central Viet Nam). At the end of July, at a great meeting which brought together the population of the villages of the Quang Binh, d'An Ning, and Chuon Hing regions (population - 100,000), the Stockholm Appeal was widely acclaimed.

A Peace Week took place at the beginning of August in the province of Quang Tsi. By the beginning of August, 300,000 signatures had been collected in the province of Ngo An, and 55,000 in the province of Thai Nguyen.

The Congress of Viet Namese Women in the Fourth zone ratified the Appeal, which was also adopted by the permanent Committee of Lien Viet, in the province of Thai Nguyen, including 100 representatives of democratic organisations. A committee for the defence of peace has been established in Cambodge, and the formation of a National Peace Congress is announced.

THE U.S.A.

American Trade-Unions against war

The Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers, representing 7,500 New York Workers, in a statement signed by Sam Burt, manager, and Leon Straus, executive secretary of the board, and handed to the leaders of the sixty delegations to the United Nations, asks the delegations to take steps to mediate the war in Korea and to bring peace.

In the course of their annual Congress at Minneapolis, the 400 delegates representing 90,000 unionists of the International Woodworkers of America (C.I.O.) brought forward many resolutions which indicate the concern with which the workers are looking upon the threat of war. Typical was the following: "Our policy should aim at avoiding any eventual world war. To establish world peace should be our objective."

Their foreign policy resolution declares their desire for the strengthening of the United Nations Organisation which offers "the best guarantees for a peaceful settlement of national differences."

A RESOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

The bulletin of the International Student Service (I.S.S.) publishes the text of a resolution which was adopted at their August Assembly on the recommendation of the

permanent committee. The resolution refers to the clauses of the I.S.S. statutes which define the aims and objects of the organisation. Holding that these aims and objects can be attained only under conditions of peace, the resolution proceeds:

"In view of our fundamental opposition to war, as a method of settling differences between nations, and in view of the continuous menaces threatening peace and the immediate possibilities of the use of weapons of blind destruction on an ever increasing scale, we call upon university people throughout the world, whatever their beliefs and whatever their social origins, to take part in the search for peaceful solutions for the differences between nations. We remind them of their special responsibility in the establishment of a moral, economic and social security without which peace cannot exist."

III. — FROM 16th TO 19th OCTOBER. CONFERENCE OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE OF THE SOVIET UNION

On the 16th October, in the Hall of Columns of Trade-Union House in Moscow, the second All-Union Conference of the Soviet Defenders of Peace was opened in the presence of 2,000 delegates and guests.

The representatives of the great religions practised in the USSR were present: The Metropolitan Nikolas, the Rev. Father Joseph Stankiewicius, Capitulary Vicar and Chancellor of the Catholic Archepiscopacy of Kaunas, as well as a number of Moslem and Buddhist Priests.

After an opening address by A. Fadeev, Secretary-General of the Writers' Union, the following Presidium was proposed by Academician Opazine and was duly elected: Academicians Vasilov and Lyssenko, Mikhailov, the Secretary of the Komsomols, the Soviet Trade Unions' Secretary Soloviev, Patriarch Nikolas, the film-producer Terranimov, the actor Tcherkassov and the writers A. Fadeev and N. Tikhonov.

The Assembly first heard the report of N. Tikhonov, President of the Soviet Committee. After emphasising the will for peace of the Soviet people and referring to the immense success of the Stockholm Appeal Campaign in which 115,514,703, in effect the whole adult population, signed the appeal, Mr. Tikhonov continued: "We must extend the struggle for peace and continue to bring into this struggle millions more men, so that not a single man shall find himself outside our noble and sacred cause, the defence of peace.

"The people of the whole world, who at this moment are preparing for the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, are laying great hopes by it. They have confidence in the unity of all the forces of the defenders of peace, which can muzzle the imperialist aggressors and sweep aside a new world catastrophe.

"At our second National Conference," he continued, "we shall be electing our delegates to the Second World Congress, and we shall give them authority to confirm, at that Congress, in front of the people of the whole world, in the name of the Soviet people, our undying faith in the cause of peace, our firm resolution to struggle hand in hand with all defenders of peace in all countries to ensure a firm and lasting peace."

In the course of the discussion, the Capitulary Vicar spoke, calling for unity among Catholics throughout the world to stop the Korean war. "We are uniting," he continued, "with all believers to oppose those who are sewing death in Korea and to oppose all the war-makers..."

Addresses were also made by the painter Gerasimov, the Georgian artist Borava, the scientists Paladin and Samirkasov, the poet Zarian and other representatives of the Soviet people. Mr. Crowther, President of the British Peace Committee, representing the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace, handed on the greetings of the World Committee to the Soviet people.

A particularly moving appeal was given from the Conference-tribune by the mother of the Soviet heroine Zoia. She said:

"Let the makers of war remember that the powerful Soviet Union is capable of protecting the peaceful work of its sons in the factories from any and every enemy! Let them remember that during the great national war the Soviet people not only liberated their own soil from the fascist invaders, but that they brought liberty and independence to many other peoples as well!"

On the third day of the Conference, "Pravda" wrote in its editorial columns: "From the tribune of this second Conference, the powerful voice of the Soviet people is making itself heard throughout the world, in its firm resolve to carry on the struggle for a stable peace against the instigators of war. All the peoples of our country unanimously approve and support the declaration intended to sweep aside the danger of a new war, to strengthen peace and the safety of the nations, which was submitted by the Soviet delegates at the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation."

IV. — FORMS TAKEN BY THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE FOR THE WORLD CONGRESS

A great new peace campaign of enormous extent and various forms is gripping France. Small popular meetings in factories, villages and residential districts are taking place by tens of thousands. At these meetings there are public debates and discussions of the Prague proposals. They also elect delegates for the "Départemental" Conferences, French territory being divided into 84 areas known as "Départements".

A hundred thousand local delegates will be elected in this manner, and they in turn will elect delegates to the Second World Congress.

These many little informal gatherings are having a much greater effect than a few large meetings. They are prepared by invitations delivered at people's residences by the Defenders of Peace, going from door to door. During the delivery of these invitations, discussions often arise, and so the debate reaches even those who, for one reason or another, cannot attend the meetings.

In addition, the trade-unions, the democratic organisations of women, of young people, of former servicemen, of former deportees and of sportsmen are taking part in this campaign by calling meetings of their members and the groups they are concerned with to discuss the problems concerning the action for peace together with other problems which interest them. These groups are also electing delegates to the Départemental Conferences.

As a result of all this activity, dozens of new peace committees are being formed in residential districts, villages and factories. Not only are these commitees taking part in preparing for the World Congress, but they will continue their work after the Congress and will carry on a continuous activity in favour of peace. The Liaison Committee of the Département of "Bouches du Rhône" advises that at Marseilles such committees have been set up even on board the ships and among the port workers.

The municipal council of the town of Martigues, on the motion of one of its socialist members, has carried a resolution condemning the armaments race.

SOME EXAMPLES

In the Département of "Haute Vienne", more than a hundred delegates to the Départemental Conference have already been elected. The Executive Council of Farmers and Share-Croppers has decided to take part in this Conference.

In the "Nord" Département more than 2,500 delegates

have already been elected for the Départemental Conference representing factories, districts, women's groups, young people's groups, war victims, unemployed and conscripts.

The Municipal Council of Nonain, comprising socialists and communists, launched a joint appeal urging the people to take part in the local peace meetings.

The City of Fivelille has announced that its important steelworks have nominated 97 delegates already.

At Aulnoy it has been announced that 37 labourers and metalworkers have been elected, and 150 delegates will set out for the Conference from Jeumont in three large motor coaches.

The Liaison Committee of the Fighters for Peace in the "Nord" Département has set itself the objective of collecting 2,500,000 francs (2,500 pounds stg.) for the World Peace Fund which was opened to cover the expenses of the Congress.

The Committee of the "Pas de Calais" Département announces that the miners and the population of Liévin have elected their delegates in people's assemblies.

In a Trade-Union meeting at Carvin thirteen delegates have been elected.

The Municipal Council of Auchy-les-Mines has given its official approval to the Prague proposals and has approved a contribution of 3,000 francs for the World Peace Fund.

The mining towns of Lens, Béthune, Auchel and Hénin-Liétard are making active preparations for the Peace Conferences.

In the Département of Allier, the young conscripts of Buxières-les-Mines met to protest against the lengthening of their military service and elected six delegates. The railway workers of Montluçon have elected 19.

In the Département of Lot-et-Garonne, the Farmers Federation has asked to participate in the Departemental conference.

At the famous city of Nimes, during a day of collection for the people's press, 13,900 more signatures for the Stockholm Appeal were also collected bringing the total of the Gard Département to 207,000.

These few examples from among thousands show how the work of popularising and distributing the Call for the World Congress and the proposals made therein is going on in France, and how delegates are being elected for the Départemental Conferences.

ELEVEN "DEPARTEMENTAL" CONFERENCES ALREADY HELD

In eleven of the eighty-four Départements of France, the big conferences have already been held. In all cases persons of all political tendencies took part, including a number of municipal councillors belonging to M.R.P. (Social-Christian), Socialist, Communist and Radical Parties, as well as large numbers of delegates of no political affiliations. At these meetings, which were all fully attended, thirty delegates for the World Congress, out of France's 250, were elected.

FURTHER CONFERENCES

Twenty more Départemental conferences are to take place on Sunday the 22nd October, and fifty-one others on the 29th.

The Département of the Seine (i.e. greater Paris) will hold its conference on the 28th and 29th October in the Exhibition Park where ten thousand delegates are expected to assemble for the event.

A NATIONAL EVENT

On the 11th November next in Paris will be held a final conference of the delegates for the World Congress who will have been elected from all Départements together with th National Council of the "Fighters for Peace and Liberty". A number of well known persons will also be invited to take part. The general results of all the Départemental conferences and of the struggle for peace throughout France will be brought out by the speakers and twenty-six additional delegates for the World Congress will be elected by this National Conference.

FRENCH CATHOLIC JOURNAL MAKES MOVING APPEAL

The preparation campaign for the World Congress has been animated in France by the great movement known as the Fighters for Peace and Liberty ("Les Combattants de la Paix et de la Liberté") whose President, the former Minister of France Yves Farge, played an important part in the resistance against Nazi occupation during the last war. This movement, which is really the French National Committee of the world movement of the Defenders of Peace, includes among its leaders the Abbé Boulier, Admiral Moulec and Alain Le Léap, one of uhe Secretaries of the General Federation of Labour ("C.G.T.").

All shades of opinion have been meeting together in this movement on a common programme for peace, but in France, as in other countries, different currents of opinion moving in the direction of peace have been steadily growing up, stimulated by the preparation campaign for the World Congress. As an example, we cite the following extracts from the latest number of the Catholic weekly "Témoignage Chrétien" (Christian Witness). Entitled, "The Battle for Peace is Never Lost", the article commences:

"The machine of war, having scarcely had time to stop, is once more set in motion. One has to be blind not to see that. After going to such pains to disarm Germany, to dismantle her war factories, they are now authorising the re-establishment of her motorised divisions. Tomorrow they will be asking her to speed up these preparations. America is undertaking the construction of a hydrogen bomb alongside which the atom bomb will be a toy. France and England are increasing military service, and everywhere they talk of mobilising specialists. Dear reader, does not all this remind you of something?...

"There is no **single** solution to the question of peace because there is no **single** problem involved in this question. The fate of the world, our fate, is being played out on a thousand stages at a time. It is being played out in public opinion, in the press, on the radio, the cinema, the schools, everywhere that propaganda, often the most lying and deceitful propaganda, has its place. It is further being played out in the gaps and failings of our economic edifice, in the lack of balance in our population or in the availability of resources, and in every place where poverty and social injustice prevail, in our neglectful public bodies our uncompromising struggles, and everywhere that race-hatred, nationalism and totalitarianism are to be found. It is being played out even in our shattered and hardened hearts.

It is useless to look for an all-healing panacea. The fight for peace is not so simple. It is a struggle which goes on daily on many different fronts.

"To begin with, **there is no such thing as a war ordained by fate.** As we have many times claimed in these pages. war is inevitable only when it is universally believed to be so...

It is our belief that war can always be avoided, even at the eleventh hour. To hold it back for a quarter of an hour is perhaps to keep it off for several days, or even years. And in the meantime our efforts for peace can be continued. However fruitless previous attempts may have been, we must never, never discount the idea of further negociations.

"The second principle that we would support is **honesty and clarity of judgment.** It is really too easy to consider the division of the world into two blocs as a clear cut division between good on the one hand and evil on the other. We do not wish here specially to take up the defence of the Soviet Union, nor do we wish to set about apportioning responsibility, but we would indicate by two or three examples the complexity of the problem. The Soviet Union is accused of supporting the candidature of New China at the United Nations, of furnishing arms to North Korea, and of asking that the representatives of this part of Korea be heard as well as those of the south. Is that more serious than keeping the Chinese nationalist representative seated at UNO, furnishing arms to Chiang Kai Shek and putting back Syngman Rhee in spite of the result of the May 30 elections?

"We might also wonder what would be said in Washington if Moscow, being the possessor of an atomic bomb, were to warn the world that it would not hesitate to use it again if necessary, or if Moscow were financing and organising the armies of Mexico and Guatemala, or sending a squadron to cruise round the entrance of the Panama Canal?...

"In this fight for peace, Catholics should be willing and ready to take a part. Our bankruptcy in this domain verges on the scandalous...

"Should we then create a confessional movement? We think not. The thing that is right for us is prayer, and prayer should take its place in all our work. An organ-

isation like Pax Christi is helping us considerably in this direction. For the rest, there is no reason why we should hold ourselves apart from other free men whose preoccupations are the same as our own"...

The Movement of the Fighters for Peace and Liberty in France has enthusiastically applauded this stand taken by French Catholics. It is calling upon Christians to join hands with itself for their common aims. But this Catholic current of opinion in favour of peace grouped rund "Témoignage Chrétien" would be the perfect example of the kind of group envisaged by the Call for the Second World Congress and could easily be represented there.

V. — DEVELOPMENT OF A WIDE PEACE MOVEMENT IN ITALY

Of recent days, tens of thousands of post cards have poured on to the tables of the United Nations offices. These post cards represent the Dome of Milan which, by a miracle, remained intact after the great bombings of 1943 when all the surrounding buildings were destroyed.

Each of these cards is a protest from a citizen of Milan against the terrorist bombings of Korean towns. Many such protests are being made at the meetings of preparation for the Second World Congress.

These meetings are not being organised exclusively by the local peace committees, but also by various other organisations. The young people are making the meetings the occasion for festivities, with competitions in gymnastics, ballet, racing, and often with competitions among the prettiest young women defenders of peace for the distinction of being "la stellina della pace", the little star of peace.

The women are grouping themselves round the "messengers of peace", those indefatigable collectors of signatures for the Stockholm Appeal who held a meeting in Rome a month ago. Such a woman is Firmina Marzi who alone has collected more than 17,000 signatures.

During a rally for the democratic press at Pescara, 2,350 signatures were added to the number of 181,976 already collected for prohibition of the atomic weapon. More and more municipal councils are speaking out in favour of the Stockholm Appeal, two recent additions being the towns of Marsala and Villamassa.

The women of Turin have compelled Foreign Minister Sforza to furnish explanations of Italy's foreign policy.

IN THESE MEETINGS THERE IS A PLACE FOR EVERYONE

The students have launched a "month of struggle for Italy and Peace". The Port workers of Genoa alone have collected 28,000 signatures, which places it at the head of all Mediterranean ports. Rallies are being held for all classes of the population. The magistrates of the City of Milan, seventy in number, have signed the Appeal against the atomic bomb, as has the official prosecutor, Doctor Miglietta.

Besides the many specialised lectures on the theme of peace or war, and on the most varied aspects of this problem, there are also films to attend and cinema festivals against war. By this common interest, many contacts are established between the different social or other categories; for example, the miners of Grosseto offered the flag of Peace to the dockers of Leghorn; while at Turin, trade and business people, manufacturers and farmers have held meetings to discuss the effects of the budget dedicated to re-armament.

MOBILISATION OF WOMEN AND ADOLESCENTS AND EVEN SCHOOL-CHILDREN

At Rome, the young "Peace Pioneers" took the initiative in organising competitions for the best drawings and compositions on the theme of peace. At Reggio Emilia, the Pioneers made a wide collection of "thoughts on peace". At Naples, Genoa, Florence and Bologna, they wrote letters to young Koreans and Americans. Finally they elected delegates to the National Congress and proposed the names of three young lads as prospective delegates for the Congress at Sheffield.

THE ARTISTS

At Reggio Emilia, the first exhibition of painting, sculpture and design on the theme of peace was recently opened. Prizes amounted to a million lire. The artists of Chieti organised a travelling exhibition of painting and sculpture, while literally hundreds of lectures have been given themes such as "Our Artistic Heritage and War".

MANY STEPS ARE TAKEN

In the district of Novara festivals were organised and the young future soldiers took oaths always to struggle for peace.

At Bari, Lecce, Taranto, and Brindisi, great children's festivals were held under the slogan "Money for Children — Not for War". At Novi, the children held a procession in the streets with little peace flags. In many towns, prizes were awarded to the best collectors. At Bari, for instance, Nicola Mossa (14,236 signatures) and Antoinetta Amore (12,700) were given a reception by the local residents. The best known of the celebrations occurred in the Adrian Theatre at Rome when a welcome was given for the "Messengers of Peace", that is the most successful women collectors. The three first prizes went respectively to the Rome printing-worker Firmina Marzi (17.022), Antonia Amore of Bari (12,528), and Maria Bertoldo of Matera, with 12,264. Among others high on the list we mention Jovanna Tricarico, of Rome, a mother of 22 children, who collected 10,101 signatures. The three top prize-winners have been elected as delegates for the World Congress.

THE WHOLE ITALIAN PEOPLE PROTESTS AGAINST BOMBINGS IN KOREA — DEMANDS CEASE-FIRE

In the name of its 540,863 signers of the Stockholm Appeal, the City of Florence has demanded the cessation of bombardments and hostilities. The same demand has been made by Grosseto, Trieste (90,000 signatures), Ravenna (160,000 signatures), Salerno (175,000 signatures), Palermo (200,000 signatures), Genoa, Mantua and others. Such appeals have also been coming from factories such as the San Giorgio of Genova, and from farms throughout the country.

CONCRETE PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS

The meetings in residential districts, in parishes, farms and factories build up to the district conferences where the different districts exchange their experiences and where the district delegates to the national congress are elected. The latter will select the 250 delegates for the World Congress.

To understand the basis on which their Congress is being developed, one should recollect that the Italians have 19,471 peace committees, excluding those confined to a building or block of flats; that a town like Bologna has 2,256 committees, Florence 1,500, Genoa 1,488 and Milan, 1,312.

In Italy there was no break between the campaign for the Stockholm Appeal and that for the Second World Congress.

The figure of 17,000,000 has been surpassed for the Stockholm Appeal and the movement is getting an even wider hold on the basis of the Prague proposals. Surprisingly good results are sometimes obtained in what were once considered backward areas from the point of view of this campaign — places such as Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia, and particularly Campania and the Abruzzi. The Congress at Sheffield will see Italian peace lovers from the broadest possible cross-section of the population.

VI. — INTERVIEW WITH Mr. BOUCHAMA PRESIDENT OF THE ALGERIAN PEACE COMMITTEE

The President of the Algerian Committee of the Defenders of Peace, Mr. Abderrahman Bouchama, architect, in Paris for a very brief period kindly consented to answer the following three questions on the subject of peace:

1) **How do the present war dangers affect North Africa?**

As far back as 1945, it was decided that North Africa would be a base of future operations. The very day that saw the end of hostilities throughout a world gone mad with joy, other conflicts were breaking out behind the sinister massacres at Constantin, conflicts that were taking shape in Morocco and Tunisia.

Since then, our country has become a veritable bastion of aggression and a haven for strategic retreat. Arms depots, munition dumps, jet-propelled bombs, asphyxiating gas and reserve stocks of all types are on hand. The country is dotted with air strips, strategic highways, jet-bomb ramps; international big-business has its eye on local industry while tax-free zones and off-limit areas are growing.

The North African people are living in a virtual state of siege — victims of a hate-inciting propaganda, of mass arrests, frame-ups and bitter repressive measures.

War preparations are going ahead with a rythm that stuns the imagination. Military maneuvers are being carried out under battle conditions, with live ammunition, casualty-lists and military burials.

While military service has increased to 18 months, Algerians are forced to undergo two years of military training under universal conscription laws.

With the sharp price increases and heavy taxation, the people are experiencing all the former war-time difficulties.

Requisitions and orders have once again become common, and local municipal authorities responsible for restoring war-time civilian defense have received such inhuman orders as those which force people to leave their communities because of possible emergencies.

The most elementary liberties have been violated without the slightest hesitation while police forces of a special character are being created — security police, territorial guards, anti-democratic militia, etc. The press and radio speak out violently for war.

For us, the next war is already knocking at our gates. We are fully aware of the imminent danger.

2) **What are the economic repercussions of war preparations in North Africa?**

Ours is essentially an agricultural country. France has been our greatest, if not our only, export market. To a certain extent this condition compensated for the fact that our entire economy was dependent upon foreign industry.

The customs agreements that arose out of the Atlantic Pact, in which we were unceremoniously forced to take our place, dealt our country a severe blow.

Columns of breathless, miserable people search frantically every day along the highways from one locality to the next looking for jobs that don't exist, looking for a place to pass the night, looking for some small token of charity. They are to be seen everywhere in their giant and miserable Hoovervilles — half-naked children living on the stone slabs of the sidewalks; mothers dressed in-tatters carrying their starving babies and holding out their hands in a pleading gesture for help.

The "open door" policy and the invasion of american capital are ruining our small industrial expansion or giving it a totally new orientation towards war production, making us increasingly dependent on foreign finance.

Lastly, there is the question of our currency, closely tied to French currency. Devaluation and inflation in France has meant devaluation and inflation in our country, and we are forced to follow the infernal cycle of French economy to ruin and bankruptcy.

3) **What is being done to prepare the 2nd World Congress of the Defenders of Peace?**

For the First World Congress, our delegation represented all the democratic elements of the people — political parties, religious groups, women's, youth, cultural roganisations, Christian progressives...

It was the very first time that such a wide movement, completely qualified to speak in the name of the people, had been organized in our country.

Since we are above all preoccupied with uniting the people as widely as possible, we are forming a delegation for the 2nd World Congress that will be representative of the most important national political parties and organisations, but which will include at the same time delegates elected by assemblies of the people, by local and regional groups.

Meanwhile, the Stockholm Appeal signature campaign goes on to greater successes. Discussions are taking place among the broadest sections of the population on the Appeal for the 2nd World Congress, and especially on two points of Appeal — one which denounces all forms of aggression and the other which refers to the tragic war in Korea.

On the 28th and 29th of October, people's peace conferences will be held in the principal cities of Algeria: Algiers, Oran, Constantine and Bône. These conferences will serve as a springboard for future activity.

Now being formulated by the Algerian Committee of the Defenders of Peace, is a statement which will be read to the 2nd World Congress — the statement will express the common accord of the very broad peace movement in Algeria.

VII. — A FLOOD OF OPPOSITION IN GERMANY AGAINST THE WESTERN POLICY OF REMILITARISATION

The Protestant Congress that took place in Frankfurt, the 15th of October 1950 marked an event of great importance in Western Germany. The correspondent for the French newspaper "Le Monde" in reporting this gathering, wrote: "Shall we one day come to realize that this meeting of 15,000 Protestants from the district of Hesse-Nassau gave birth to a people's movement opposed to German rearmament? It is not too bold a thought if action follows the speeches that were delivered at this meeting."

"At the entrance to the meeting hall, each Protestant received a pocket poll card on which was written "Shall we Arm?" and the answer in capital letters: "NO". Inside, the reader discovered a series of statements that violently denounced any German military contribution to the East-West conflict. They repeated the words of Pastor Niemoeller, who in his letter to Chancellor Adenauer, stated: "If we refuse to permit the remilitarisation of Germany, it is because we are certain that we interpret the will of the majority of the German people."

The main speakers at this large assembly, were Dr. Otto Dibelius, Protestant Bishop of Berlin and Brandeburg, Dr. Martin Niemoeller, President of West German Protestants and Dr. Gustave Heineman, who, one week before the meeting, had resigned as Minister of the Interior of the Bonn Government because of his opposition to Chancellor Adenauer's policy of reaming Germany and his policy with regard to East and West German relations. That this opposition represents a powerful current of popular German sentiment, was recognized by the "Herald Tribune" correspondent in Germany, who wrote in the issue of 16 October:

"The Western Allies are thus confronted with a situation in which this segment of public opinion of honest and sincere conviction and firm anti-communist stand has rallied against the course into which Western Germany is moving... the conclusion is inescapable that in the current drive to force a decision on German rearmament American policy-makers in both Western Germany and in Washington have not taken German reaction fully into account."

TWENTY-ONE HAMBURG WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS ADDRESS A JOINT LETTER TO CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

"To Chancellor Adenauer,

"As mothers we are put on our guard by the re-armament of Germany, for an attempted settlement by force

of arms would mean suicide. We are convinced that all the conflicts of which men are guilty can be settled without resort to armed force.

"We urge all the governments to take every possible step to avoid a third world war.

"We put the question to you: What immediate steps does the Federal Government intend to take in order to save Germany from a new catastrophe?

"We demand that the decision to re-arm Western Germany shall not be taken until the people, and particularly the German mothers, have been consulted.

This letter was sent to Chancellor Adenauer by the Hamburg group of the "World Organisation of the Mothers of all Nations" to which the following Hamburg organisations, among others, are affiliated:

Union of Evangelical Women of Hamburg,
Union of Catholic Women of Hamburg,
Union of German Women Academicians,
Working Women's Club,
Women's Group of German Socialist Party (P.D.), Hamburg Branch,
Hamburg Women's Group of Christian Democrat Party (C.D.U.),
Hamburg Women's Group of German Liberty Party (F.D.P.).

How deep-rooted is this current of opposition, can best be seen in the statements and in the actions taken by a number of people's organizations. Even political circles and newspapers, who one year ago were loudly demanding a German army, have changed their point of view considerably. In the "Reichnischer Merkur", conservative organ of the Rhineland, we find: "A plebiscite on the question of rearming Germany would automatically become a manifestation of antimilitarism, a manifestation for peace which can and must be established."

Many similar expressions can be found in official and semi-official newspapers throughout Western Germany, which emphasize two branches of the same tree: that while the great majority of people are opposed to rearmament, the present policy of the Western German Government is to carry through this rearmament without consulting the people, fearing to see this policy condemned in favour of a peace program.

VIII. — NUMBER 18 OF REVIEW « IN DEFENCE OF PEACE »

The latest issue of the bi-monthly world review "In Defence of Peace" is entirely devoted to preparations for the 2nd World Peace Congress. This current issue features an interview with the Reverend Jack Boggis, Rector of St. George's in the East, an Anglican parish in London's dockland, where for twenty years he has been carrying out his mission as Minister.

Another feature article is the "Open Letter to a Friend in the West" written by Johannes R. Becher, vice-President of the German Academy of Fine Arts, and President of the German Peace Committee.

In another interview, the celebrated French screen director, Nicole Vedrès, screen author and director of one of the outstanding current films in Paris, "Life Begins Tomorrow" stated that the dilemma of contemporary civilisation — "suicide or a Golden Age" was the underlying element that inspired this film. This exciting, film raises the question of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

Also included in the latest issue (No 18): an article on the horrible atrocities being committed in Korea; a Peace Letter from Australian Ministers; Rumania, 1950 — special article by Dominique Desanti.

"In Defence of Peace" is published in five languages and all communications can be addressed to its main office: 15 Rue Feydeau, Paris 2e, France.

IX. — THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS GOVERNORS CARRIES IMPORTANT RESOLUTION ON OCTOBER 18

The Soviet and American delegates at the Conference of the Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies have launched a joint appeal to all governments with a view to prohibition of atomic weapons.

The agreed text was put to the conference and carried by 42 votes against no opposition and only two abstentions. The text follows:

"The Council of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies reaffirms its horror for war and invites all Red Cross societies and their members to work for the establishment of a lasting peace among all peoples and all nations.

"Reaffirms that the most effective means at the disposal of the Red Cross is that defined in resolutions Nos. 24 and 66 of the 17th Conference of the International Red Cross;

"Again asks the governments in the most urgent manner possible to put into force effective measures to prevent and exclude the use of blind weapons of atomic energy and of any other similar effect as being incompatible with the honour and the conscience of the peoples."

We recall that the 17th Conference of the International Red Cross, to quote the above-mentioned resolution No. 24, resolved:

"Considering that the belligerents during the second world war respected the prohibition against the use of asphyxiating, toxic or similar gases, which prohibition was given formal sanction by the Geneva Protocol of the 19th June, 1925; and considering that the employment of a blind weapon, that is to say one which cannot be directed with precision or whose ravages take place indiscriminately or over vast areas, would signify the annihilation of persons and human values which it is the mission of the Red Cross to defend, and would put in peril the very future of civilisation", (the Red Cross)

"Calls upon the powers to give solemn undertakings for the absolute proscription of any recourse to such weapons and of the employment for war purposes of atomic energy or any other similar power."

Resolution 66 of the same Conference, which was also mentioned above, is entitled "The Red Cross and Peace" and "affirms again the horror with which the Red Cross looks upon war, and its determination to work constantly towards the development of an intenational understanding which would be productive of lasting peace among all the nations of the world."

I.C.C. (J. LONDON Impr.), 13, r. de la Grange-Batelière, Paris (9e)

32-18-31

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

*

(VIENNA, NOVEMBER 1 - 6th 1951)

Herein will be found all the Resolutions drawn up and voted upon by the World Council of Peace during its Second Session held at Vienna from the 1st to the 6th November 1951, under the chairmanship of Professor Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE.

APPEAL

of

THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

(Vienna, November, 1st - 6th 1951)

to

THE UNITED NATIONS

and to

THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

32-18-5

To the
President of the General Assembly,
The United Nations,
PARIS

32-18-6

The World Council of Peace, meeting in Vienna, addresses this Appeal to the General Assembly of the United Nations, to public opinion and to the peoples of the whole world.

The worsening of the international situation in recent months disturbs and worries the men and women of all countries. Everyone hopes for negotiation and an agreement between the Five Great Powers, responsible in accordance with the terms of the United Nations' Charter and by their very strength, for the Peace of the world. The campaign of the World Council of Peace for a Pact between the Big Five is, therefore, looked upon by world opinion as justified by the course of events and the present ineffectiveness of other methods.

The World Council of Peace calls, in particular, the attention of the General Assembly of the United Nations to the following points:

FIRSTLY. Peace and international co-operation cannot result from imposing on the whole world decisions taken by the majority of member States, most of them adopted by votes, moreover, representing a minority of mankind. It is by methods of negotiation and conciliation that the agreements essential to the peaceful development of the world will be established.

Since such agreements must extend, in particular, to Asia, considerations of justice and a realistic view of international policy require the admission to the United Nations of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

SECONDLY. The failure of the conference of Four Foreign Ministers' Deputies and the agreements reached in Washington and at Ottawa by the Sixth Session of the Atlantic Council make difficult all moves for disarmament, prevent the German people from determining itself the restoration of its unity and increase the danger of war in Europe.

Negotiations between the Great Powers can lead more rapidly to the establishment of a unified, democratic and demilitarised Germany. This solution corresponds at one and the same time to the desire of the vast majority of the German people, to the interests of Germany's neighbours and to the interests of Peace.

Accordingly, the World Council urges the United Nations to use its influence to obtain respect for the international agreements on German disarmament and to accelerate the conclusion of a Peace Treaty that shall make possible the withdrawal of occupation troops and the reconstitution of a unified and demilitarised Germany.

32-18-7

THIRDLY. The restoration of Peace in Asia concerns all mankind. This restoration has been seriously imperilled by the San Francisco treaties with Japan. It requires not only that all hostilities in progress, first and foremost those in Korea, be ended by the conclusion of armistice agreements, but that the right of the Asian peoples to independence and territorial integrity without any foreign interference be assured.

FOURTHLY. The maintenance of Peace in the Middle East and in North Africa cannot be assured in a satisfactory way by the continuation of arrangements and situations contrary to the peoples' right to self determination. The right of the peoples of Egypt, Iran, Morocco and all the other countries of the Near and Middle East and North Africa to conduct and manage their own affairs, without pressure or foreign intervention and without being subjected to military occupation, open or disguised, must be recognised and in an effective way.

32-18-8

FIFTHLY. The arms race can bring nothing to the peoples but the certainty of ruin and the threat of a war disastrous for humanity. Therefore, the road of simultaneous, gradual and effectively-controlled disarmament must be taken. Such disarmament must include, specifically, the prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction the use of which is condemned by universal moral standards. The World Council of Peace calls on the General Assembly of the United Nations to put to discussion the disarmament proposal adopted in Vienna today, November the 6th, 1951.

This proposal can, under no circumstance, result in a disequilibrium to the advantage or disadvantage of one State or another. By the strict control system that it prescribes, this proposal guarantees the security of all at every stage of disarmament.

We append the disarmament proposal of the World Council of Peace to this Document.

The World Council of Peace is convinced that war is not inevitable and that the peaceful co-existence of different political and social regimes is possible, and that its proposals conform to the interests of all mankind.

Please accept, Mr. President, our sincere respects.

FOR THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE :

PIETRO NENNI
Vice-President.

FREDERICK JOLIOT-CURIE
President.

APPENDIX

RESOLUTION
ON
DISARMAMENT

THE arms race is laying the basis for economic chaos and is driving the peoples to poverty; it can only lead to war. It is untrue to claim that inflated armaments can be the effective way to negotiation.

An arms race proceeding in mutual ignorance of the strength of armaments on either side creates mistrust; the only way to security lies in a fair and controlled disarmament.

That is why we call on the Five Great Powers—the United States of America, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the People's Republic of China, Great Britain and France—which have the biggest armaments and to which the United Nations Charter assigned the duty of guarding World Peace—to conclude a Disarmament Convention.

Thereby, they would demonstrate their desire for Peace.

*

PROHIBITION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

In this Convention the Five Great Powers must agree on the absolute prohibition of atomic weapons and production of any kind of weapon derived from atomic energy, as well as of all other weapons of mass destruction.

This prohibition must be ensured by a strict control operating not only over declared weapons and plants, but also over weapons and plants whose existence may be suspected.

*

PROGRESSIVE AND SIMULTANEOUS ARMS REDUCTION

In this Convention, the Five Great Powers must agree on the gradual and controlled reduction of every kind of armament.

We urge an arms reduction amounting, by the end of 1952, to from a third to a half of the total of arms declared, checked and discovered, while applying a procedure which will assure the security of all at every stage of disarmament.

We propose that the relative proportions and time schedules applicable to reduction of the various types of arms, armed forces and arms production be fixed by reference both to the actual level of arms, armed forces and arms production, and to the number of inhabitants, length of frontiers and communications system of each country concerned.

*

CONTROL AND CENSUS OF ARMS

The adoption of this international Convention imposing the duty of prohibition of atomic weapons and disarmament from a third to a half must have, an immediate sequel, the undertaking of a general census of all types of arms and armed forces, and the putting into operation of an international inspection and control system to check the carrying out of the measures prescribed in the Convention.

This international control must be exercised not only over the declarations made by the signatories to the convention but also to check the suspected existence of any arms, armed forces or means of arms production which have not been declared.

*

Our appeal is addressed to the United Nations, to the Five Great Powers and to the peoples. It is faithful to the spirit of the resolutions of the Second World Congress of Peace held in Warsaw 16th—22nd November 1950.

Gradual and simultaneous arms reduction, a step in the direction of total disarmament, though it may not please arms manufacturers, will dispel the fear of aggression, strengthen the security of every people and relieve them from crushing burdens.

THIS APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION AND TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, AND THE RESOLUTION ON DISARMAMENT WERE ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY AS A RESULT OF THE WORK OF THE VIENNA MEETING OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE (1st - 6th NOVEMBER, 1951)

Ch/X

COPY

WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

President ---Professor F. JOLIOT-CURIE
~~Membre de l'Institute, For Mem. R.S., Prix Nobel~~
Member of the French Institute, Nobel Prizeman
Vice President---Professor J. D. Bernal, ~~F.R.S.~~ F.R.S.

Secretary General --J. G. Crowther

All Cumminicat ons to be addressed to
THE SECRETARY GENERAL
15 HALF MOON STREET
LONDON, W. 1.

22nd. May, 1951

TO DR. W.E.B.DUBOIS.

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, MEETING AT ITS SECOND ASSEMBLY IN PARIS AND PRAGUE IN APRIL, 1951, UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED TO CONVEY TO YOU ITS APPRECIATION OF YOUR LIFE TIME DEVOTION TO SCIENCE AND OF ALL THAT YOU HAVE DONE TO UPHOLD ITS GREAT TRADITIONS. IT APPLAUDS YOUR COURAGEOUS STAND FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF SCIENCE IN YOUR WORK FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND PEACE.

25-17-38

Corres. W

March 30, 1951

Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Worrell
P. O. Box 693
Nassau, Bahamas
British West Indies

My dear Dr. and Mrs. Worrell:

I have paid over the $25.20 to Mrs. Aptheker and she will send you a receipt. If I owe you anything for getting my coat to the airplane let me know.

Mrs. Du Bois and I had a very fine stay in Cuba and a beautiful reception in Miami, on the part of the brother of Mr. Reeves.

We arrived home safely and have started into our work again. We want to send you our very deepest thanks for your kind hospitality, and we appreciate all that you and the other Bahamians did for our enjoyment.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-44-5

Corres. W

April 5, 1951

Mrs. G. S. Worrell
Post Office Box 693
Nassau, Bahamas, B. W. I.

24-49-7

Dear Mrs. Worrell:

The Ocean Travel Bureau has returned my check and says that they will not make any charge.

I am therefore returning to you a check for the same amount which you gave me.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure -Check--$25.20

Brief for Info.

25-2-41

210 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York
March 29, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In regard to our telephone conversation today I wish to thank you for your willingness to let me have a copy of your scholarly and objective analysis of the NAACP's structure and program which you wrote back in 1948. As I mentioned, Phil Randolph showed me a copy at the time it was being widely distributed, and I was very much impressed with it.

I hope that your secretary is able to find a copy in your files, and as you suggested I shall telephone her in a day or two. My friend who is writing a thesis will be able to peruse it with profit.

Sincerely yours,

William Worthy, Jr.

William Worthy, Jr.

CONFERENCES
CENTRAL OKLAHOMA
OKLAHOMA
NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS

TWELFTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT
African Methodist Episcopal Church
BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT, JR., PRESIDING BISHOP
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, SHORTER COLLEGE
PHONES 2-2917 & 4-6306
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

CONFERENCES
WEST ARKANSAS
SOUTH ARKANSAS
CENTRAL ARKANSAS
EAST ARKANSAS
NORTHEAST ARKANSAS

April 25, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

Enclosed herewith are copies of letters to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath.

If there is anything more; will you kindly let me know what I can do.

Best regards to the Madam.

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Wright, Jr.

RRWjr/rt
Enc. (2)

24-38-1

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

(081)

1951 FEB 22 AM 10 12

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NA020 PD=XENIA OHIO 22 902A=

THE W E B DUBOIS BIRTHDAY GREETING COMMITTEE=

CARE DR WALTER BEEKMAN 7 WEST 125 ST=

=TO DR DUBOIS GREETINGS AND MANY BLESSINGS TO A MOST LOYAL AMERICAN GREAT SCHOLAR AND A STAUNCH FRIEND=

ADA M YOUNG= X ~~Wife~~ Widow of Charles Colored Young

53-81-SC

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
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NL = Night Letter
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NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

••LA742

1951 FEB 23 AM 1 18

L•LLV582 NL PD=FY LOSANGELES CALIF 22=

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ESSEX HOUSE 59 ST AND 6 AVE NYK=

YOUR INDICTMENT AS A FOREIGN AGENT IS A TRIBUTE TO YOUR LEADERSHIP AND LOYALTY TO US YOUR PEOPLE• TO FIGHT FOR PEACE JUSTICE AND FULL EQUALITY IS THE GOOD FIGHT WE JOIN HANDS WITH YOU FINAL VICTORY BELONGS TO US BEST WISHES=

ADELE YOUNG=••

24-37-81

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

24-47-26

Nov 14,1951

Dubois Defense Committee
23 West 26 St
New York, N.Y.

Sirs:

Would you kindly send me literature on the prosecution of Dr Dubois and what your committee is urging in his defense. I would also be interested in literature that might be suitable to present Dr. Dubois' case to faculty members.

Cordially,

Alfred Young

Alfred Young

ans

25-19-14

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature Dr. Edward L. Young

REMARKS: I would like to back this & more than my name but other than writing to Washington I cannot.

November 27, 1951

Mr. J. A. Young
3548 Rock Creek Ch. Road, N.W.
Washington 10, D. C.

My dear Mr. Young:

I thank you very much for your kind letter. Frankly, I do not believe in prayer, but I am very glad that you do, and that you are sure it works. At any rate, this case has come out very pleasantly.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-50-5

[Young?]

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

(21)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The f... gin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

34-37-101

.NA336 PD= WILMINGTON DEL 22 500P=

:DR W E B DUBOIS=

1951 FEB 22 PM 5 24

409 EDGECOMBE AVE=

:CALL ON ME FOR ANYTHING WILL SEE YOU TOMORROW LOVE=

PAULINE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

MISS C. DOREEN YOUNGS
1802 TRACY STREET
ENDICOTT, NEW YORK

September 1,1951

Miss Shirley Graham

New York City

24-44-2

My dear Miss Graham:

About two years ago we had some correspondence. Last spring I wrote you again, but perhaps you did not receive the letter.

The Wesleyan Service Guild of Central Methodist Church of Endicott has wanted to have you here to speak for a long time. Would there be any possibility of your coming any time this winter and what would be your fee? We realize what a busy person you are.

We sincerely hope that arrangements can be made for something for the coming season.

Very cordially,

Doreen Youngs

SUMNER Y. MCKENNEY, PRESIDENT
CHARLES T. HEBERLE JR. VICE PRESIDENT
RAYMOND C. BOWDEN, GENERAL SECRETARY
ISAAC PATCH, TREASURER
FRED W. FROST, CLERK

Young Men's Christian Association

GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

November 1, 1951

National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
and Addociates of the Peace Information Center
16 West 29th Street
Room 1224
New York 1, New York

Dear Sir:

Please inform me as to whether there might be anyone available in the Boston, Mass. area who might be willing to speak to a group here in Gloucester explaining the case against Dr. BuBois,and what is being done to defend him. We could not afford to do more than provide the speaker's transportation to and from Gloucester. It is hoped that some defense funds may be raised as a result of the meeting.

25-1-14

Also, please send 25 copies of the folder Is Peace a Crime. If no speaker is available, I would appreciate receiving further detailed information onthe case so that it may be thoroughly explained.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Lloyd J. Farrar
Lloyd J. Farrar
Youth Secretary

"GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TOWARDS OUR ENDOWMENT FUND WILL HELP TO MAKE MORE PERMANENT AND EFFECTIVE THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION"

1951

MEMORANDUM TO MR. ZAND

I. On the question of reporting pensions in 1949 and 1950.

In reporting my income I did not include two pensions: $150 a month from Atlanta University, Georgia, and $200 a month from the NAACP. I explained "I have not at any time made any contribution to any pension fund, nor have I rendered any service to these organizations since leaving their employ".

I made this statement on a second sheet in explanation of Schedule A, and based my reasons for withholding this declaration of income on Lassar's "Your Income Tax for 1950" published by Simon and Shuster.

If now I make the same deduction this year, and the government should disallow it, would I be in any worse plight than if I reported it? Moreover, would not such a report for 1951 call attention to the reports for 1949 and 1950?

I regard these allowances as gifts, and not as annuities, and granted me not so much for services to these organizations as for my general contributions to the solution of race problems.

II.

I have always made my income tax returns as simple as possible, and if certain claimed exemptions covered my tax I did not seek to pile up other possible exemptions. For instance, in 1951 I can claim the following exemptions based on a careful examination of my check books of that year:

Contributions

P.E.N. Club	$10
Authors Guild	10
American Historians	3
American Historical Soc.	5
Sigma Phi Fraternity	30
Cash for charity	25
Total:	$83

Medical Services

Physician, 5 visits	$75
Medicine	25
Vitamins	30
Dentist	75
Eyes, nose & throat	25
Life Extension Inst.	15
Eyeglasses	12
Assoc. Hospital Serv.	48
Chiropodist	10
Total:	$315

As I said, my physician did not send me a bill, but the above amount was due.

III.

I maintain that as a writer and lecturer, with no reference as to where my work is done, I have a right to charge against my income any expense which I incur in pursuing my occupation. For instance, I have three dictaphone outfits which cost $800, and three typewriting machines. I claim the right to charge off for depreciation on this equipment $150. They cost originally over $1000. + 948. allowed

The maintenance of the typewriters during 1951 was $10. I claim also the right to deduct certain clerical services. Some of my clerical help was a gift, but I paid personally during 1951 $350 to various helpers whom I call in for work.

I also expended money for supplies like paper, pencils, ink, etc. I bought during the year $63 worth of books, all of them necessary for my work, and all of them part of my working library of 2,500 volumes. I think that something for depreciation or for outgo should be allowed on this account. I rented a safe deposit box for $7.50.

24-41-48

60
12.60
3 15
387.60

400
387.60
1340

IV. (a)

I should like also to bring up the matter of separate returns for my wife and myself. In case my failure to include pensions in my taxable income should be brought up and decided against me, ~~what~~ would the fact of our declaring our incomes together work any hardship against my wife in the future?

(b) When is the 1951 tax due?

(c) If a person has no definite idea as to what his next year's income may be, is he compelled to make a declaration?

(d) On what tax is the 6% payable, and when?

24-41-49

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

COPY

24-47-48

R.F.D. West Barnstable
Massachusetts
May 7, 1951

Attorney General McGrath
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McGrath:

Will you please do all you can to quash the "foreign agent" indictment against Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center,—Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Miss Sylvia Soloff, Kyrle Elkin and Abbot Simon?

Surely so distinguished and scholarly an American as Dr. DuBois, whose loyalty to America for many years is a matter of record, deserves at the very least, the dignity of a careful examination by yourself into the details surrounding this case.

To dismiss the Stockholm Peace Appeal as "red propaganda,"—in fact, to require its promoters to register under such a classification,—is to refuse with piously closed eyes, to heed the genuine desire of thousands of loyal Americans for peace.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Shirley P. Zucker

7-20-51

National Committee
to Defend Dr. Du Bois
16-18 W. 29th St
New York 10 N.Y.

Please send me 50
copies of "I Take My Stand
for Peace".

I hope to be able to
arouse some of our local
citizens so that some sort
of action can be taken
in behalf of Dr. Du Bois.

24-44-64

24-47-89

LABOR PUBLICATIONS
Box 2691
Denver 2, Colo.

Aug. 23, 1951

Nat'l Committee to Defend
W.E.B. Du Bois
16-18 West 29 th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs,

Please send 200 copies of the pamphlet Agents of Peace . Enclosed is a check for $7.50. Send the bundle to the above address.

Thank you,

A. Barry

Sent
8-27-51

H

104 E 37 St.
New York, 5/2/51

Friend -

Please find here my contribution of $10. - to the defense of Dr DuBois and associates.

With best wishes for the success of your efforts

Respectfully
A A Heller

10

Note: The article in DW slurred over the name + address of the Committee, nor where to address letters of protest.

AAH

35-80-206

Tuesday

Dear Shirley: I hope you're not completely knocked out from all the travelling and speaking. If that weren't enough, there are always people like me around to heckle and offer advice. But these are things which just have to be handled. I enclose the editorial which should receive some personal reply from Dr. It's very significant that the paper has seen the inadvisability of attacking or redbaiting DuBois, as well as avoiding mention of the case. Maybe I'm taking an unrealistic position, but I have the feeling the government would like to see as little attention as possible given the case and then procrastinate off the books.(But such an evaluation could be as ill-advised as the idea of many of us at the Chicago Congress that the agreement to hold preliminary truce talks was certainty of immediate cease fire and armistice.)(We suffered tremendously from this approach. It in effect took away the urgent necessity for immediate peace work and pressuring of the Govt. And too many persons left the Congress with a feeling of a job well done, not a job to be done.) At this moment we too can make the wrong move if we don't capitalize on the great advancements made as a result of your visit. But, you have a real and important part in helping concretize whatever develops. For one thing, without continued, and personal contact and correspondence betweeen you and Hautz, Lovelace, Brawley in Milwaukee, and one or two in Madison and Beloit - there will develop no Defense Committee or Reaffirmation Cte or Bill of Rights Cte. Already a week has passed with nothing being done or accomplished. This is a loss of a strategic moment. The speech I am attempting to put up in a small booklet with background material on the case and DuBois' life, and a program of our Tuesday meeting. I will have to struggle with Brawley and Lovelace to get agreement on printing, as well as have them pen a foreword. Actually this will be there greastest defense and strength. The editorial, after all, took pot-shots at Larry, and he's feeling the effects at the Commission. -- I guess It's true to say that no state in a very broad sense equals what we've done while you were here. This approach,

42-1E-12

as we discussed it in advance, held promise of the widest and bst success. But because of the nature of the people you reached and the positions they hold, you have a major responsibility to strengthen and give some leadership to them. A Defense Cte will come only when you write and ask about it. I think the minister will be your best friend. In visiting with him on Sun. nite he discussed the meeting and its shortcomings, especially finance. Yet he is very anxious to have a return trip. And possibly it would be extremely valuable if such an engagement could be scheduled, depending on trial and personal circumstances. For, I repeat, nowhere did you reach out to such elements as here. Also, this being the state of McCarthy and MacArthur, there are special problems and needs and responsibilities. 1952 - only a few months away - will see us engaged in a campaign to unseat McCarthy. The major reactionary forces here and all over the country will be pressing hard to reelect him. The inroads against thought-control, the Smith Act, the war drive, etc., that we are able to make as a result of interest and support for DuBois' case and the peace movement generally, <u>will determine greatly and ultimately</u> what happens to McCarthy and McCarthyism next year. We need and must have your active help and thinking.

42-1E-13

On another point, the expense bills are creeping out of all corners of my desk now that I can finally clean it up. They greatly exceed the amount we settled on. I also am facing terrific personal financial straits as a result of the time and personal expenditures given. If Chicago, Detroit and Denver are greater financial successes-which we are sure they will and should be, in terms of their forces and level of organization- then we would greatly appreciate another check for as close to $100 as possible. Here too, unfortunately but none the less necessarily, money will greatly determine our future developments. I look forward to reading DuBois' reply to the Journal in the paper pretty soon. I am sure it will be printed. And by the way, such an attack is exactly what we expected, as the reporter at the meeting has long been recognized as a leading racist&inflamer. Notes to Larry(5400 N.Lake Drive), Rev. Lovelace(1017 W.Brown) and George Brawley(623 N. 2nd St) will have salutary effect. Love and best wishes to you both,

Sidney

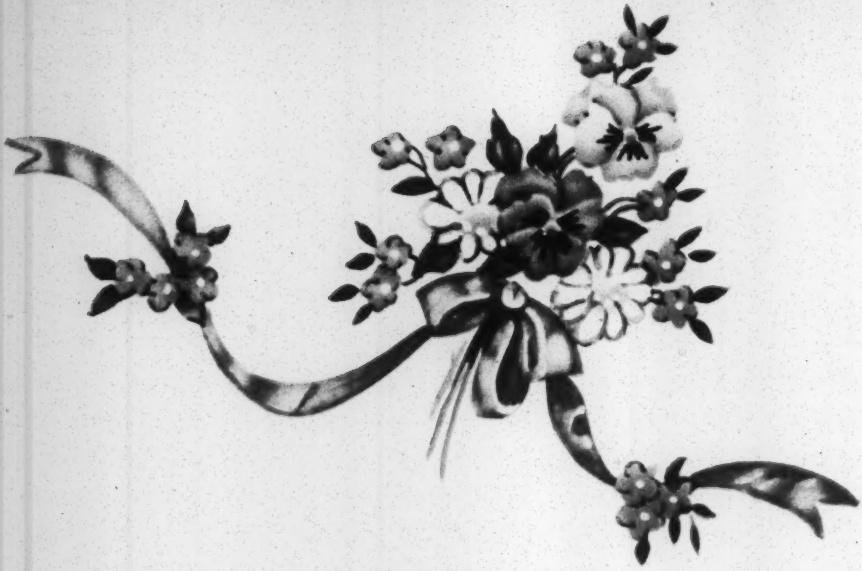
T-2670

MADE IN U. S. A.

24-37-26

Have a Wonderful Birthday

24-37-26



To a great scholar and friend of Mankind

Just want you to know

I am thinking of You-

And hoping Your Birthday

Is wonderful, too!

With sincerest wishes from a 70 year young admirer who was reared by Abolitionist grandparents (Baptist missionaries) who thot of Frederick Douglas + Lincoln as brothers.
Now I am adding - for the fourth generation - such names as G.W. Carver + W.E.B. Du Bois, who are ageless and live forever.
May your new life be full of happiness and please accept my gratitude for all you have done for all peoples.

Anonymous

Oct. 23, 1951

President Harry S. Truman
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Add my name to the thousands who have already written you protesting against the indictment and persecution of one of our finest scholars and statesmen, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Peace is not yet a crime in our country, as you have many times stated in your addresses.

I am calling on you to order the Attorney General to withdraw the indictment against one of our greatest men.

Very truly yours,

25-1-21

April 25, 1951

I authorize the use of my name as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

Signature Clarence Pickens

REMARKS:

the depraved conduct of persons representing our Government in this filed prosecution is shocking and disheartening.

25-19-39

Thanks for
the good work
Wish I could
send you more

a Friend of
all peoples.

G. W. C.
S.L. City, Ut.

25-6-42

Birthday Greetings

2511
BUTLER-THOMAS
PHILA.

Natl Civil Rights Congress

Pat
Leon
Miriam
Anby
Les
Ray
Muriel
Arnold
Lothi
Nettie
Ralph

Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade

Jessie
Moe

State CRC

Elain
Mollie
Nat
Beulah
Bla

American Com. for Prot. of F. B.

Dorothy L.
Dorothy Z.
Rose N.

Abner
Harriet

Library

Deck Boys
Sus
Fred

Spanish Refugee Appeal

Florence
Milton K.
Fabri
Mabel

Birthday
Congratulations
and
best wishes
From all of us who
admire, respect and
love you in "the building"

10710 Garfield Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio
February 21, 1951

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois c/o
W. E. B. Du Bois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
7 West 125th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

24-37-31

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Clevelanders have an especially warm feeling in their hearts for you. We remember your visit to us last year at our rally for an FEPC law. Nor can we like hosts of other Americans ever forget the continuous fight that you have waged for so many years for freedom and democracy for the people of the world and especially for the Negro people in this vast land of ours.

As we celebrated Negro History Week the ironic news of your indictment by the U. S. Government as a "foreign agent" came as a double shock. Your fight for peace is, we believe, a crowning point in your illustrious career.

Be assured that we and many others in Cleveland support your magnificent struggles for a free, democratic and peaceful world.

Warmest greetings to you on your eighty-third birthday.

Keep up the fight- we are fighting with you!

A GROUP OF CLEVELANDERS

September 10, 1951

Editor, Louisville Defender
418 S. 5th St.
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I've followed the editorials of August 11th and Sept. 8th in your influential paper and I hope you'll permit me to comment on several points.

Dr. Du Bois is not bowing meekly to the edict of the Government. To do so, would be completely inconsistent with his life work and character. It will interest your readers to know that during the month of June , Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois covered over 5,000 miles speaking to unprecedented audiences. Among the places they spoke to were: Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; St. Paul, Minn; Gary, Indiana; Cleveland, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Chicago, Ill.(twice); Los Angeles, Calif; Oakland, California, San Francisco, Calif. At this very writing Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have answered the requests of a few of the numerous localities that have been clamoring for their presence. They will speak to meetings in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Ill. and return to New York to address a large gathering here. This is sufficient indication that Dr. Du Bois is the most active participant in his own defense and that of his associates.

That Dr. Du Bois has been a champion of world peace is well known. In the great hall of the University of London, in the year 1911, at a Races Congress, Dr. Du Bois read a poem:

" Save us, worl-Spirit, from our lesser selves!
Grant us that war and hatred cease,..... "

Of what was Dr. Du Bois, a "foreign agent" then?

Your editorial states:"According to recently enacted law, Dr. Du Bois does not deny that he is guilty of an infraction of the letter of the law." This is simply not so. On February 16,1951 the days of Dr. Du Bois' arraignment he said: " It is a curious thing that today I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want--Peace. "
Further, "It is revealing that the Justice Department can find no statute which provides protection for the Negro people from such outrages as the execution of the Martinsville Seven, yet it displays great ingenuity in distorting legislation to make it apply to advocates of peace." (My emphasis)

Dr. Du Bois also has stated publicly: ..." These five persons are not accused of treason or conspiracy against the United States. The Government admits that the activities of this organization in advocating peace and circulating petitions on the atom bomb were legal exercises of citizens' rights. The Department of Justice has indicted them, not for these acts but for refusing to declare that in its activities the Center (Peace Information Center) was acting as agent of a foreign person or foreign organization. This the accused vehemently deny. They declare that in their work for peace through this Center they were acting as Americans for America and that the work was supported by funds raised solely in the United States."

(cancel 51, 52)

December 21, 1951.

Dear Friends -

This is the best use I can think of for three Canadian dollars in Paris. I would like to donate this, my Christmas present from home, to help wipe out the deficit of the American Defenders of Peace Committee. 53

Sincerely,
Canadian student in Paris.

25-12-7

Buffalo, 5-17-51
195 Linwood Ave.

24-47-62

Natl. Committee
to defend Dr Dubois
16-18 W. 29th St.
New York 1, N.Y.

This is in reply to your
appeal in the National Guardian;
I expect it is still needed,
although I only got the paper
after May 14.

I wish you luck!

Erika Bruck, M.D.

24-43-4 From Boulder, Colo. [1951]

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN
THE WHITEHOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

One of our country's outstanding educators and life-long supporters of democratic rights, Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, has been put in jail on the absurd charge that he failed to register as an "agent of a foreign principal."

We protest against this disgraceful indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS. This 83-year old scholar was an agent of peace before most of us were born, Mr. President. He was an agent of democratic progress long before this was declared an "alien" principle.

Dr. DU BOIS' participation in the Peace Information Center is a logical and consistent continuation of his long career in the interest of peaceful progress.

We ask, Mr. President, that you order the immediate release of Dr. DU BOIS and his associates.

Respectfully submitted,

Brklyn College

May 3, 1951

Dear Alice,

Our petition is scheduled to come out by Monday — I'll try to send it to you as soon as we get it out. The campus is receiving our committee very well + I think that our leaflets are serving their purpose i.e stirring up curiosity, resentment etc — which we will begin to channel by Mon.

My Soc teacher Mr. Lawrence who was a former student of Du Bois says that we underestimate Dr. Du Bois when we say that 5 yrs would mean a

8-23-52

virtual life sentence — Says he —
"Dr DuBois will live at least
until he's 100." He approves
of what we're doing, but we
still afraid to be our adviser.

Yours for DuBois —
Leah —

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram

FULL RATE TELEGRAM		SERIAL	
DAY LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

WESTERN UNION

1211

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE		LETTER TELEGRAM	
VICTORY LETTER		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

TO: PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN,
and
ATTORNEY GENERAL HOWARD J. McGRATH
Washington, D.C.

We join with the hundreds of organizations such as the NAACP, the Unitarian Fellowship of Social Justice, the Baptist Ministers Conference, the United Electrical Workers, and thousands of individuals in our country like Henry Pratt Fairchild, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Rabbi Jonah Caplan, Prof. A.J. Carlson, Dr. Alice Hamilton, and Bishop R.C. Ransom.....

IN DEMANDING THAT THE INDICTMENT AGAINST DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS and HIS ASSOCIATES BE DROPPED!

25-10-8

30

4(P(39)

Trieste II.IO.I95I

To the DEFENSE COMITE FOR Dr. DU BOIS
INFORMATION CENTRE FOR PEACE I6-I8 W 29 street
NEW YORK

" The democratic Students and the democratic Youth of the Free Territory of Trieste, having heard about the absurd accusations and the antidemocratic procedure directed against the great scientist and writer W.E.DU BOIS to ~~strike~~ sloh his generous and intelligent fight for the Peace, wants to express to this Comité their ~~plein~~ full solidarity with ~~for~~ your action to defend the democratic rights.

We have adresses two ~~protestations~~ s to the President of USA and to the Departement of Justice.

We wish to you a full success in your entreprise. With our best salutations

25-17-83

Bennie Brown
3456 So. State St
Suite 311

Ada

J M VAN VALKENBURG

506 W 61st PLACE

ENGA - 3667

[1951]

CLASSIFIED LIST OF BULLETINS AND MATERIAL WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED

-:-

Bulletin No.1

Report of the Commission of the Medical Headquarters of the Korean People's Army on the Use of Bacteriological Weapons.

Bulletin No.2

Report of the Commission of Microbiologists, Entomologists, Parasitologists and Epidemiologists working with the World Council of Peace.

Bulletin No.3

Report of the Commission enquiring into the Bacteriological attacks in North East China (extracts).

Bulletin No.4

Extracts from the Report published by the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

Bulletin No.5

Extracts from the Press in various countries.

Bulletin No.6

Eye-witness Reports.

Bulletin No.7

Statement made by U.S. prisoners of war and agents in Korea.

Bulletin No.8

Report of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on the use of Bacteriological weapons on Chinese territory by the Armed Forces of the United States of America.

24-48-12

Bulletin No. 9

Extracts from the press in various countries.

Bulletin No.10

Further statements by eye-witnesses on Bacteriological raids.

Bulletin No.11

My investigation into Germ warfare in China by Dr. James Endicott.

Bulletin No.12

Reports by Dr. Sicien H.Chen, entomologist, Professor Wei Shi, bacteriologist, Mr. Chou Chien-Jen, biologist, and Dr. Ho Chi, entomologist.

Bulletin No.13

Extracts from the report of the Chinese Commission investigating the use of Bacteriological weapons in Korea.

24-48-13

Photographic Documents

1.- Ten photographs concerning the bacteriological war and relating to the facts mentioned in our Bulletins No. 1 to 5.

2.- Six photographs relating to the investigation by Dr. James Endicott.

3.- Seventeen photographs concerning the bacteriological war and relating to our Bulletins No.1 to 10.

-:-

We published the following facts:

"The World Peace Appeal has been endorsed by such outstanding political figures and groups as: ex-President Cardenas of Mexico, the President of the Indonesian Republic, the President of the French Supreme Court, the Prime Minister of Finland, the Egyptian Council of State, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Vittorio E. Orlando as well as the Parliament of Sicily, the legislatures of several Brazilian States and 70 Canadian municipal councils.

The Church support of the Appeal is equally impressive, including: the Lutheran and Calvinist Bishops of Hungary, the Roman Catholic Cardinals and Bishops of Poland, 8 Italian Roman Catholic Bishops, the Bishop of Guajira, Colombia, the Rabbinical Council of France, the Bhuddist hierarchy of Ceylon, the Patriarch of Antioch and the President of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Italy.

Twenty-four French Protestant pastors and leading laymen issued a manifesto in which they stated: "We think that the Stockholm Appeal constitutes an effort of extreme importance for maintaining peace by its wide circulation and by the diversity of its endorsement."

The Annual Conference of the Polish Methodist Church resolved that they "warmly welcome the Stockholm Appeal...as the expression of a sincere effort to liberate humanity from the danger of another war."

In Rumania the President of the Baptist Church urged all men of good will, Baptists particularly, to sign and circulate the Stockholm Appeal. In Switzerland the Pastors of the National Protestant Church met with representatives of the Geneva Committee of the Swiss Peace Movement (which circulates the Stockholm Appeal) and declared that their Church "joins its voice to those of all sincere people who want peace. In the name of Jesus Christ it feels compelled to condemn all weapons of blind destruction and also every act of open or masked aggression. It affirms its absolute condemnation of the use of the atom bomb by any government whatever."

In Sweden, Theodor Arvidsson, a Methodist Bishop, stated: "The increase in the preparations for war cannot lead toward peace...I must express my profound regret at the use of atomic energy for purposes of war. More than ever we must see to it that Truman and Stalin meet to settle questions together. Mutual agreement must be introduced into the world in one way or another." Cesar Dacorso Filho, Brazilian Methodist Bishop, declared: "We support all efforts toward the maintenance of peace. In this way we carry out the tenets of our faith. I urge that all Christians sign the Stockholm Appeal."

(more)

Ch
PIC

U. S. LAUNCHES ATTACK ON REDS' PEACE PETITION

State Department Sends Analysis to 450 groups, warning against being taken in.

Washington, August 12 (UP) The State Department has warned 450 American organizations, government agencies and United States foreign service missions against being taken in by the Communist-inspired "Stockholm" peace petitions, it was learned today.

In an elaborate analysis that is being given the widest possible circulation among influential American groups at home and abroad, the department assailed the Stockholm petition as a "trap" and a "phony issue" designed to cover Russia's "aggression and obstruction."

"The Soviet government is attempting to conceal its direction of the (Stockholm petition) campaign and to camouflage the fact that this is exclusively a Communist program," the analysis said.

It added that the "naked resort to force by communism in the outrageous invasion of South Korea" reduces the Moscow peace offensive to "a farce."

RUSSIA'S GOAL EXPLAINED

The department's analysis said the world-wide campaign for signatures to the Stockholm petition is "clearly designed to exploit for Soviet benefit" such universal sentiments as the fear of war and atomic bombardment and concern among peoples of the West that rearmament may lower this living standards and saddle them with "unendurable" taxes.

The 450 American groups now receiving the analysis include farm, labor, veterans, women's and civic organizations with a combined membership of about 50,000,000 persons.

REDS VARY TACTICS

Varying versions of the petition -- which deals primarily with atomic weapons -- have been drafted. One tactic, it was said, is to ask people, "Do you want war or peace?"

Information received here from abroad, officials said, discloses that African natives have "signed" the petitions by putting notches on long sticks. Other signers in various parts of the world have indicated support by footprints, fingerprints and X-marks. In some cases individuals have signed for families.

Communist sources say that 273,470,566 individuals have signed the various Stockholm petitions thus far. This is regarded here as a wide exaggeration, although it is known that millions of signatures have been gathered.

The State Department analysis said the Communists are trying to get between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 signatures on the petition by the opening of the second World Congress of Partisans of Peace, which is to meet in Europe during the latter part of October. The department also said it had heard reports that Russia may present the signatures to the U. N. General Assembly this fall, "claiming universal backing of the repeatedly rejected phony Soviet plan of atom weapon control."

(February 20,1951.)

We learn from the Manchester Guardian of Feb.1 that "the large-scale demonstration (against Eisenhower) in Paris before he left was a failure, and more than 3,000 people were arrested." If 3,000 had to be arrested to break up the gathering, I should say it was anything but a failure as a sign of disapproval. --Vichy France (set up and maintained by the United States) arrests its opponents, putting down discontent by force. This is the preservation of the right of the individual, that we hear so much about.

#######

It is claimed (M.Guard.2-1, "Parliamentary Correspondent") that there is almost universal public support in the (United) States.for the strong U.S. resolution contemplating sanctions and the rejection of the latest Chinese proposals." Nothing of the sort; the statement completely ignored the position of the Progressive party, the results of polls, deluge of letters to newspapers,etc., all against the war moves. (It is true that in the Ja Congress, sundry who used to call themselves liberals, have been driven by Wall-street pressure and threats, and by the clamor of Wall-street's allies, the Jesuits, into a frightened silence.)

#######

M.Guardian editorially wants to know why, if the Chinese entered Korea only because of MacArthur's approach to their frontiers, "Chinese were raising their 'volunteers' and moving their armies as early as last September?" Find the answer to that (if true) in China Monthly Review (Shanghai), John W. Powell,ed., December 1950, where a note to an article headed "The Strafing of Kooloutzu by American Planes" says,

> "On August 27 US planes began crossing the Korean-Chinese frontier border. Since that time there have been bearly 100 separate violations of China's border by MacArthur's airmen. On some occasions the violation has been by reconnaissance planes, either singly or in groups. On other occasions the violations have taken the form of actual attacks on towns, cities,highways,railroads,villages and even small groups of peasants by American fighters and bombers."

The terrorism at Kooloutzu was commented on on pg. 95 of these Notes: there is no possibility that it was accidental.

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Manchester Guardian (Feb.8) carries an extremely-reactionary article by Alistair Cooke, on the execution of the Martinsville Negroes. Mr. Cooke gives no hint of the fact that "confessions" were extorted from the accused by threat to turn them over to an assembled lynching mob - an old Southern practice,in the country now crusading to extend its brand of democracy to all Korea - to all Asia, in fact.

Cooke writes:

> "These demonstrations are admittedly organised and led by the New York Council of the Arts, Professions, and Sciences and by the notorious Civil Rights Congress, both of which are on the Attorney-General's list as subversive groups."

The Council of Arts, Professions,and Sciences carries on its list of officers and members such names as these: Harlow Shapley, Olin Downes, Linus Pauling, Lillian Hellman, Paul Robeson, Albert Einstein. (Your humble servant felt honored, indeed, when invited to join.) As to the Civil Rights Congress, it has fought bravely and well for civil rights.

--Why should the fact that these two organizations backed the

protest against Martinsville be something anyone should hesitate to "admit"? The explanation was given above, in the quotation from this supposed liberals: "both of them are on the Attorney General's list as subversive groups"! That is to say, a mediocre Democratic politician, a son of the Vatican (his father was organizer for the Catholic Order of Foresters,) on his ipse dixit, using lettre d'cachet procedure, and wholly without legal showing, dubbed them "subversive", and took away their right to receive donations which shall be tax-exempt.

This is a pretty instance to cite to the English people, who have shown in the past what they think of Star Chamber punishments. --Trouble with Cooke is, he has been hanging around in these USA long enough to become hardened to the atmosphere.

Just let me say that, while the so-called "Subversives" are arbitrarily accused of "plotting to take over the Government," the fascists of the country have already done so. The government is completely an oligarchy. Here, the all-powerful voice of reaction drove to suicide a brave and kindly soul, doing a most-useful work in the world -- Professor F. O. Matthiessen. Returning to the United States late in 1947, from his European seminary, Professor Matthiessen wrote this - and let it speak for all true friends of freedom in these hard days:-

> "I was .. home in time to find that, during my absence, many of my activities have now become 'subversive'. The Attorney General has apparently drawn up a 'list'. It includes nearly all the groups who have beem militantly anti-Fascist ever since the rise of Hitler, who have honored the Abraham Lincoln brigade and have tried to help the Spanish refugees, who have defended labor's prisoners and the Negro and the foreign-born, who have supported the cause of a people's democracy, whether at home or in China or in Greece. I have believed in the work done by these groups, whether or not some of their members are Communists. I have been proud to belong to them."

81-28

########

National Guardian (N.Y.) has this paragraph about Martinsville:

> Protests came from 52 members of the French parliament, representing most parties; members of the Finnish parliament; student and labor groups in Britain; African leaders in the Sudan and Uganda; from Poland and China."

#######

Charles E. Bohlen:

When Marshall became Secretary of State, he appointed Bohlen Counselor of the Department. "Truman Merry-Go-Round," by Robert S. Allen, has this about him:

> "Charles Bohlen, a New Yorker whose family is related distantly to the famous German Krupp Munitions-making clan, had long been an imperturbable fly in the Russian borsch when Marshall promoted him to Counselor. The late Russian Ambassador Oumansky once bitterly characterized him as an 'unfriendly contact'."

He was on Bullitt's staff in Russia (Ambassador Dodd was shocked to find Bullitt intriguing against Russia while Ambassador at Moscow, and reported the fact to Washington. Bullitt was transferred to Paris.)

#######

M. Muller Dorotheenstrasse 4 Berlin NW 7 Germany

Thunder 199 Charlotte St. Georgetown, British Guianea

The Guardian 6 Bannoh St. PO 436 Capetown Rhodesia, Africa

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Crossroads PO Box 4062 Bombay 7, India

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The Accia Evening News Ghana Press House No. D 631-2 Hayre Road PO Box 821 Accia Gold Coast, Africa

Roumanian News Agency Ager Press Matei Mille 7 Bucharest

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25-10-63

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Albert Norden Deutschlands Stimme Mauer Mauernstrasse 45 Berlin

Roman Werfel Ksiazka Smolna 13, Warsaw, Poland

Mr. Jan Drdla Kuturni Politika Prague, Czech.

25-17-64

Signatories of the protestation: Hungary

Márk Vedres,	scupltor, Kóssuth-prize winner,
dr.Albert Bereczky,	Calvinist bishop,
dr. Lajos Ligeti,	vice-president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
dr. Gyula Moravcsik,	professor of the classical philology,
dr. Gyula Szekfü,	historian, university professor, Kossuth-prize winner,
dr. Gyula Németh	linguist, university professor, Kossuth-prize winner,
dr. György Lukács,	philosopher, university professor, Kossuth-prize winner,
dr. Lajos Jánosi,	physicist, university professor, Kossuth-prize, winner,
dr. Erzsébet Andics,	historian, university professor, Kossuth-prize winner,
István Csók,	painter, Kossuth-prize winner,
dr. László Mátrai,	library-director of the University of Sciences,
dr. Károly Szladits,	academician, retired university professor, jurist,
dr. Miklós Beresztóczy,	dean, prelate.

85.17-40

George Padmore, a colored West Indian, long resident in London and correspondent for a large number of Negro periodicals in Africa and the West Indies spread the news of this indictment over the black world. He wrote in Colored:

"No man of African descent, with the possible exception of Marcus Garvey, the great West Indian nationalist and founder of the "Black Star Line," has done more to arouse the Negro peoples throughout the world to fight for racial equality, democracy, and self-government." And yet this grand old man, at the age of eighty-three, stands in the criminal dock, charged with being "Mr Stalin's agent"

COLOURED colonial organisations in this country are watching with keen interest the outcome of the indictment . . .

The League of Coloured Peoples and organisations of Negroes throughout the world have sent resolutions and telegrams of protest to President Truman, expressing indignation . . .

Dr Du Bois was the father of "Pan-Africanism", which proclaims the right of the Africans to govern themselves.

He presided over the fifth Pan-African Congress in Manchester in 1945, under the joint secretaryship of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, Leader of Government Business in the Gold Coast, and George Padmore, West Indian author and journalist.

That was Dr DuBois's last visit to Great Britain, where he had many friends among whom were George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and Professor Harold Laski of the London School of Economics and Political Science, where Dr DuBois was guest lecturer. . . .

25-2-2

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Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dean Bertram W. Doyle
Louisville Municipal College
Louisville, Kentucky

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Mechanical College
Scontlandville, Louisiana

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~~xx~~ Greensboro, North Carolina

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Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

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Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

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Bethune-Cookman College
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Atlanta, Georgia

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24-45-37

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Common Pleas Court
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Judge Perry B. Jackson
Municipal Court
Cleveland, Ohio

Edwin L. Jefferson Judge
Municipal Court
Los Angeles, California

Judge Herbert E. Millen
Municipal Court
Phila. Pennsylvania

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United States Customs Court
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Court of Special Sessions
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Judge Vernon C. Riddick
Magistrait's Court
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24-45-38

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Virginia Teiological Seminary and College
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24-45-5

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Miner Teachers College
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24-45-17

From the Afro-American
July 21, 1951

HUNTON, FIELD HAVE RICH ROOTS IN U.S.

Both from Families Which Have Led America for 3 Generations

Dr. William Alphaeus Hunton, former Howard University professor who is under sentence of six months in Federal prison for contempt of court, comes from a deeply religious family which for three generations has pioneered in this country.

Dr. Hunton, along with other members of the Civil Rights Congress of which he is a trustee, was convicted last week for failure to reveal the names of contributors to the Congress' huge bail fund. The Congress has been labeled subversive by the U.S. Attorney General.

Dr. Hunton's grandfather was Stanton Hunton, who purchased his freedom in Virginia about 1840 and settled in Chatham, Canada. He was one of the few men who enjoyed the confidence of the famed abolitionist, John Brown, when Brown planned for the attack at Harper's Ferry.

Grandfather Hunton was a devout Christian, had "a fixed faith in religious tradition and custom, and would, if need be, vigorously defend that faith against any admixture of newer theories or 'isms'" says Addie W. Hunton in the biography of the senior William Alphaeus Hunton, father of Dr. Hunton.

24-46-7

It is interesting to note that Dr. Hunton's father, following in family tradition, lived (1863-1916) to become a famed leader, who was known in this country and abroad for his development of the Young Men's Christian Association among colored people.

It is his son William Alphaeus Hunton who because of his refusal to answer certain questions in connection with the arrest of alleged Communists is under threat of jail sentence.

Incidentally, another defendant who has been sentenced to three months on a similar charge is Frederick Vanderbilt Field, treasurer of the Civil Rights Congress and heir of the Vanderbilt fortune. Like Dr. Hunton, he has rich roots in America. His grandfather William Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railroad magnate, helped found our present capitalistic system.

tu 555

NOTES RE: ARTICLES IN RELIGIOUS AND OTHER JOURNALS (from Harry Ward) 5/3/51

1. THE NATION, Frieda Kirchway (sp.?) Editor
   Call her and ask them to publish an article; stress inplications of case , not only for free speech and peace movement, but also for freedom of press. Part of the Act is re: "publication" of information. (Don't mention Ward)

2. CHRISTIAN CENTURY, 407 South Dearbon Street, Chicago, 5, Ill.
   Paul Hutchinson, Editor in Chief (Most inportant protestant jo urnal)
   Write him requesting article. Send pack of material. Say we can have article prepared if he wishes.(Don't mention Ward)

3. THE CHURCHMAN, New York City, _____Shipley, Editor.
   Call him and ask him to run an article by Dr. Harry Ward. Call Dr. Ward and tell him ### if they agree. If they say they'll do their own article, send him a pack of material.

4. THE WITNESS, Tuckhannock, Pa., William Spofford, Managing Editor.
   Write them, sending packet of material. Ask them to run an article. Ww can have it prepared if they wish. (Don't mentin Ward.)

5. CHRISTIAN REGISTER, Boston, Mass. (Look up address)
   Same as above. (Don(t mention Ward.)

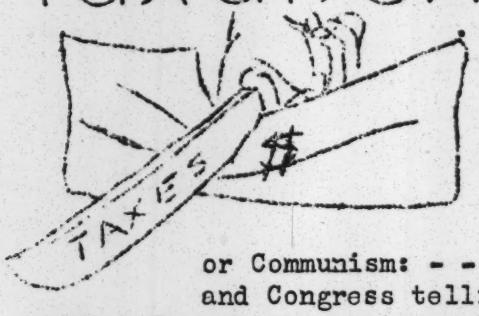
6. ZION-HERALD, 581 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Rev. Emory Bucke,Ed itor.
   Same as above. (Don't mention Ward.)

24-45-3

7. JEWISH LIFE, 35 East 12th Street, Louis Harap, Editor
   Write or call asking if they will run article by Dr. Ward. Let him know if they agree.
   Also ask Harap for suggestions for other Jewish/large publications that might cooperate. Call them offering article by Ward, and let him know result.

[1951?]

Taxation first → then Rebellion



To all you people who are against Socialism or Communism: - - - You had better wake up and write the President and Congress telling them to stop driving this country farther into debt. By creating this vast debt they will bring about the very thing they claim they are opposing.

The systems of the past were overthrown because they taxed the people so heavily and oppressed them for years. The Russian people after World War I united and overthrew the Czar on account of bad conditions in Russia. The Chinese people had bad conditions for many years and after World War II they united and overthrew their government.

This country is practically financing the UN Nations and is spending billions and billions of dollars. The people will have to be taxed to death to pay for this spending, if it is kept up much longer. I know our financiers are reaping their millions of dollars and most of the workers still have work, but this can't keep up for many years. The cost of living is so high now and they are trying to freeze wages. The railroad men were fined, but there was no pressure brought on the railroad owners just as there was no pressure on the mine owners. All this is causing dissatisfaction among the workers and a lot of them are now complaining about the increase in their taxes and the amount the Government is taking out of their monthly pay checks.

If this drive into debt is kept up much longer, what the people have to pay now is only a drop in the bucket to what it will be in a few more years. The people will be forced to do what the people of the past have done. If there was one fourth as much spent to feed and clothe the hungry rebelling people as there is spent for war material, there would be very little trouble in the world today. Countries that have fair living conditions do not have rebellions.

The rulers of the past were blind to what they were driving the people into, and it seems to be the same with the rulers of today. One would think the rulers would wake up.

#########

dpowa

85-10-214

9A *current

The Chicago Defender "shuffled along" with this

could not

accept

24-36-40

(H 41-42

included)

CHINA

25-18-54

Hungary

ENGLAND 25-18-79

NEW ZEALAND 25-18-67

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 25-18-71

ISRAEL 25-18-62

GERMANY 25-18-114

England 25-18-112

POLAND 25-18-68

25-18-80

UNITED STATES

Italy 25-18-57

25-18-48

France

Roosevelt Hotel

Denver 2, Colorado

42/IE/10

George -

Detroit

Well, we are home to Harlem! The fact that we have been driven back into the Negro community in New York City where we are supposed to enjoy civil rights has a special symbolic significance. It brings home the fact that in order to be effective in American life, we must have the support of the Negro masses. The reactionary and anti-democratic forces in America who have failed in their attempt to prevent us from holding this dinner have aroused the Negro community to let the whole world know that Negroes cannot be intimidated and that with their white friends they will honor whom they please.

24-41-9

[redacted]

[1951]

Hotel World Review (a trade organ)

Dec. 10, 1949 issue, on page 4, printed the Attorney General's list of "subversive" organizations (including the Council on African Affairs) - and on this page called attention to an editorial in the same issue on p. 24
this editorial reads in full as follows:

Giving Aid and Comfort to the Enemy

Under a Presidential Executive Order, the Attorney General of the United States is required to prepare a list giving the names of communist, subversive, and certain other organizations, associations, movements, etc. This list is prepared only after careful investigation by government officials has shown that the aims and objects of the organizations listed are contrary to the best interests of the United States. From time to time new names are added, as new organizations are formed and as investigations reveal their character. The names on the current Attorney General's list are given on page 4 of this issue.

Recently two of the country's best known hotels received unfavorable publicity because they had rented public space to some of these organizations for meetings or dinners.

We believe no hotel should accept business from any organization on this list. To do so is merely furthering the aim of groups which have for their main object the destruction of the American way of life. Every hotel man and every sales manager should keep a copy of this list on his desk, so that there will be no danger of his unknowingly becoming involved with a group which will reflect unfavorably on the hotel in the mind of every good citizen. The American Hotel Association recently sent copies of this list to all member hotels. Or you can use the copy printed in this issue. Or copies may be obtained from the Attorney General's office in Washington.

Hotels certainly should not give support to organizations of this type, especially in view of the Americanization program advocated by President Harry Bowman of the A.H.A. How can hotels on one hand consistently conduct programs to educate their employees to the advantages of living under the American system if, on the other hand, they accept business from organizations designed to destroy this system? It is neither logical nor consistent.

During the last war hotel men throughout the country worked loyally with representatives of the F.B.I. and the governmental security organizations to help apprehend enemy agents. While we are not at present at war, and we hope we never will be again, the organizations on the Attorney General's list are working just as surely for the overthrow of our government as were the Nazi War spies.

Providing meeting places or otherwise furthering the aims of these organizations puts a hotel under a definite cloud of suspicion. Government agencies keep track of these things and we are sure that any hotel which had the reputation of consistently catering to such groups would find itself in serious trouble if, and when, another war should come.

signed Dick Huntington

Huntington is elsewhere identified as Executive Editor of the paper

note definite threat in last paragraph

The hotel is an independent one, not part of any chain

on cancellation - hotel directors met on it all of one day - finally sent a telegram (which you have) and a few days later a registered letter with the $500 of deposit

Atty James Dunn in Paul Kern's office was to start a suit for breach of contract on the part of the hotel - Paul Kern himself had a talk with ~~Boyciex6~~ Vincent Coyle of the hotel - Coyle said the board of trustees simply decided to call it off

the suit was not pushed because Dr. Frazier and the other heads of the Birthday dinner committee decided not to go through with it - they felt the point had been made by having the dinner at all

you might bring out the dates of indictment and of hotel cancellation - date of indictment you already have - date of cancellation was Feb 19

24-36-30

a dinner was planned May 15, 1951, as a tribute to Wm L Patterson - at the Iceland Restaurant, Bway between 52 and 53 sts. - by the United Front Committee for William L. Patterson - on the evening of May 14 it was cancelled by the management which claimed that the American Legion had threatened to picket the restaurant and the restaurant wished to avoid violence - the committee got another place
the committee threatened to institute suit - in order to get its deposit back it was forced to sign a release to the restaurant that there would be no suit
the restaurant also ~~in~~ claimed that the workers belonging to Local 6 ~~in~~ threatened to refuse to serve - ~~Koneixcoonaixthisc wasnoixtxuexex~~ friendly contacts in Local 6 say this was not true -

peace organizations have had a particularly hard time getting accomodations - the Labor Conference for Peace tried to get rooms, but could not get anything except the Riverside Plaza, the Capitol Hotel and the Brevoort

the Interfaith Committee tried to arrange a meeting at Madison Square Garden and put down a deposit - it was returned - this was October 1951 - Rev Willard Uphaus led a delegation there to protest -

the New York City Hotel Association, to which Essex House belongs, makes rules for all hotels - these are not mandatory but are strong - it combines to fix rent rates, food rates, and labor policies - the hiring policies in many hotels in New York are lily-white - this is not publicly stated but is true - no Negroes work in the dining room of the Waldorf -

(9)

H. S. Willis
Negro Chamber of Commerce
1322 - 55th Street
Galveston, Texas

M. S. Durham
Negro Chamber of
Commerce
3029 Johnson Street
Greenville, Texas

J. L. Moss
920 North 1st Street
Richmond 20, Va.

John E. Davis
3312 O Street
Richmond, Va.

John B. Neblett Funeral
Home, Inc.
1813½ Idlewood Avenue
Richmond, Va.

Rudolph's Funeral Home
730 N. 28th Street
Richmond, Va.

O. P. Chiles
607 West Clay Street
Richmond, Va.

Warner Carter
1705 W. Leigh Street
Richmond 20, Va.

Edward F. Mimms
1827 Hull Street
South Richmond, Va.

24-35-14

THE SPIDER

"The people of the United States will destroy the Money Monopoly or it will destroy them."

—Justice Louie D. Brandeis of U. S. Supreme Court

"You bankers are a bunch of Vultures and Rogues; you ought to be ousted and by the Eternal God I WILL OUST YOU." — President Andrew Jackson.

Banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies.

Shall we build an altar, and burn on that all the bank charters, present and future, and their notes with them? For these are to ruin both Republic and individuals.

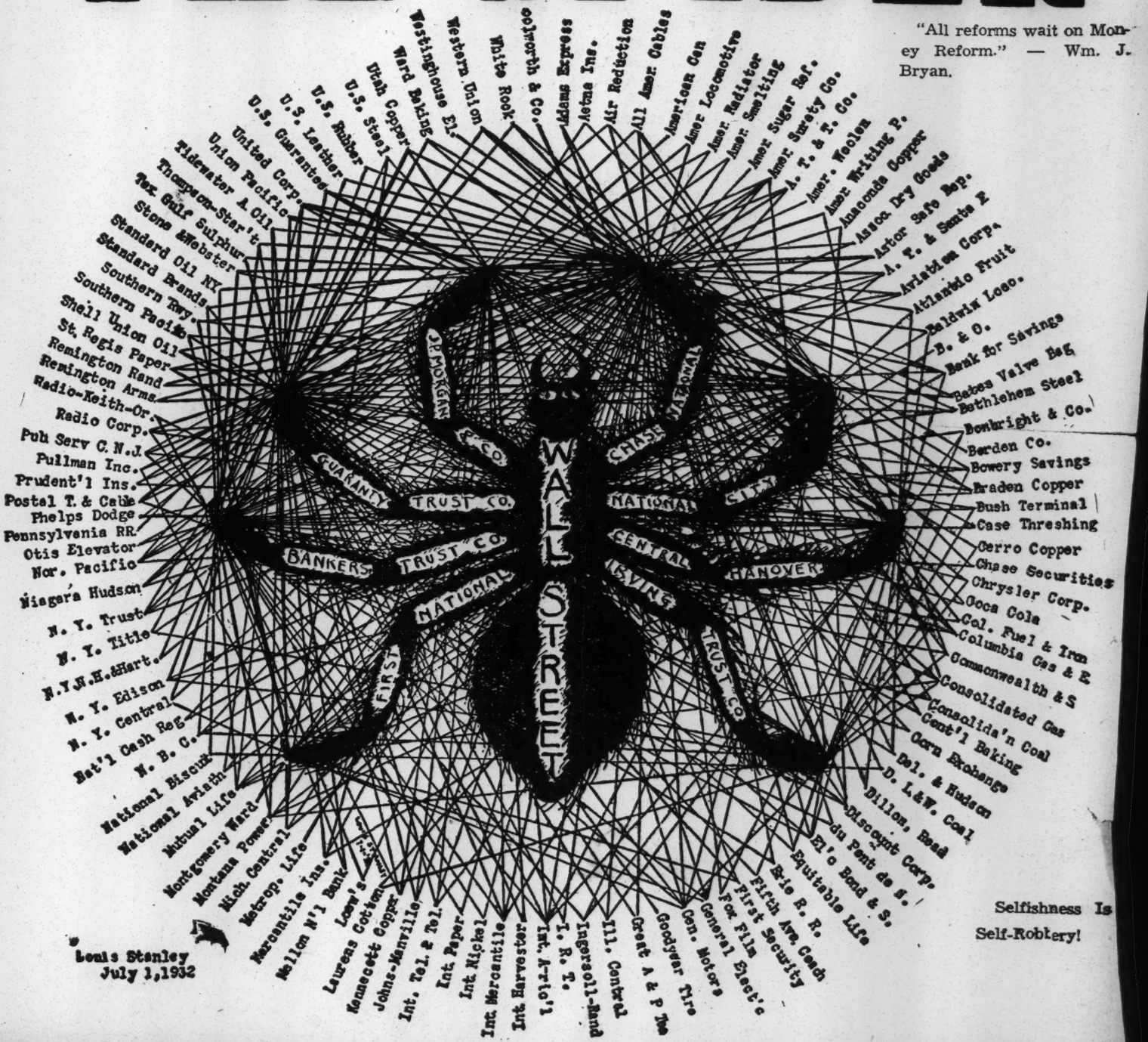
—Thomas Jefferson

It's up to the people to make Congress and President STOP giving America's MONEY FREE to Wall Street Bankers — borrow it back to run our Country on—

PAY THEM $2. FOR $1.

National Issues Freely and Frankly Discussed in the People's Interest.

"All reforms wait on Money Reform." — Wm. J. Bryan.



Selfishness Is Self-Robbery!

The above SPIDER CARTOON, gift of late Senator George Norris, of Nebraska, with hope that we might use it for the awakening of the people.

MACON, GEORGIA, MARCH, 1951 10c Copy — $1.00 Year

24-39-1

MASTHEAD
Mrs. Ed. C. Alumbaugh, Editor
1326 Ross St., Macon, Ga.
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Mrs. Jessie W. Jenkins, Secretary
P. O. Box 985, Columbus, Ga.
Mrs. E. J. Blalock. Treasurer

SPIDER takes up again after the loss of its great Editor. Senator R. E. L. Whitworth. His death was a blow hard to sustain but inspired by his patriotism, Christian character, rare statesmanship, scholarship and astute legal ability; we undertake the task for which we feel he gave his life through over-work. The work is hallowed by his example and we shall do our best to carry forward the Holy Cause for which he sacrificed himself.

Delia, Kansas, 1-31-51.

Dear Mrs. Alumbaugh:

According to Dame Rumor (in this instance I believe she is reliable) has it that the richest gold mine in Asia is located in South Korea? And did not the Japs take it away from the State of Korea some forty years ago?

Does not J. Foster Dulles represent the "Wall Street" bankers wherever he goes and whatever he does? He being a partner in a law firm that is retained to represent the banks at all times.

Here are a few points that most people can agree on:

That all people have a right to "Happiness".

That Plenty is none too much for the common man (the daily laborer).

That all people should have an equal chance to acquire the wherewith-all to enjoy "happiness". (Purchasing power.)

That it is the "duty" of Congress to promote the "General Welfare" by the easiest method would be to keep an even flow of purchasing-power in circulation at all times, and that the easiest way to do that would be to authorize and use all Postal Savings Banks, as demand-deposit, or checking account banks, with all other banking privileges.

That as bankers have used their own credit (pen and ink entries in their ledgers) for many years to pay their own purchases, now let Congress use U. S. Credit in our Postal Banks to pay for goods or labor.

That if Congress used U. S. Credit to pay all expenses Congress would not need to collect any taxes, Glory Hallelujah! No more taxes! The Government not needing cash, no more taxes to get cash.

That the best way to pay U. S. Bonds would be to have Congress told the bankers that if they used the nation's money to corrupt the voters he would hang them higher than Haman.

Opinion on Bank by President Andrew Jackson, Jan., 1832

(1)All sovereign power was in the people and the states.

(2) Where sovereignty is vested it cannot be divested but by express grant (Constitutional Amendment:) ***. No sovereign power (of the Federal Government) not expressly granted can be exercised by implication.

Note: In the Journal of the Constitutional Convention—the power to grant corporations (banks and others) **was attempted** to be introduced in the Constitution, and was rejected in every form presented by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

All powers NOT DELEGATED to the United States (Federal Government) by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it (the Constitution) to the States, are reserved to the States, or to the people.

Amendment X. Bill of Rights. Constitution of the U. S.

"The Bank of the United States (forerunner of the Federal Reserve System) is in itself a GOVERNMENT, which has gradually increased in strength from the day of its establishment. The question between it and the people has become one of power—a question which its adherents do not scruple to avow must ultimately be decided in favor of the bank. Insulting as this boast is to the country, it is not altogether without foundation."

Andrew Jackson in Paper to his Cabinet on the Bank.

Note: So, we have government by the Federal Reserve Bank instead of by Congress—as far as the issuance of our national currency is concerned. After all, Congressmen are being paid as Representatives of the people, to uphold the Constitution. But they do not keep their oath, for by giving a vast government power to a private banking system, means that they have created a private dictatorship over our money, instead of upholding the Republic of the United States. Think that over. Only during Jackson's and Lincoln's administrations have the American people had use of their own money under Congress.

"For the time is coming when avarice shall rule the land with a rod of iron! The clink of coin shall be the voice of authority: and by fraud

According to Carlyle, the following is the solution.

"When, at length, the inevitable —an omnipotent and unknown force begins to form, and anarchy threatens the 'status quo', this same privileged class look hopeful, laude rectitude, but settle nothing, advising all things to settle themselves."

Our own dear Mark Twain, speaking of the tyranny of the privileged over the common man, and of the long years of oppression endured by the people, in their poverty and insecurity, "until the people shake themselves into life":

"By ingenious contrivances, the guilded minority, instead of being in the tail of the procession where it belóngs, marches head up and banners flying, at the other end of it; elects itself to be the Nation. And the innumerable 'clams' (suposedly the unthinking public) have permitted it so long that, they come at last to accept it as truth; and not only that but believe it right and as it should be. Even the Church has told them that this state of affairs was ordained of God, not reflecting upon how unlike God it would be to amuse Himself with such sarcasms. So they drop the matter there and become respectfully quiet."

Lincoln quotes the Bible to the Bankers.

During the Civil War when Lincoln was facing two enemies, the South and "the secret enemy" as the money changers were known, and after the vicious National Bank Act had been passed to satisfy the banking interests and gain their support for the war, a delegation of bankers came from the big cities to "wait on the President." The Hon. Hugh McCullock, a bank man, and Secretary of the Treasury, in introducing the bankers said:

"These gentlemen from New York have come to see the Secretary of the Treasury about our new loan. (The government Constitutional Power to issue our money had been given to the private bankers by the Act.) These bankers are obliged to hold our National Securities. I can vouch for their patriotism and loyalty, for, as the Good Book says, 'for where the treasure is, there will the heart be also'."

To which Lincoln replied, "There is another text I might apply, 'Wherever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together'."

JEFFERSON ON THE OF DEBT

suffering.

Then begins indeed, the Bellum omnium omnis which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken it for the Natural, instead of the abusive state of men.

And the fore-horse of this frightful team is public debt. Taxation follows that, and in its trail wretchedness and oppression."

From a letter to Samuel Kercheval, July 12, 1816.

THE IMMORTAL LINCOLN ON MONEY

Abraham Lincoln opposed government borrowing of capital at interest, and insisted that the government itself should issue and control currency, according to Senate Document No. 23, which has been certified as correct by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress.

Following is a resume of Lincoln's money policies:

Money is the creature of law and the creation of the original issue of money should be maintained as an exclusive monopoly of national government.

Money possesses no value to the state other than that given to it by circulation.

Capital has its proper place and is entitled to every protection. The wages of men should be recognized in the economy and in the social order as more important than the wages of money.

No duty is more imperative in the government than the duty it owes the people to furnish them with a sound and uniform currency, and of regulating the circulation of the medium of exchange so that labor will be protected from a vicious currency, and commerce wil be facilitated by cheap and safe exchanges.

Government should stand behind its currency and credit and the bank deposits of the nation. No individual should suffer a loss of money through depreciation or inflated currency or bank bankruptcy.

DESREALI ON MONEY

"Could anything be more absurd than that a nation should appeal to individuals to **maintain its credit, which is its existence.** If a Government, with all the resources of a rich country at its disposal, has not intelligence enough to maintain its credit without enslaving its people through Public Debt, that Gove

LES VRAIES AMERIQUES

From Helvetia / Switzerland

EDITORIAL.

ON NE PEUT QUE S'ÉTONNER DE VOIR À QUEL DEGRÉ L'EUROPE IGNORE L'AMÉRIQUE. C'EST AINSI QUE L'ON JUGE EN GÉNÉRAL LES ÉVÈNEMENTS POLITIQUES DE CE CONTINENT DE LA MANIÈRE LA PLUS SIMPLISTE ET QUE L'ON GARDE À SON SUJET LES IDÉES LES PLUS BAROQUES. BIEN SÛR QUE CE N'EST PAS UNE CHOSE ACCIDENTELLE. CELA OBÉIT AUX PLANS DES IMPÉRIALISTES ANGLO-YANKEES.

CE N'EST CERTAINEMENT PAS DEPUIS CES DERNIERS TEMPS QU'ON S'ÉTAIT RENDU COMPTE COMBIEN IL ÉTAIT IMPORTANT, DU POINT DE VUE COMMERCIAL AINSI QUE MILITAIRE, DE MAINTENIR L'EUROPE DANS L'IGNORANCE DE L'AMÉRIQUE. CE N'EST CERTAINEMENT PAS PAR HASARD NON PLUS QU'ON A TOUJOURS OFFERT DANS LES REVUES ET JOURNAUX EUROPÉENS LES PLUS FANTASTIQUES HISTOIRES SUR LE NOUVEAU CONTINENT. LES AGENCES DE PRESSE, D'EXCLUSIVITÉ ANGLO-YANKEE-FRANÇAISE, DEPUIS DE LONGUES ANNÉES, N'ONT PUBLIÉ QUE DES NOUVELLES STUPIDES QUI ONT CONDUIT AUX FAITS QUE NOUS CONSTATONS AUJOURD'HUI. IL FAUT AJOUTER À CELA LE LABEUR D'HOLLYWOOD ET D'UN GROUPE "D'ÉCRIVAINS" PAYÉS POUR CRÉER DES FABLES.

C'EST ATTRISTANT DE CONSTATER JUSQU'À QUEL POINT LE MAL EST FAIT. MAIS, AUJOURD'HUI PLUS QUE JAMAIS, IL EST NÉCESSAIRE D'EN FINIR AVEC CE MAL. NOUS ESSAYONS DONC PAR CETTE MODESTE PUBLICATION D'ÉVEILLER L'INTÉRÊT DES PERSONNES QU'ELLE TOUCHERA ET NOUS VOUDRIONS QUE CELLES-CI Y RÉFLÉCHISSENT ET LA FASSENT CIRCULER. CAR... L'HISTOIRE NOUS OFFRE ASSEZ D'EXEMPLES DÉMONTRANT COMBIEN L'IGNORANCE ENTRE LES PEUPLES A TOUJOURS ÉTÉ UN DES FACTEURS QUI PERMIRENT LES GUERRES. UNE NATION IGNORANT LES AUTRES EST FACILEMENT VICTIME DE LA PROPAGANDE BELLICISTE QUI LA CONDUIT AUX HORREURS DE LA GUERRE.

IL FAUT ÉTABLIR UN PONT D'UNION AVEC CE CONTINENT AMÉRICAIN ET RÉDUIRE À NÉANT LES EFFORTS DES IMPÉRIALISTES.

DEVANT LA MENACE D'UNE NOUVELLE GUERRE, LES PEUPLES DOIVENT S'APPROCHER LES UNS DES AUTRES, SACHANT QU'ILS N'ONT QUE L'IMPÉRIALISME COMME ENNEMI, POUR MENER UNE LUTTE COMMUNE POUR LA DÉFENSE DE LA PAIX.

MMMM

LE VRAI VISAGE DU CONTINENT AMERICAIN.

"Je parle de ce qui est advenu à un pays qui fut, il n'y a pas si longtemps, celui de la liberté et de la dignité de l'Homme. Aujourd'hui ce pays est en passe de devenir rapidement un Etat policier, une terre de terreur.

Mon Dieu ! Comme je hais les hommes qui jouent si aisément avec le sang et la mort (détruisant les terres coréennes, tuant froidement des jeunes et des vieux, créant la terreur et voulant conduire le monde vers une guerre atomique) alors qu'eux-mêmes sont installés dans le confort et l'aisance. Je leur refuse la qualité d'américain. Ils nous ont vendus, sali notre terre, terni notre honneur et souillé tout ce qui est beau et noble dans notre passé.

C'est Harry Truman qui a décidé les arrestations massives: c'est lui qui a ordonné d'enfoncer les portes, de tirer les gens de leurs lits sans mandat d'arrêt, d'enregistrer les communications téléphoniques, de traquer les citoyens.

Ce que fit Hitler, ici on l'accomplit sans honte et encore plus ouvertement. Je pleure de honte à l'idée que parler, écrire, penser, se réunir, ont été tenu pour un crime punissable de dix ans de prison, par mon pays. Je pleure de honte à l'idée que des hommes publics misérables, insignifiants, lâches et stupides peuvent se comporter de la sorte envers des Américains.

La tyrannie de notre temps ne sera pas aisément détruite, les hommes diaboliques qui gouvernent l'Amérique ne s'inclineront pas aisément non plus, devant la volonté du peuple, malgré qu'ils y soient condamnés. Je déclare que je prendrai la parole sans répit, aussi longtemps que la nécessité en existera, car cela me serait une honte de garder le silence à une époque pareille." HOWARD FAST.

"Les gouvernements de l'Amérique Latine, dépendants du Département d'Etat, liés à son plan de guerre par les accords de Washington, exécutent avec une cruauté bestiale les instructions de leurs maîtres contre nos peuples.

Vargas, au Brésil fait tuer les paysans affamés, le gouvernement colombien extermine des villages entiers et des populations sans défense, au Vénézuéla, le leader des travailleurs du pétrole, Jesùs Faria, languit en prison, sans procès et sans défense. Gonzalez Videla, au Chili, non content d'avoir lancé la troupe sur des grévistes, a radié environ 50.000 électeurs des registres électoraux, afin d'assurer ainsi ses opérations de vente du patrimoine national. En Bolivie, les grévistes des mines d'étain sont fusillés et un coup d'état militaire fasciste annulle le résultat des élections présidentielles. La police argentine, sanglante Gestapo, violant toutes les lois de l'humanité, a arrêté le grand dirigeant populaire paraguayen, Obdulio Barthe qui vivait en Argentine, protégé par le droit d'asile. Après l'avoir torturé et sequestré, elle l'a remis aux autorités paraguayennes qui le maintiennent au secret depuis plus de six mois.

Des milliers d'Hommes sont injustement persécutés. La prison, la torture et l'assassinat sont les arguments uniques de ceux qui affirment hypocritement être les défenseurs de la démocratie et de la civilisation.

Nos peuples, malgré ces dures conditions luttent héroïquement contre l'obscurantisme, l'oppression et la guerre. Les hommes américains ont toujours manifesté leur adhésion ardente aux plus hautes et plus nobles causes de l'humanité. Aujourd'hui, dans ces circonstances dramatiques, nous croyons nécessaire de demander que se manifeste activement la solidarité mondiale à l'égard de ceux qui, dans notre continent, sont un exemple d'héroïsme dans la marche irrésistible de l'homme vers l'avenir." PABLO NERUDA & JORGE AMADO.

MMMM

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IN-B

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AMERICAN JOURUAL 9/14/51

NARR: An American, George Washington Carver, is generally considered to have been the world's greatest chemurgist -- or agricultural chemist. As with most great men, thousands of evidences of his talent remain upon the earth. Carver did most of his work at Tuskegee Institute, the famous Negro college in Alabama. So, it is no more than appropriate tgat Tuskegee should be the repository for some of these evidences. The experiments in plant mutation, the work to find new uses for common plants, the utilization of waste products -- all of these were only a part of Carver's activity. He had a deep humanity. He wanted to put more people to work. He was concerned about feeding their families, for during much of the time when George Carver lived, the economy was not as stable as it is now. For these reasons he often released his patents and copyrights to the world, gained nothing from them himself, except perhaps the satisfaction of work well done. Mr. Charles C. Dawson is the Curator of the museum which TuskegeeInstitute erected to his memory. Here now is Voice of America reporter, Han Miller, talking to Mr. Dawson about a little of George Washington Carver's background and education.

IN: "MR. DAWSON, I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU...
OUT: "GET HIM INTO THE SUIT."

NARR: Thousands of George Carver's students, white and Negro, went out to make a better world. One of them, T. M. Campbell, became a well-known Field Agent for the United States Department of Agriculture. Here he is talking to Hank Miller about the kind of teacher George Carver was.

IN: "MR CAMPBELL, IT WAS RIGHT
OUT: "JUST THAT TYPE OF MAN."

NARR: Perhaps it was the poverty of Carver's boyhood perhaps the po verity of many of his race -- but he was obsessed by the problem of waste. He wanted nothing to be wasted if he could help it. Hnak Miller again talks to Charles Dawson about this concern of Carver's.

IN: "Mr. DAWSON, WHAT IS THIS..
OUT: IN THE FIELD OF COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT TODAY. EXACTLY."

NARR: The sweet potato was the subject of one of Carver's major experiments. He was a musician, too, and it might be said that he played many variations on the theme of the sweet potato. Charles Dawson knows all about it.

IN: "IN THIS CASE
OUT: COULD BE MADE INTO ALL THOSE THINGS."

NARR: History is full of the names of men and women who had to wait for death and the passage of time before the truths then had discovered, were recognized or confirmed. Carver was recognized as a great man in his lifetime but it took the passageof decades before some of Carver's findings were given credence.

IN: THE LAST FOUR OR FIVE YEARS
OUT CATCHING UP WITH HIM."

NARR: Nothing human was alien to George Washington Carger. And little that grew in the fields. The world is a better place because he existed and America still pays homage to this great Negro.

###

CHURCH UNIVERSAL

The Church Universal is located six miles north of Byron Ill on a ten acre wooded area.

25-6-20

There is no building but we are holding open air meetings, where the stage is on a part of the land that forms a natural amphitheater. We are holding educational meetings on Alcholism, Civil Rights and Soil Conservation.

For Soil Conservation we have small dams, terraces, diversion ditches and are starting a nursery to furnish trees for the new forests and shelter-belts.

On Civil Rights we have a Church where all creeds, colors and nationalities can meet and worship the one God and teach the brotherhood of man.

On Alcholism we have an ideal location for an Alcholic hospital and have two small cabins that could be used for that purpose.

Sept. 23rd 1951 is going down in history for this community as we are holding our first meeting on this date, and it will be the first of its kind in this locality.

PRAGUE NEWS LETTER

Vol. 7. No. 23 PRAGUE XII, STALINOVA 3 15th November 1951

Our Foreign Policy

A STATEMENT OF PEACEFUL AIMS

The Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague for its first autumn session last week. The declaration of government policy was made by Mr. Zápotocký. A substantial part of the Premier's speech was devoted to questions of foreign policy, to the relation of Czechoslovakia with other countries.

Czechoslovak foreign policy has remained unchanged since the government policy was declared in 1948. It is based on the desire of the nation for friendly relations with all democratic states and is based on treaties with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Only a few days before Mr. Zápotocký spoke in Parliament, Prague had been the scene of a truly historic event. For the first time in history, a high representative of the German state had visited the Czechoslovak capital, not as a conqueror, but as a friend and ally. The great reception which Wilhelm Pieck—President of the German Republic— received from the people in the streets, meeting halls and factories, showed that a historic change in Czechoslovak-German relations had taken place.

The old threat on the northern boundary of Czechoslovakia had disappeared. The territory from which the Nazi hordes marched into the country in 1938 was cleared of would be-conquerors. Whenever the representatives of the capitalist republic and of imperialist Germany had met before, it spelled catastrophe for the people. This time, the meeting between Wilhelm Pieck and Klement Gottwald, representatives of the peoples, brought great joy and hope to the whole nation. It was one of the greatest successes of a truly democratic foreign policy; one based on mutual respect, equality and a real desire on both sides for a just peace.

In 1938, a semi-fascist Poland proved to be Hitler's reliable ally and brother in crime. Today, the People's Democratic Poland is the brotherly ally of Czechoslovakia. Horthy's fascist Hungary had been another of Czechoslovakia's arch enemies. Today the Czechoslovak People's Democracy and People's Democratic Hungary are bound by ties of firm friendship.

The Czechoslovakia, of which Neville Chamberlain's government "knew little or nothing," is now surrounded by friends and allies from its northern borders to the Yellow Sea. Over thousands and thousands of miles of territory she is loved and respected. Hundreds of millions of allies and friends, from Berlin to Peking, watch her achievements and successes.

This is the result of a foreign policy, based on respect for all; of strict adherence to democratic principles of equality, based especially, upon the unshakable alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, the creator of new and just relations between the nations.

Only where such democratic principles are neither respected nor recognised has our policy failed to meet with success. It is, however, quite clear, that this is not the fault of Czechoslovakia but of those who, contrary to every solemn promise and declaration, wish neither to talk to nor treat our country as an equal; who would like to force upon us their own views, their customs, their economic and political system, and thereby to use every means of interference, threats and blackmail.

Mr. Zápotocký mentioned specifically in his Parliamentary speech the worsening of our relations with the United States. This, he said, was due to "certain circles and people in the US who more and more shamelessly arrogate to themselves the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and to enforce upon them their will by threat and violence."

Referring to the case of William Oatis, the Associated Press representative who was sentenced for espionage, Mr. Zápotocký said the question reduced itself simply to this: "Do small countries such as Czechoslovakia have the right to punish on their own territory and according to their own laws criminals and spies, found guilty of preparing and organising criminal actions against the Republic?

"Even small states have that right. Despite this, ruling circles in the United States, represented by Mr. Truman himself, openly claim the right to decide for themselves who may or may not be sentenced in Czechoslovakia. This attitude of the US rulers is most certainly no foundation upon which relations of mutual respect and friendship could be based."

The American imperialists are, however, not really concerned with the Oatis case. Mr. Truman has not in mind the fate of a small American agent and spy when he declares he does not like the freedom prevailing in the People's Democracies and that he intends to "go on striving to establish in those states that kind of freedom which we have here in the United States".

This declaration by the US President is certainly the most open admission that the US is determined to enforce upon other countries their "way of life" whether these countries like it or not. This, in fact, is what the US is trying to do by economic blockade and discrimination exercised against the People's Democracies, by bloody war in Korea; this is what they have done by the blackmail of "American Aid" to West European states; by campaigns of intimidation and open interference in Greece, Turkey and Italy.

We do not regard such acts as "defence of freedom" or anything of the kind. We cannot even regard them as the usual principles upon which normal relations between countries can be based.

What, indeed, would happen, if—as Mr. Zápotocký said some other statesman made such remarks (as did Truman) concerning America. Imagine the storm that would break loose in the capitalist press declaring that America is threatened with aggression and that foreign doctrines are to be enforced upon her by violence. Yet, this is exactly what the ruling circles of the United States are doing today; this is exactly the meaning of the Atlantic Treaty Organisation!

We remain of a different opinion. We do not propose to establish in America the kind of freedom we enjoy in Czechoslovakia. That is a question for the Americans themselves to decide. We want to live in peace with everyone who will leave us in peace. However, we cannot, and do not ignore the fact that there exist forces in the world which do not wish us to live in peace or to show the world what marvels can be achieved by giving the people the right and power to develop the unlimited sources of their energy, talent and initiative, unrestricted by the selfish interest of a handful of big profiteers.

To these the Prime Minister gave an unmistakable warning: Not even the loudest threats shall force us to our knees. We agree wholly with Generalissimo Stalin who declared that the defence of peace demands preparedness to receive the aggressor fully equipped.

The programme of the government, enthusiastically acclaimed by the whole nation, is a guarantee that Czechoslovakia is contributing her full share to the defence of peace ,to a life free from war, want and fear for all mankind.

Turner Václav Svoboda, outstanding shockworker who, by applying Soviet methods fulfilled his Five-Year Plan targets in one year.

VIENNA PEACE CONGRESS

Seven important decisions taken at the Vienna session of the World Peace Council, which concluded last week, will strengthen the mounting struggle for peace throughout the world.

These decisions were: the Appeal to the United Nations and the resolutions on controlled disarmament; the Five Power Peace Pact; Germany; the Near and Middle East; Korea; the Far East; Asia and Viet Nam.

Representing millions of people from fifty-eight countries, the World Peace Council addressed its special Appeal—and its resolution—to U. N. O. now sitting in Paris, calling on the assembled Powers there to take immediate and resolute action for peace.

In the past, millions of people placed their hopes on U. N. O. as an instrument of peace. But America and the Marshall Plan countries have turned U. N. O. into an instrument of aggression and of war. But the voice of the people, 562,000,000 of whom have signed the World Peace Council Appeal for a Five Power Peace Pact, must be heard.

Peace and international co-operation, read the World Peace Council message to U. N. O., would not come from the imposition on the world of decisions taken by a majority of States which, in any case, represent only the minority of mankind. Only by negotiation and conciliation can agreements be reached. Such agreements must also extend to Asia, and the admittance to U. N. O. of the 465,000,000—strong People's Republic of China must be assured.

U. N. O. was also urged to use its influence to gain respect for international agreements on German disarmament and to accelerate the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with Germany to enable the withdrawal of Occupation troops and the reconstitution of a unified and de-militarised Germany.

STRICT CONTROL

The Appeal also urged the restoration of peace in Asia and, first and foremost, in Korea, whose people, with all Asian peoples, must be granted independence and territorial integrity without foreign interference. The right to self-determination by the peoples of the Near and Middle East, and of North Africa, was also stressed.

Declaring that the arms drive could bring the peoples nothing but ruin and the threat of war, the World Peace Council again urged the prohibition of atomic weapons and of other weapons of mass destruction, and made specific proposals for controlled disarmament.

The prohibition of arms, according to a special World Peace Council resolution, must be ensured by strict control, operating not only over declared but undeclared weapons and arms factories, and also over weapons and factories whose existence may be suspected.

Urging an immediate reduction in arms, this year, of one third to one half of all arms declared, checked or discovered by an international Convention which should be set up for this purpose, the Council proposed that the relative proportion of arms reductions and time scheduled for reductions to operate, should be fixed after due reference to the number of inhabitants in a given country, the length of its frontiers to be defended and the character of its communication system.

Such a gradual and simultaneous arms reduction, which would bring nearer total disarmament, would dispel the fear of aggression, strengthen the security of the peoples, and relieve them from crushing burdens.

The intensification of the campaign to secure the Five Power Peace Pact was demanded. The 562,000.000 signatures obtained for the pact in 64 countries attests to the deep longing of the peoples for peace.

(Continued on page 4.)

CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship month began on the eve of the anniversary of the October Revolution with huge meetings held in Prague and other cities to celebrate 34 years of the existence of the Soviet Union. Present at the Prague ceremonies was a nine-member delegation of scientists, artists, and shockworkers from the Soviet Union, headed by Professor P. N. Tretyakov, director of the Slavonic Studies Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Friendship Month is being held under the auspices of the Czechoslovak Government and is supported by all sections of the National Front. Its purpose is to strengthen still further the ties between the people of Czechoslovakia and their great friend and ally, the Soviet Union.

By providing special opportunities to learn of every phase of life in the Soviet Union, the activities planned for this month will make even more vivid for millions of people the way the Soviet Union has helped Czechoslovakia economically, how much we have learned and can learn from her experience and how the strength of the Soviet Union is the best guarantee of a peaceful future for us and for all mankind.

Outstanding feature of Friendship Month is the Prague exhibition, "With the Soviet Union For All Time"—arranged by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union—showing Soviet achievements from the beginning of its history to the present time.

Of particular interest is the Peace Decree of 1917 addressed to the governments and peoples of the world, and near it is the 1951 law outlawing war propaganda and all acts endangering peace. The Soviet Union is the only one of the Big Powers which has passed such a measure.

The largest part of the exhibition is devoted to the tremendous strides made by the Soviet Union in every field of economic life, starting with the pre-war Five-Year Plans. Most striking are the displays showing recent construction projects through which the Soviet people are making use of nature and natural resources to transform their country and free man from unnecessary toil.

The network of canals and hydro-electric stations on the Volga, the Dnieper and other rivers, which will bring electric power to new industrial centres and turn deserts into rich fields, is shown in scale models. Photographs of the Don Basin show the high degree

(Continued on page 2.)

A RARE AND VALUABLE GIFT

Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, brought with him on his recent visit to Prague a gift as valuable as it was well-chosen. From Germany, the land which sent so many crusades against the Protestant leader Jan Hus and his followers, there returned to Prague a most valuable document, one of the earliest records of the Hussite movement.

The Jena Manuscript, as it is called, contains several satirical pieces, four of Hus's own letters as well as other historical material. The main manuscript in the collection, is the 88-page richly-illustrated text contrasting the life of Christ and the early Christians with the life of high Church dignitaries in the fifteenth century.

The Jena MS was not unknown to Czech scholars. The historian Dobrovský commented on it in 1818, and it was on his request that Goethe examined the manuscript and sent a detailed account of its contents to the Prague National Museum, together with copies of the illuminations.

Professor Nejedlý, now Minister of Education, was the first to study the manuscript itself when it was loaned to Prague in 1903, and again in 1915, when it was loaned for the fifth centenary of Hus' death at the stake. Otherwise the manuscript received little attention from Czech scholars. Now, when the study of Czech history from its sources has become a matter of prime national interest, the return of this significant document is doubly welcome.

The Jena MS reminds us most forcibly that the Hussite movement was a revolutionary one, aimed at the old, decaying feudal order, and fighting to establish a just social system as well as to replace a fanatical dogma propped up by superstition with a sincere interpretation of the teachings of Christ.

Both the text and the illuminations of the main manuscript are fine examples of fifteenth century realism. The fight against the old could only be carried on with contemporary weapons, and therefore it was on a religious plane that Hussites argued their case against feudalism.

In contrasting the life of the then contemporary Catholic hierarchy with the life of Christ and his followers, the artist and poet used one of the most powerful weapons—caricature and ridicule. The wordly interests of the clergy, and their open immorality, gave the moralist all too plentiful material, and in the Jena MS the clergy, from the covetous parish priest to the venal Pope, are treated with sharp ridicule as well as stern condemnation.

There are other points of great historical interest in this text, too, for it provides a contemporary portrait of both Hus and Jan Žižka, the leader of the Hussite armies. We can see Žižka, blind, leading his Tábor forces armed with flails and lances. Later, Žižka is portrayed already in Heaven, and his forces are shown fighting the Crusaders. These illuminations, painted by Bohuslav of Chechtits, provide valuable information about the dress, armament and habits of the Hussite warriors, just as the details of the scenes of clerical life supply useful data about the life of the people.

The written text accompanying the pictures, as well as some of the other material included in the volume, is another proof of the popular nature of the Hussite movement, and the international importance the Hussites themselves attached to it.

The use of popular, secular melodies to encourage the singing of religious songs, and the ready expression of religious emotion was one of the features of Hus's teaching which aroused the anger of his theological opponents who were more concerned with keeping the people at a distance. Hus was often reproached for his attitude toward the common people, and for his preaching in the Bethlehem Chapel.

It is possible that the Jena MS may throw light on the foundation of the Bethlehem Chapel, too, for contemporary accounts speak of pictures of a similar pamphleteering nature adorning the walls of the Chapel. Those in the Jena text, as those in the similar but less elaborate Göttingen MS ,are clearly copies, possibly of these lost originals in the Chapel. The use of such caricatures and paintings to contrast the life of Christ with that of the contemporary clergy was one of the Vatican's objections to the work of Hus.

The Jena MS, in itself a document of the highest historical and artistic significance, is of special interest to Czechoslovakia, the home of the Hussite movement. With this gift the President of the German Democratic Republic has rendered a great service to Czechoslovak culture and enriched the nation's treasures. His gift will remain a symbol of the new, warm relationship which has grown up between the new Germany and the new Czechoslovakia.

OLD CZECH PORCELAIN

One of the world's finest displays of nineteenth century porcelain can now be enjoyed at Prague's Museum of Industry and Arts, where an impressive exhibition of "Old Czech Porcelain" is attracting many admiring visitors.

Hundreds of priceless pieces, many of them loaned by the Ministry of Education and museums throughout the country, provide both a feast for the eye and a comprehensive education in one of the Republic's most famed industries.

The products of Czech porcelain factories have won a deserved reputation among connoisseurs in many nations in the one-and-a-half centuries which have elapsed since the first factories were founded in the Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad) area and other regions.

In People's Democratic Czechoslovakia, where this traditional industry is now achieving new artistic triumphs, this exhibition, the first of its kind since 1908, serves a twofold purpose. Its spaciously-displayed treasures not only show the rapid development and varied artistic achievements of the porcelain industry in the 19th century, but also serve to inspire the creation of new triumphs suitable for twentieth century mass production.

Czechoslovakia's first porcelain factory was founded at Slavkov in 1792 by Jan Paulus, and two years later, T. M. Weber founded another famous factory at Klášterec. These were quickly followed by other factories throughout Western Bohemia, whose products were initially influenced by the already-flourishing Viennese and Meissen porcelain industry.

It is impossible adequately to describe this beautiful display of porcelain, old and new, and the discerning would need to pay many visits to the Exhibition fully to appreciate the hundreds of pieces displayed.

The eye dwells with delight, for example, on the world's most elegant gilded coffee and chocolate services, many characteristically adorned with delicate pastel, hand-painted miniatures and landscapes executed by famed Czechoslovak artists and craftsmen.

Historic products from both the Slavkov and Klášterec porcelain works are generously represented at this exhibition and include exquisitely fashioned bell-shaped cups with tripod bases and raised, gilded lily and serpent handles.

Another gallery in the exhibition displays a representative collection of traditional Czech porcelain figurines, while a third gallery concentrates upon porcelain achievements in the third quarter of the 19th century, when mass production of Czech china began.

A JOB DONE

A 52 kilometre section of railway, linking Slovakia with the Soviet border and built entirely by volunteer workers from the Czechoslovak Union of Youth, was completed on November 2nd. This section of the projected "Friendship Railway", which will operate between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, was completed 51 days ahead of schedule in honour of the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Work on the project started in March, 1950. Throughout 19 months, 19,000 young people were employed on it, and more than 200,000 cubic metres of earth were shifted. The part completed is the most easterly section of the road, and follows the route which, six years ago, was taken by soldiers of the Red Army when they liberated Czechoslovakia. Near to it lie the graves of Russian and Czechoslovak soldiers who died fighting side by side for the freedom that has made possible such construction works.

This is the third large-scale project in Slovakia built entirely by members of the Czechoslovak Union of Youth. The first was a Youth Railway, from Hronská Dubrová to Banska Štiavnica. The second was a Youth Village which, today, has brought hundreds of hectares of land under cultivation, including 60 hectares of rice.

The value of these projects has been two-fold: apart from the economic assets they have created, they have played an important role in the education of young people. New attitudes toward work and towards society have been formed, and the innate good qualities of young people have been strengthened. The outstanding characteristic of the young people who work on these brigades is the enthusiasm with which they tackle the job, no matter what the weather or the working conditions.

Brigades of young people are now concentrating their efforts at HUKO, the construction site in Slovakia where a new industrial combine is being built, and at Ostrava. Speaking of the attitude of the several thousand young people at Ostrava, Prime Minister Zápotocký told the Government: "Recently I visited the site. I asked the boys and girls how long they had been with the brigade, and when their time was up. The end of October or the middle of November, was the usual reply. And when are you going home? Home, Comrade Prime Minister? Not until the first steel flows, in the new year. And it will flow!"

SHOCKWORKER SVOBODA IN CHINA: Václav Svoboda, famous Czechoslovak shockworker, and Mrs. Gusta Fučíková, whose late husband, Julius Fučík, through his "Report From the Gallows" became known throughout the world, were present at the second anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic.

Svoboda, known to the Chinese workers through articles in their press describing his working methods as a lathe operator, was able to show Chinese workers his methods in their own workshops.

Both guests visited numerous towns and villages. Wherever they went they were welcomed as great friends of the Chinese people. Madame Gusta Fučíková was admired by the Chinese youth who see in Julius Fučík a shining example in their own fight for a prosperous future.

CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

(Continued from page 1.)

to which mining is mechanised and, in some cases, coal turned into gas underground and piped directly into homes and factories. Another series of photographs illustrate the completely automatic factory for the manufacture of pistons in Moscow, which requires only a few supervisory engineers to keep it running.

What this and other facts—the 563,000 new tractors which, for example industry has supplied to agriculture in the postwar Five Year Plan—mean, to the Soviet people is also shown. In the ten years between 1940 and 1950 the national income rose 62 per cent. Social benefits paid to the people in 1950 were 120 milliard roubles, 200 per cent higher than 1940.

Differences, so sharp under capitalism, between those who work with their hands and those who work with their brain, and also between town and country life are being eliminated. New cities have grown up with magnificent houses, theatres, hotels and universities. Women are free to take an active part in all spheres of life, and a happy life for children is guaranteed.

For the Czechoslovak people there are many lessons to be learned from this rich picture of the Soviet Union on the path to Communism. They can see concretely how, by learning and adopting Soviet science and techniques, they can achieve similar results in their own country. To see the reality of Socialism is a powerful incentive in overcoming all obstacles and problems which lie in our path.

It is clear from the exhibition that it is the strength of the Soviet Union which safeguards peace, a peaceful strength which cannot be matched by any amount of armament production or accumulation of military might. The exhibition also shows how the Soviet Union has helped Czechoslovakia materially with large deliveries of minerals, grain, other raw materials and semi-finished products.

SKILL SHARED

Immediately on their arrival, the members of the visiting Soviet delegation began to share their skill and experience with the Czechoslovak working people.

I. I. Bridko, a miner and Hero of Socialist Labour, visited the Kladno coal mines where he pointed out measures which could be taken to improve the work and safety conditions.

Smelter A. P. Zhuravlev went to the steel mills in Kladno. He discussed with foremen and workers Soviet techniques used to eliminate flaws and improve the quality of ingots. From heavy industry a leading foreman, I. T. Byelov, visited the Čelakovice machine tool plant and explained the application of new Soviet working methods giving individual workers specific advice on the most effective way to use their tools and machinery.

Other visitors—scientific and agricultural workers and artists who talked to their counterparts here and answered many questions about Soviet methods in their own fields—will continue their discussions all during this month.

Throughout Czechoslovakia and in every field of activity there will be special programmes in connection with Friendship Month.

In the Prague region alone there will be 4,000 lectures about the Soviet Union. Charles University and other institutes of higher education will hold a series of lectures and discussions on the achievements of Soviet science and their importance for Czechoslovakia. A series of talks on Stalin's recent writings on linguistics will be presented on the radio. Agricultural co-operatives will discuss Soviet agro-biology and its application.

Recent Soviet films such as *"Far From Moscow"* and *the "Defence of Tsaritsin"*, will be widely screened, and there will be 1,230 showings of short films and documentaries.

Soviet Book and Press Week will be observed with exhibitions and discussions of Soviet literature. Tens of thousands of new students will begin the study of Russian this month in order to be able to make better use of Soviet scientific and technical literature.

The widespread support manifest for the Soviet Union and seen especially during this Friendship Month, shows the profound love and admiration felt by the common people for the land which brought them their liberation and which today acts as their shield for peace.

100 EDITIONS OF "REPORT FROM THE GALLOWS"

In the six years since it was first published, "Report From the Gallows" by the outstanding Czechoslovak Communist leader and journalist, Julius Fučík, executed by the Nazis in 1943, has become a world classic. In this book, the pages of which were smuggled out of prison by a friendly guard, Fučík recorded his prison experiences and expressed his love of life, his love of people, and his undying faith in the future.

The Soviet Union has issued 25 editions of this book, and has introduced it into literature courses in the schools. These editions include, in addition to 11 in the Russian language, editions in Armenian, Esthonian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Lettish, Yiddish and other tongues.

Eighteen editions of "Report From the Gallows" have appeared in Czechoslovakia, 13 in India, three in the United States, and two in Denmark, France, Italy, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Austria. It has also been published in Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, China, Finland, Holland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Hungary, Norway, Greece, Sweden and Great Britain.

EIGHTY PER CENT WAGE RISE SINCE 1946
FOOD CONSUMPTION UP

The Czechoslovak Government, which came to power after February, 1948, when the reactionary forces received their final defeat at the hands of the working class, presented the people with a broad programme which guaranteed improvement of every aspect of the nation's life.

It promised the people, first of all, daily attention to their social and cultural needs; second, daily attention to the development of the forces of production; third, daily attention and care for the consistent improvement of all sections of economic life; and finally daily attention to increased productivity of labour in factories, fields and offices.

The question of an improved standard of living was thus unconditionally linked to increased production, higher productivity, and the improvement of all sections of the country's economy.

Prime Minister, Antonín Zápotocký, addressing the first autumn session of the National Assembly on October 31st, reviewed the achievements of the Government during the past three years and the extent to which it had fulfilled its promises to the people. At the same time, he outlined bold perspectives for the future.

The figures he listed speak eloquently of increased production, rising wages, greater consumption, higher expenditure for education, health and welfare. These figures illustrate the increasing vigour of the nation's economic life, and the great achievements of working people who have rid themselves of capitalist exploitation and taken control of the state into their own hands.

Overall production, which in the first post-war year was 75 per cent of the pre-war level, rose to 108 per cent in the course of the Two-Year Plan (1946—1948). The first Five-Year Plan, which began on January 1, 1949, brought production to 126 per cent in 1949, and to 145.6 per cent in 1950. By June, 1951, production had reached almost 160 per cent of the pre-war level.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Average workers' wages have risen by 80 per cent since 1946, and the total amount paid out in wages and salaries has risen by 25 per cent in the last year alone. This does not include substantial monthly state allowances to families for every child.

The following table shows the rise in average monthly wages of workers since 1946:

1946	2,663 crowns
1947	3,218 crowns
1948	3,611 crowns
1949	3,829 crowns
1950	4,543 crowns
1951 (second quarter)	4,903 crowns

Average monthly salaries of administrative workers in industry rose from 4,343 crowns in 1946 to 6,259 in 1950, and to 6,476 in the second quarter of this year.

The total volume of wages and salaries of workers and administrative personnel in industry amounted in 1946 to 76,224 million crowns and in 1950 to 96,027 million crowns.

The number of persons entitled to pensions increased from 596,300 in 1937 to 1,521,300 in 1951, which means that almost one million people who, before the war, were dependent on charity or on the support of their children are now self-sufficient.

With fewer pupils in the elementary schools than before the war (Czechoslovakia now has one-sixth less population) there are more class rooms, and at the same time, the number of university students has more than doubled.

Whereas in 1937 441,400 pupils attended the existing 1,522 secondary schools, in 1951 563,300 pupils now attend 2,789 schools. More striking is the increase in the number of university students and those attending various higher schools. In the school year 1936—37 19,200 students were enrolled, while in the school year 1950—1951 39,500 students were registered.

PURCHASING POWER

Increased care for children has enabled tens of thousands of mothers to go into industry without worry. This year alone 60,238 women (of a total of 115,306 persons who have taken jobs) have taken positions in factories, offices, transportation, etc.

Increased wages and salaries, increased social benefits (i. e. children's allowances, free health treatment, recreation facilities) special bonuses, and other advantages the worker enjoys in the new Czechoslovakia, as well as the continuous intake of new manpower, have vastly increased the purchasing power of the working people.

The consumption of the most important food items and consumer goods is now 30—50 per cent higher per head than before the war, as can be seen from the following figures:

1936	1936	1950
Meat and meat products	25.77 kg	39.02 kg
Sugar	23,75 kg	27,34 kg
Flour and Bread	146,94 kg	195,83 kg
Beer	51,66 l	86,48 l

It must be remembered that prices for rationed food have remained unchanged and there is not a working person in this country who cannot afford to buy his rations and extra items on the free market as well.

Thus, for instance, meals in canteens, where more than one million people take their main meal, costs 6—8 crowns, which was the average price for a meal before the war. The great difference, however, is that before the war the average monthly earnings of workers amounted to 500—600 crowns (excepting unemployed), whereas the average wage at present is approximately 5,000 crowns per month.

Czechoslovak citizens are also much better housed than before the war. Although there is still a great housing shortage—since living standards have increased tremendously and people naturally want to live in nicer flats than formerly—the improvement in housing is striking. The table below shows the number of new housing units built between 1947 and 1950:

1947	12,048
1948	16,599
1949	19,576
1950	22,016

Moreover 138,250 family houses which belonged to capitalists, collaborators, and traitors were handed over to private individuals.

However, the greater the rise in the living standards the greater the consumption, and the greater the demand.

There are people who say that before the war they could afford more, that they could buy more food and clothes, or that they could live in nicer flats. It is true that several hundred thousand people—bankers, factory and landowners, highly-paid bureaucrats, and those who served the interests of the exploiters-could afford whatever they wanted.

At the same time there were millions of working people who lived in poverty and want. Workers' wages could not even buy basic necessities. More than one million were unemployed, living on a 10-crown-a-week dole; old and ill people were dependent on charity; whole families with many children lived in one room. The shops were full and those who had money could buy whatever their hearts desired. Those who had no money went hungry.

The tremendous increase in the purchasing power of millions of people, as Prime Minister Zápotocký put it, explains why despite the fact that constantly increasing amounts of commodities are put on the market, there is not enough, to satisfy the demand of the people for goods they want and are able to buy.

The same applies to the housing problem. Hundreds of thousands of people have moved into new flats, but the legacy of decades of capitalism cannot be eradicated overnight.

"Increased requirements and consumption", declared the Prime Minister, "can be satisfied, in the period of building Socialism, by liquidating exploitation and the class privileges of the exploiters on the one hand and, on the other by higher productivity and greater working efforts."

DIFFICULTIES OF GROWTH

The first condition has fully been met, and a further increase in living standards depends solely on increased production, and higher productivity of work.

The Government stated three years ago, when it announced its programme, "If we do not produce more and work better, we shall not live better."

Prime Minister Zápotocký told the people openly and clearly that increased living standards depend entirely upon them, upon their work, upon their output.

He criticised deficiencies and shortcomings in various sections of the country's economy and explained once more the Government decision on increased coal production (see P. N. L. No 21). He pointed to shortcomings and mistakes at Ostrava and on other Socialist construction sites, which include lack of organisation, loss of working time, and other similar deficiencies.

"It is useless to keep silent about difficulties. People know them, and feel them often on their own skin. Therefore it is necessary to say openly why these difficulties exist, what is their cause and why it is not possible to by-pass them," declared the Premier.

Our enemies abroad try to make political capital out of these difficulties and use them in their slanderous propaganda against Czechoslovakia. Yet even our enemies know that the shortcomings are temporary and will be overcome by the creative strength of our working people, while our successes are permanent. And it is for this very reason that they devote so much energy to attempting to discredit us and to block our progress.

It is obvious that, we shall meet obstacles, when confronted with the gigantic task of transforming our country, expanding the forces of production and creating a Socialist economy.

It is equally obvious that such difficulties do not show that the old, capitalist order was better, but that these difficulties are part of the inevitable problems of growth which accompany the transition to a new and better Socialist society.

BEFORE SCHEDULE: Many of Czechoslovakia's factories have already fulfilled their pledges to complete before the scheduled date their targets for 1951, the third year of the Five-Year Plan.

The "United Steelworks" at Kladno, for instance, has already announced the fulfilment last month of its 1951 targets while, shortly afterwards, both the "Medard" surface colliery at Sokolovo, Western Bohemia, and the porcelain factory at Stará Role, near Karlovy Vary, Western Bohemia, made similar announcements.

GOOD RESPONSE

A fortnight has passed since the Party and Government decision of October 17th to increase coal production in the Ostrava-Karvin mines. The results of this decision are already to be seen. More and more red stars are lit up on pit heads, indicating that the pit has fulfilled its daily plan. Whereas a few days ago only three to five mines fulfilled the daily plan, on November 2nd red stars were shining on 15 mines. Nearly one half of the Ostrava pits had fulfilled and even exceeded the target.

One of the first steps, following the Government decision, was to acquaint miners with the new norms and wages system. In all mines meetings were called at which the new measures and conditions were explained to the miners. At these meetings the effects of the decision began to be obvious. Miners and brigade workers were not merely content to make promises and present resolutions, but came forward with specific proposals for technical and other improvements and with challenges to other workers to compete for the best production record.

Now that the problem has been clearly put to the miners, they understand that the introduction of new working methods, mechanisation and electrification, improved safety measures, new norms and new wage scale, provide the necessary conditions for a fundamental change in the situation in the coal mines.

This has resulted in a change in the whole atmosphere in the Ostrava mines. Previously there was a certain amount of scepticism toward high targets in the face of what seemed to be too many difficulties, particularly the manpower shortage.

WELL-FOUNDED OPTIMISM

Today the most discussed topic among miners is how to make the best use of machines, and they demand that technicians make the most effective use of their knowledge and experience. They see that this is the way difficulties in increasing production will be overcome. Former apprehension is giving way to a well-founded optimism that targets can be fulfilled, that the coal can be produced that is needed.

The experience of the last few weeks has proved that to put all problems of coal production clearly and directly to miners means to solve all problems and difficulties. Manpower shortage is no longer an insurmountable obstacle. In October, 4,995 people answered the call for voluntary brigade workers, 140 more than the quota for the month.

These brigade workers who have come to the mines are not only an asset in actual production but, because they approach their work with political understanding, help to make clear to all workers the political significance of the drive for coal.

Next to the actual increase in production, optimism and heightened political awareness are the most valuable results of the Government decision on the coal mines. Frank criticism, coupled with detailed and all-inclusive measures for improving conditions, was the driving force which has started Czechoslovak mining full speed ahead on a new road.

* * *

NEW ATTITUDE TOWARDS WORK: The new attitude of the workers towards work is best expressed by the Socialist emulation movement now spreading rapidly in all sections of Czechoslovakia's economy.

According to figures recently made public, 65.4 per cent of the industrial workers in this country participated in Socialist emulation in the first half of this year. This compared with 30.6 per cent in 1949 and 61.3 per cent last year. Fully aware that they are no longer working for the boss but for themselves, the workers develop an unprecedented creative initiative, finding new methods to improve production processes and raise the productivity of work. During the first six months of this year alone they submitted 57,597 suggestions for improved working efficiency, compared with 80,677 for the whole of last year and 66,613 in 1949.

Once these improvement suggestions are approved by the management and experts they are not only applied in the factory from which they came but become the property of all workshops concerned with the manufacture of the given product. No worker keeps the knowledge of his improvement to himself. The time has long passed when workers kept such ideas to themselves, when they knew that improved production processes and increased productivity brought in its wake a lowering of wages and, finally, unemployment.

PLAN FULFILMENT: According to figures released by the State Planning Office on the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan during the third quarter of this year, overall industrial production increased by 10.9 per cent compared with the same period last year.

During the first nine months of this year, total industrial output surpassed production during the corresponding period last year by 14.4 per cent.

In agriculture, planned yields for bread grain were exceeded this year while wheat yields were, roughly, as originally planned.

Wheat yields were 3 per cent higher than last year; barley, 10.8 per cent higher; industrial crops, 115 per cent; flax and hemp crops, 153 and 26.8 per cent respectively. Deliveries of bread grain to the State during the third quarter of the year continued favourably and on the whole, exceeded planned targets.

The overfulfilment of the agricultural plan is due mainly to the introduction of modern methods of production realised by Unified Agricultural Co-operatives spreading rapidly throughout the country.

Czechoslovakia now has 7,772 Unified Agricultural Co-operatives, including preparatory committees. Of these, 4319 are co-operatives of higher types with no field boundaries and, together with State Farms, they now till 26.9 per cent of the entire arable land.

A DAY IN NURSERY SCHOOL

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

A good index of the increasing attention being given to the needs of working mothers is the growth of nursery schools. In the school term 1936—1937 there were, in the whole of Czechoslovakia, 1,884 nursery schools, accommodating 75,500 children. In 1950—1951 there were 5,865 schools with 256,300 children.

Nursery schools are more than a safe place to keep children so that their mothers can go to to work. Their educational and health programme is carefully worked out so that in most cases children have better opportunities for development than they would have at home.

The director of the Martha Gottwald nursery school in Prague reports, for example, that children from this school do much better when they enter the first grade of primary school than do children who have not been to nursery school.

Many mothers who do not work have asked to enter their children in the nursery school. At present, however, nursery schools can accomodate the children of working mothers only.

The Martha Gottwald school has an enrolment of 220 children between the ages of three and six, divided into groups according to age. The charge is ten crowns a day. In addition to the director, who has had 15 years experience as a nursery school teacher, there are six trained teachers, and six assistants who have undergone a short training course.

There are three cleaning women, so that all rooms including the bathrooms are cleaned several times a day, and a laundry with a staff of three. In the bright and airy kitchen, four cooks prepare the noon-day meal and the midmorning and afternoon snacks, according to menus prescribed by the health department.

The school is housed in a modern building surrounded by a garden with sandboxes and swings on one side, and on the other fruit trees which supply the school with fresh and stewed fruit throughout most of the winter.

The classrooms are large and airy, gaily decorated, and supplied with enough books, dolls, doll carriages, blocks, trucks and trains to keep every one happy. All furniture is, of course, child-size.

The school is open from 6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., but the majority of children arrive between 8 and 8:30 and leave around 5.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

Until 9 a. m. the children play freely with the toys and comrades of their choice. Then they return the toys to their places, use the toilet, wash their hands. Fifteen minutes to half an hour of exercises follow, depending on the age of the children. They wash their hands again, and set the table for their snack which, in the morning, is usually bread and butter and fruit and, in the afternoon milk, cocoa or juice, and a roll. Following this the children tidy up themselves, under the direction of one of their number who is chosen each day to "be in charge".

The activities which then follow are planned to help the children understand everything they see about them, to help them to think independently, and to take care of themselves. If the weather is good, they always go out. Often it is a walk, during which the teacher talks to the children about the trees and how they grow, or about anything of interest which they happen to see.

Frequently there is a planned excursion. During the potato harvest they visited an agricultural co-operative and saw how the potatoes were gathered. Recently, they took a trip to a ceramics factory and brought home ceramic animals which they painted themselves. Sometimes they go to the zoo, or to the theatre, perhaps to the Children's Palace which specialises in puppet shows for pre-school children. Such trips, besides their educational content, are valuable training in watching traffic lights, in getting in and out of street cars, and they help the children to become independent.

If the weather is too bad to go out, the children hear a story and then dramatise it or, perhaps, draw pictures about it. There is singing and dancing and modelling, and once a week the children listen to a special childrens' radio programme on the school loudspeaker system. The school has visitors, too, as for example on Army Day, when a group of soldiers sang for the children and were in turn treated to a concert by the children.

At noon the children wash for dinner and set the table. After eating they clean up, and then the cots are set up and they sleep for an hour or more. The cots and linen are, of course, marked so that each child always uses his own.

In the afternoons the children go out to the sandboxes if it is fair weather, and if not they have games, stories, dancing, or work on group projects until four o'clock. After the snack, there is free play again until Mother comes.

HEALTH CARE

In such a large group of small children the control of infection is extremely important. A doctor visits the school every day, and if a child is taken ill during the day, he is isolated. If the mother cannot be reached immediately a doctor is called. All children are inoculated every year against diphtheria and whooping cough, and are tested for T. B. This year all will be examined by a dentist, and those whose teeth need attention will be given appointments at the dental clinic, to which they will be taken during school hours by an assistant teacher.

Workers in the field of children's entertainment cooperate closely with the nursery schools. Suggestions for toys and radio programmes come from the teachers. Children's theatres discuss with teachers educational themes to be used in their plays. An editor of the Children's Book Publishing House frequently spends a morning at the Martha Gottwald school, playing with the children and learning from their reaction to recent books where the work of the publishing house has fallen short in the past, and how to improve it. Teachers have every opportunity to improve their qualifications in evening courses, and they exchange their experiences in their own magazine, "Pre-School Education."

The result of this careful attention to the special needs of pre-school youngsters is an atmosphere perhaps best expressed in a new song which the children of the Martha Gottwald school recently learned: "Guess, guess, guess, the place where children never cry . . .!" The answer, of course, is "Our School".

VIENNA PEACE CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

The World Peace Council further condemned the attempt to impose a military pact on the peoples in the Mediterranean area, the Near and Middle East, and of North Africa, as being a serious danger to world peace.

This attempt to impose such a military pact is encountering the resistance of the peoples from Iran to Morocco, all of whom oppose the stationing of foreign troops on their soil, the granting of strategic bases and the expropriation of their national wealth.

Calling for the immediate withdrawal of all troops from Egypt and Sudan, the resolution declared:

"The refusal of the Egyptian people to allow themselves to be drawn into a Pact of adventure and war, is strengthening the confidence of the peoples in themselves and furnishes an invaluable contribution to the maintenance of peace in the Mediterranean area and throughout the world."

Resolutions were also passed urging "sincerity in negotiations" to end the Korean conflict and demanding an immediate Cease Fire in Viet Nam, and a settlement of the conflicts in Burma, Malaya and the Phillipines.

WIDE ATTENDANCE

The U. S.-Japanese Pact, signed recently in San Francisco—read another World Peace Council resolution—gravely increases the danger of war. Peace with Japan should be negotiated by the Five Powers, to include China, and should lead to the withdrawal of foreign troops in Japan and halt Japanese rearmament.

Next summer the World Peace Council will organise "Peace Holidays" on a reciprocal basis with many countries throughout the world. "We shall then see where the Iron Curtain is", said Ilya Ehrenburg, world-famous Soviet writer, announcing this at a press conference at the conclusion of the session.

The final credentials report showed that there were 239 representatives present at the session from 58 countries. Of these only 27 were from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. This gives the lie to stories published in the capitalist press that the majority of the representatives were from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

This session of the World Peace Council expressed the demand of the overwhelming majority of mankind for peace. As the Deputy-Premier of the Soviet Union, Lavrenti Beria, said only a few days ago in Moscow,

"One of the greatest movements of our time is that for peace. Despite the fact that the ruling circles of the imperialist States are placing in the way of the defenders of peace all kinds of obstacles and persecute them by every means, the peace movement has developed in an unprecendented way and spread into every country of the world."

FAMOUS ACTOR DEAD: Jindřich Plachta, outstanding and well-loved actor—especially by the workers—died on November 6th following a long and serious illness.

His deep human art, his modesty and his endeavour to help to create a better and happier life for all, won him the admiration and love of the people. His place was always at the side of the workers to whose cause he gave his artistic talent. He was a respected member of the Communist Party.

In factories, villages and in the mines, workers will always remember him as one of their own who came to discuss with them not only problems of art, the theatre and the film, but also problems concerning their every-day life.

He welcomed the art of the Soviet Union as the model for his creative work. Returning from the Soviet Unions this year, following the visit of a film workers' delegation of which he was a member, his enthusiasm and admiration for the Soviet people deepened.

Hundreds of workers listened to his impressions at numerous factory meetings. By his death the people of Czechoslovakia have lost a genuine people's artist, the radiance of whose personality and the quality of whose art has secured for him an abiding place in the memory of the people.

LETTER BOX

Below we print a few excerpts from recent letters received by the Editor:

Sir, I am very grateful for the regular receipt of "Prague News Letter." We are proud of Czechoslovak culture and of your rapid Socialist construction and very much wish we could do the same ourselves:

As a tribute to the Czechoslovak people, and in the spirit of emulation, I have been instrumental in having some items reprinted in the Indian Press and shall continue these efforts so long as I receive your esteemed people's journal.

233-A, Madhvapur,
Grand Trunk Road,
Allahabad, 3
India — S. P. Misra

Sir, It was very noticeable during my holiday with Progressive Tours that at the hotels in Mariánské Lázně (Bohemian Spa where British Trade Unionists stayed this summer, Ed.) which, at one time, were occupied by the rich, the workers are now inside and the "rich" are outside. Arriving back in London I find it is the reverse. The rich are inside and the workers outside.

I am very grateful for the great warmth of friendship I received everywhere I went in Czechoslovakia and I will do all I can to let the truth be known to my contacts about the great achievements of your people to build a real Socialist State.

20, Scala Street,
London, W. 1. — A. B. Bryan

Sir, I read your "News Letter" and I express the feeling of myself and many others who lost their sons and dear relatives in the wars which seem to be robbing every generation. Our progress is retarded continuously by wars and talks of wars to come. Our press is full of preparations for the next war. We want NO next.

Your example of what to do with the war criminals, at your recent trials, should be a fine example for other countries to follow. This is the only way to ensure the full punishment of any who intend to attempt to follow the barbaric methods of such uncivilised beings.

5, Russell Street,
Atherton, Lancashire,
England — Norman Hardman

Sir, I have received your magnificent News Letter giving details about your country. The workers in our factory are keenly interested in your paper. A worker in another factory—who has many friends in other factories—is sending you more addresses for the News Letter to be sent to them.

We know and appreciate your country's efforts for world peace.

Sydney,
N. S. W. Australia. — C. H. N.

Sir, I find a lot of things in your News Letter to interest me and my friends here. I would have written long ago to congratulate you and your staff for the tremendous work you are doing for the peace of the world, but I have not been able to because of the special circumstances surrounding a colonial.

Onitsha,
Nigeria. — E. E.

Sir, I learn that "Prague News Letter" is free for the asking. I would very much like to receive it. Your Aug. 2, 1951, edition was sent to me and I enjoyed it very much. I am deeply interested in what the Democratic Republics and Russia are doing, and I want first-hand information.

I found every article in your paper most interesting, especially "Industrialisation: Number One Job."

California,
USA. — E. M. D.

Sir, I wish to express my most sincere thanks for being able to receive P. N. L. I find it very powerful and realistic in its many strong, descriptive and compact articles, especially in your approach to the most vital question today facing the people of the world, that of a true, people's, lasting peace.

Toronto, Ont.
Canada. — M. P.

Sirs, It really cheers me that so many people are now enjoying the struggle to build a society of economic and political freedom under the banner of Socialism.

We workers in the United States are now in comparatively rough shape and our economic and political and social conditions are rapidly deteriorating. Our working class leaders are being imprisoned for merely thinking, and occasionally you take your life in your hands if you express your opinions (just as when you were living under Hitler).

We workers who know the score in the United States and other capitalist dominated countries are depending very greatly on you workers in the Socialist countries to help us educate the rest of the workers. The best help you can give us is to build such a high standard of economic, political and social freedom and justice that all workers will be able to see the correctness of a programme built in accordance with the Marxist principles of scientific Socialism.

Los Angeles,
California, U. S. A. — B. G.

We greatly welcome the interest displayed by our readers in the News Letter and would be glad to receive suggestions for future articles. —Editor.

The Editor invites correspondence and questions of any points of special interest to the readers of P. N. L.

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La Régence

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— OPE. 32-34 —

PLACE DU THÉATRE-FRANÇAIS

PARIS

[1951?]

NOTES ON THE ROSENBERG CASE

Introduction

On April 5, 1951, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death, and Morton Sobell to 30 years imprisonment, on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The defendants were said to have stolen the "Secret of the Atom Bomb" and the government's list of witnesses included the names of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Gen. Leslie R. Groves. This accusation and these names (these three did not testify) make this case of importance to every scientist. What was the "secret", was a "secret" stolen, how was it stolen, and who stole it? Has the government presented scientifically valid evidence in a manner which meets the standards of scientific objectivity? Are the sentences of death and thirty years imprisonment just? Here are facts about the trial, the people involved, and the scientific data presented.

David Greenglass was arrested on June 16, 1950. His arrest preceded that of his brother-in-law Julius Rosenberg by one month, and that of his sister Ethel Rosenberg, by two months. The indictment under which the trial was held made no mention of the A-bomb and indeed did not charge that overt acts had been committed on the dates upon which David Greenglass later testified that he had delivered a "sketch" of the A-bomb to Julius Rosenberg.

Morton Sobell was blackjacked, kidnapped together with his family, and brought back from a vacation in Mexico City to be arrested at the U.S. border on a charge of having had five conversations with Julius Rosenberg. Approximately two months later Max Elitcher, a classmate of both Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, who had been threatened with prosecution for espionage and for perjury, signed a statement implicating Sobell. Finally Sobell's name was added to the indictment against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The indictment listed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Anatoli A. Yakovlev (a member of the Russian Embassy who had left this country in 1946) and David Greenglass as defendants. It listed Harry Gold and Ruth Greenglass "as co-conspirators but not as defendants". Except for the appearance of Sobell's name as defendant there is no mention of him in the indictment.

Ruth Greenglass who testified in the course of the trial that she had relayed secret information from Los Alamos was never arrested or imprisoned. David Greenglass testified to transmitting material,

including a sketch of the A-bomb. He has been sentenced to 15 years in prison with the possibility of being paroled in 5 years.

Ethel Rosenberg was a mother and housewife, with no experience or background in science or technical matters. Her death sentence is based upon her brother and sister-in-law's testimony that in 1944 she encouraged the commission of espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, then our ally, and testimony that she typed the twelve pages of explanation which accompanied David Greenglass' sketch of the A-bomb.

Julius Rosenberg was a graduate of CCNY with an engineering degree. He had been making a salary of $3600 per annum after working five years for the Signal Corps of the Army when he was dismissed on charges that he was a Communist party member. This he denied in an affidavit. He worked for Emerson Radio at $70 and later at $77 per week and finally went into business, first as a distributor of small hardware items and then later as a machine shop operator. David Greenglass was a partner in this venture and this connection resulted in many quarrels and misunderstandings. The two men came to blows at one point.

Ruth Greenglass had no technical or scientific background. Her direct testimony was repeated verbatim on cross examination with only the comment, "do you want that, too?" interspersed. The witness denied having memorized her testimony.

Morton Sobell was a servo-mechanism expert. Max Elitcher, the only conspiracy witness against Morton Sobell, did not testify that he had given Sobell any material or that Sobell had given him any material for transmittal. Sobell was not connected in any way with the A-bomb. Elitcher has never been prosecuted for his confessed perjury, mentioned earlier.

From the beginning and through two years of imprisonment Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell have maintained their innocence.

Scientific Background

The general principles of an Atomic Explosion were well known to scientists in all countries at the beginning of World War II. The questions still to be answered were: (1) Could a self-sustaining chain reaction actually be set up? (2) Could pure fissionable materials be produced in sufficient quantity to make an A-bomb? (3) Could a detonating mechanism be designed to set off an effective explosion?

The Detonating Mechanism

The evidence presented in the alleged Rosenberg-Greenglass -

RS-16-67

conspiracy dealt with the A-bomb and particularly with the third phase of the A-bomb project, the detonating mechanism. The Los Alamos laboratory, where David Greenglass was stationed, had been set up to develop such a mechanism. Phases one and two were investigated in other laboratories (Oak Ridge, Columbia, Hanford, etc.)

If a sample of fissionable material greater than critical size is brought together, a chain reaction will inevitably occur. The bomb, while it is being transported, must contain a sufficient quantity of fissionable material to set up a chain reaction, but this material must not be in one continuous piece. The object of the detonating mechanism is to bring it together into one continuous piece at the moment at which it is desired to produce the explosion.

It was widely believed by scientists that when the bomb was assembled, the fissionable material was inserted in two pieces, each below critical size, but together greater than critical size, and that the detonating mechanism consisted of some device, perhaps a gun, which would violently throw one piece against or into the other.

DS-16-68

According to the testimony presented, that was the mechanism that was used in the first bomb, exploded over Hiroshima. However, a different detonating mechanism was used in the second bomb, exploded over Nagasaki. A large portion of the testimony dealing with the detonating mechanism used in the second bomb was impounded at the trial and is not available now. However, this information is available second hand by consulting reports on the trial given in newspapers and magazines.

These reports in turn are the interpretations of anonymous authors. Inquiry from Life magazine concerning authorship of a story on the Greenglass testimony elicited that the article wa s the product of reporters plus research staff. It becomes impossible for scientists to evaluate the Greenglass testimony on this basis. However, the importance of the impression created on the public by such material is evident, therefore a look at these stories is pertinent.

According to these authors, it appears that in the Nagasaki-type bomb the fissionable material, Plutonium in this case, is already in one piece to begin with; however, this one piece does not consist of compact fissionable material, but of porous material; there is enough material to start a self-sustaining reaction, if it were compact, but because it is not, the neutrons can escape into the recesses or holes of the porous material. Around this material, carefully shaped lumps

of

Of high explosive material are arrangad (36 according to LIFE magazine) in such a way that when these are exploded their shock waves combine to set up a combined shock wave converging towards the center of the sphere of porous fissionable material, compressing it into one compact mass. Shock waves converging upon a central point constitute an "implosion", in contrast with an explosion, in which shock waves diverge from a center. The lumps of high explosive material are called "lenses" and are shaped in molds.

The Alleged Conspiracy

According to his testimony, David Greenglass arrived at Los Alamos in August, 1944, unaware of the nature of the project. He was assigned to the Explosives Group, headed by Dr. George B. Kistiakowski, now at Harvard University. Greenglass was a machinist at Los Alamos, and worked on lens molds, from blueprints prepared by scientists. He was gradually promoted, so that by the time of his discharge, in 1946, he was foreman of his machine shop, with the rank of T/4.

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Greenglass said that he first found out about the nature of the Los Alamos project from his wife, Ruth, when she visited him in November, 1944. She allegedly asked him, on instruction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to supply information wanted by the Russians, such as the general lay-out, the number of people working in the Technical Area, and the names of scientists. Greenglass says he gave her that information, including the names of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the director of the Project; Dr. Niels Bohr, and Dr. Kistiakowski.

Greenglass further testified that he came to New York on a furlough in January 1945; there, he testified, he drew up sketches of flat-type lens molds. He added to his information the name of another scientist, that of Hans Baker (?)* and names of possible recruits for espionage work. Greenglass also alleges that in the course of that furlough, Julius Rosenberg gave him a description of an atom bomb, made arrangements for couriers to transmit additional information and introduced him to a Russian who wanted to know the equations for the curvature of the lenses, the type of high explosive used, and the means of detonation, information which Greenglass was unable to provide.

In April 1945, Ruth Greenglass moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. In June 1945, according to the Greenglass testimony, Harry Gold called

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* Was this Dr. Hans Bethe? Previously Greenglass had testified Mr. Bake was the pseudonym used by Niels Bohr.

on David and Ruth and identified himself with the help of half of a Jello box. Greenglass said that he turned over to Gold sketches of implosion experiments conducted by Dr. Walter S. Koski, a physical chemist, names of possible recruits, and information which turned out to be erroneous about the forthcoming explosion at Alamogordo, in exchange for which he received $500.

A sketch, which Greenglass said was like the one he turned over to Gold, was introduced in evidence. Dr. Koski testified that it was a substantially correct sketch of the experiment for investigating cylindrical implosion he had worked on at Los Alamos, illustrating the principles, but omitting dimensions and quantitative data.

Greenglass came to New York on another furlough in September 1945. There, he testified, he turned over to Julius Rosenberg a cross-sectional sketch of the implosion bomb, together with 12 pages of descriptive material. Greenglass again introduced a sketch and descriptive material which he had prepared during the course of the trial, and which, he said, was like the material turned over to Julius Rosenberg. This date and this information were not mentioned in the indictment. The defendants had no indication previous to the trial that they would have to defend themselves against such testimony.

25-16-78

John A. Derry, an electrical engineer with a degree of Bachelor of Science, who was a personnel officer for Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, director of the Manhattan Project, testified that the sketch prepared by Greenglass was a reasonably correct sketch of the Nagasaki-type bomb.

Greenglass testified that the sketches he introduced at the trial were prepared shortly before the trial and during the trial in 1951, and were drawn entirely from memory without any aid whatever; the originals had allegedly been drawn in 1945. Greenglass further testified that he never stole or copied any classified blueprints, plans, or documents. He asserted that he acquired the information he transmitted (other than the sketch of the lens mold he was working on) solely by talking to people, picking up snatches of conversation, and bits of information "here and there".

Background of David Greenglass

In 1945, David Greenglass was 23 years old. He had received his elementary education at P.S. 4 and P.S. 97 in New York, and his

secondary education at Haaron Aviation School; there he learned his trade as a machinist. He took eight courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic, all of which he failed; this, he explained, was due to the fact that he was then only eighteen and "played around" too much. Subsequently, he took one and one-half semesters' work at the Pratt Institute, an engineering school, but did not go beyond that. He testified that he never took any courses in calculus, thermodynamics, nuclear physics, atomic physics, quantum mechanics, or advanced calculus; nor had he read any basic books on any of these subjects. He claimed, however, that he knew "something about the basic theory of atomic energy." Much of this was brought out only in the course of cross-examination; the government's direct examination left the impression that Greenglass' scientific education had been extensive.

Comments on the Testimony of David Greenglass

The subjects Greenglass testified he did not study represent a small cross section of what must be studied to acquire an understanding of the basic theory of atomic energy to an extent sufficient to sift, weigh and assemble into a coherent picture material coming in small bits from snatches of conversation. In view of the fact that the basic throry of nuclear fission was already known, it is plausible that a highly trained professional person could have filled in the many gaps inherent in this method of collecting information; but there is no reason to believe that a man who had failed the majority of the few college courses he took, had either the mental ability or the technical knowledge to perform such a task, or could have acquired such knowledge in the course of one year at Los Alamos. He could have reproduced a sketch of the lens mold he was working on; understanding blueprints falls within the competence of a machinist. It is difficult to believe that Greenglass could have grasped the significa nce of Dr. Koski's experiments. His alleged putting together the whole story of the implosion bomb, with 12 pages of descriptive material, is utterly fantastic and entirely incredible. Even more incredible, if that is possible, is his allegation that he reproduced his sketches 5 years later, without any aid whatever.

There can be little doubt that any jury of 12 intelligent persons, uninfluenced by other considerations (such as the irrelevant political factors introduced by the government in lieu of evidence) and properly

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apprised of the scientific facts mentioned here, would have dismissed Greenglass as a witness of little credibility.

WITHOUT THE TESTIMONY OF DAVID GREENGLASS THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT HAVE A CASE.

During the cross-examination of Mr. Derry, the defense attempted to elucidate whether a non-expert, such as Greenglass, could piece together the story of the A-bomb in the manner in which Greenglass alleges he did it. This question was barred by the trial judge.

If Greenglass personally lacked the skill to piece together the story of the A-bomb, implosion model, and yet turned up in court with an apparently plausible sketch, one is naturally led to ask: Who coached Greenglass, and why?

The Death Sentence

Before passing the death sentence on the Rosenbergs, presiding Judge Kaufman spoke as follows: "...Your conduct (has put) into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb...By your betrayal you undoubtly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country..."

No reputable scientist ever said anything of the sort. In fact, the leading scientists who had worked on the bomb were conspicuously absent from the trial, even though the government had asserted in its opening statement that many would be called. The identification of the Greenglass sketch of the bomb in court was made by a non-scientist, Mr. Derry. Ever since the first A-bomb was used over Hiroshima, scientists had been busy educating the public to the effect that there really was no such thing as "the secret" of the A-bomb. As we have pointed out earlier, all the basic principles of nuclear fission were known in 1940. The questions which were still unanswered then, were answered publicly when the bomb was exploded over Hiroshima.

Those who feel inclined to attribute the A-bomb to some peculiar American genius would do well to reflect on the fact that the majority of the leading scientists who developed the bomb were European born; among those, a large number came from Eastern Europe.

Once it was known that a chain reaction could be set up, the main delay was due to the difficulty of constructing large plants to manufacture the necessary amounts of fissionable material. This was done at Oak Ridge and at Hanford; the government has not attempted

to connect the Rosenbergs with either of these two projects.

The development of the detonating mechanism, with which the alleged conspiracy dealt, involved primarily research on internal ballistics. According to Dr. E. Rabinowitch, editor of the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, the Russians had more experience in this field than we did. The implosion type detonating mechanism is an obvious one to try, and would undoubtly be tried in any large scale project. Commented SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, discussing why "The Secret" was so casually given away in court: "Without quantitative and other necessary technical information, the Greenglass bomb was not much of a secret. The principle of 'implosion'... has often been suggested in speculation on a possible mechanism for detonation...The relative unimportance of the Greenglass disclosure was confirmed by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy...'Greenglass' diagrams', said the Committee, 'have a theatrical quality'...but because he was not a scientist...'Greenglass... must have counted for little compared with the quantitative data and the authoritative scientific commentary ... that Fuchs transmitted.'" (Incidentally, the combination of "theatrical Quality" on the one hand, and actual unimportance on the other, further substantiate the contention that the Greenglass testimony was carefully coached.) Greenglass' lawyer, a former Ass't U.S. Attorney General, argued at the time of Greenglass' sentencing that the Greenglass testimony was of little value in actuality and that the information described by Greenglass could have been culled from public statements.

The death sentence is characteristic of the hysterical abandonment of all sense of proportion that pervaded the trial from beginning to end. Dr. Rabinowitch, the editor of the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, attributed the extreme severity of the sentences to the fact that the Rosenbergs and Sobell refused to admit guilt.

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Hon. Irving R. Kaufman, D. J.

[Abrahams]

98 King Henrys Road,
London, N.W.3.
5.1.52

My dear Dr. Dubois.

I saw the good news in one of your newspapers this week, & I am so very, very glad, & so proud to be able to write & say so. It made me so happy I wanted to cry. I hope & pray much you are in good health & not too strained.

I have just had some good news from the Gold Coast - that they have contracted with a Dutch firm for mass produced houses & the firm is building a factory there & going to do the town & village lay-out also. They are exporting 50 houses now, to be set up in different parts of the country so that delegations from the farms & villages & towns can visit them & tell the people what their new houses are to be like. The long years of waiting because of rearmament. It must be an exciting place to work in just now, makes me wish I were an engineer, or a doctor or teacher so that I might take a share. I never dreamed when Nkrumah used to visit us here he would one day be Prime Minister in his own country, & it was good to see, when he was in London a few months ago, that he was not still the same sweet natured person. I expect his problems are big enough to keep him humble, but it wouldn't be so with everyone.

Please look after yourself and keep well.

With best wishes & much love,

Dorothy Abrahams.

25-31-53

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY V.W.O. ORDINARY MAIL.

HAMPSTEAD 8.45 AM 18 JAN 1932

6 6 POSTAGE

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10,
N. Y.,
U.S.A.

Second fold here

To open cut here

Sender's name and address:-

To open cut here

Academy of Radio & Television Arts & Sciences

Broadcasting's highest symbol of achievement

9 West 57th Street
New York 19, N.Y.
PLaza 9-7272

January 2, 1952

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Television is our newest wonder gadget, and already our leading citizens are both viewing it with alarm or pointing at it with delight.

Opinions range from "TV will revolutionize life," to "TV is an intrusion in the home," and "TV is a passing fad," etc.

We would like to know what you think of television, as it is or as it should be.

Please tell us, in one or two paragraphs, and we will be glad to include your opinion in a symposium, "What Leading Americans Think of Television," in our next issue.

In case you are not familiar with Academy Magazine, it is the official publication of the Academy of Radio and Television Arts and Sciences, a non-profit membership organization composed of the active creative people in broadcasting.

Sincerely,

Paul Denis

PD:G

Paul Denis

P.S. We will, of course, mail you a copy of the magazine containing your comment.

January 16, 1952

Mr. Paul Denis
Academy of Radio and Television Arts and Sciences
9 West 57 Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Denis:

Answering your circular letter of January 2, may I say that Television is an example of the many devices which modern civilization has been able to invent but has neither the moral courage nor mental power to use for the benefit of mankind.

For the most part Television today appeals to morons and uneducated people. There are, of course, exceptions. But after repeated efforts to view Television programs I have given up, and never look at one now unless I am caught where I cannot escape.

Of course, I can think of splendid entertainment and education through Television, but it will never come so long as the main object of Television is, as it seems to be now, the entertainment of stupid people, and the making of profits by almost compulcory methods of sales promotion.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

academy magazine
9 West 57th Street,
New York 19, N. Y.
PLaza 9-7272

May 19, 1952

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Du Bois

We are sending you, under separate cover, two copies of ACADEMY Magazine containing the article, "What Leading Literati Think of Television."

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Paul Denis

Paul Denis

PD/em

85-28-23

[Adams]

March 10, 1952

Bandmaster Alton Adams
King Street
Charlotte Amalie
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Adams:

Shirley and I reached home safely, and still think with great joy of our most pleasant visit to the Virgin Islands.

Please greet Mr. Thurnon and the family, and let us thank you again for your many kindnesses.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

St. Thomas, V.I.
22 October 1952

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I find it very difficult to express to you as I should like my deep appreciation for your thoughtfulness and kindness in sending me - autographed - a copy of your recent excellent book "IN BATTLE FOR PEACE, The Story of my 83rd Birthday". I also find it difficult to express to you my appreciation of the book itself as it so well and beautifully discloses in clear and unmistakeable language your broadness of humanity and the breadth of your noble soul so clearly envisioned in the work.

In my humble opinion the book answers clearly your understanding of what a real and living democracy means. It was a joy reading it. It will be greatly treasured, I can assure you. Thanks a million!

Among the family circle we often speak of you and your most talented Spouse. Having you both with us, even though for so short a time, was indeed both a privilege and an honor. Come soon again!

You have done throughout your most valuable career so much for the human race, particularly the unfortunates and underprivileged, that it is the hope of your sincere friends that your remaining days will act kindly to you and bring you a measurable degree of satisfaction and happiness.

My family joins me in affection and respect for and to you and Mrs. DuBois. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Alton A. Adams

25-22-8

January 21, 1952

Advance Printing Co.
324 East 24 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Will you please furnish me at your earliest convenience 500 sheets of this paper with the imprint as above, and 500 envelopes with imprint as enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
enc.

October 21, 1952

Advance Printing Co.
824 E. 24 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Will you please print and deliver to me 500 sheets of this paper with the imprint as above, and 500 envelopes like the enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[African Council]

20A Grosvenor-rd.,
Watford,
Herts,
England.

26th May, 1952.

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I have been instructed by the African Council to write to you and invite you to become its President.

Enclosed is a copy of the first document published by that body, the constitution and membership form combined; so you may see that we wish to work in Britain for aims similar to your aims in the United States of America, and the world.

We are political in the broadest sense of the word, but we intend working with no particular political group, making allies only with persons who can agree with the aims of universal brotherhood based firmly on the franchise for all adults, and the dignity of peoples of all racial origins.

It should suffice that we are cognisant of your work and would be honoured, and inspired, if you would agree to become our President.

Yours sincerely,

S. Leard-Freeman

S. Leard-Freeman.
Secretary.
African Council.

Dr. W. Du Bois,
53 West One Twentyfifth St.,
New York 27,
New York,
U.S.A.

[ENC]

AFRICAN COUNCIL

Secretary:
S. Leard-Freeman,
20A Grosvenor-rd.,
Watford, Herts,
England.

Dear Sir or Madam,

This organisation was formed at a meeting in the Friends Meeting House, Tavistock Square, London, on Sunday, May 25th. Its aims are set out in the constitution below, and I have been instructed to inform you of our objects, and to invite you to become a member of the Council. We believe that this work is particularly necessary in Britain.

25-26-16

Constitution

"In order to further conditions of concord between the peoples of Africa and the world, we propose the following aims -

To strive for the establishment of a world social order based on (1) political equality, and (2) equal social and human rights for all, and the emancipation of subjected peoples.

To organise seminars to educate youth and adults on cultural matters.

To establish relationships with progressive national movements in colonial territories, and with organisations having similar aims in all parts of the world.

To pursue social and welfare activities."

Please fill in and cut off this section. Then send it to the Secretary together with Registration fee of 2s. 6d. (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE.)

Family Name....., First Names.....

Addresses (Britain).....

.....

(Elsewhere).....

.....

Phone Number (if any).....

In what aspect of this work are you particularly interested?

.....

What help can you offer? .....

[African Council]

June 20, 1952

Mr. S. Leard-Freeman
20A Grosvenor Rd.
Watford, Herts
England

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of May 26, and thank you very much for the honor offered.

However, I cannot accept the presidency of your organization since I am too far away to take active part and I do not like to assume responsibility without knowledge and power.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

AFRICAN VIEW

Friday August 15 1952 Price 2d

EGYPT - What is Happening ? We wait along with the rest of the world to see what the policy of General Neguib in Egypt will be. Though Britain's Press makes each move in that poverty-stricken country, front page news; neither hostility or friendship is shown towards the man who holds the fate of that country in his hands.

Is it possible that he seriously intends breaking the corrupt machinery in favour of a people's government, or is he too closely allied to the militarists who may wish to see a renewal of Egypt's wars. If he comes down on the side of the workers and peasants, you may be sure the Press will then openly show its hostility.

"Foreign" Element and a Bishop In some quarters the Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Barnes, is considered a "progressive" thinker, but it appears that however forward his views may be in some respects, his thinking is still patterned by ideas of British supremacy, ideas which lead him into grave errors in public statements.

Commenting on the number of Jamaicans and other "foreigners" taking up work in Birmingham, he said recently that moral standards and social behaviour were not satisfactory where there was a considerable foreign element in the population.

Perhaps a clue to his outlook can be gained from his remark that "Neither can it be said that among such mixed populations as we have, does the work of the Church flourish."

Looking at the large numbers of crimes perpetrated by English men and women in England itself, perhaps the Bishop would care to name a place where he did consider social behaviour satisfactory. Surely it depends on what is meant by the words "social," "moral" or "satisfactory."

Perhaps though, the most important word is "social." Ideas of correct social behaviour vary considerably between South Africa and Britain, and in the final analysis it is not for the ruling class of this country or of Africa, nor for the spokesmen of churches, to lay down what "social" behaviour is.

Let us, Dr. Barnes, leave the definition of the word "social" to those working people who suffer most from the applications of the wrong-headed, short-sighted jingoisms of their exploiters in whose eyes, even the idea of war is considered social in some paradoxical way.

How NOT to Escape British Foreign Policy It was at a meeting arranged by the "African Council" recently that a "coloured" speaker had hurled at him a common question. The lecturer was refarring to some of the evils of British foreign policy when he was loudly heckled "If you don't like our policy, why don't you go back to Africa ?" Without hesitation the speaker drew the questioner's attention to the fact that he could not escape British foreign policy by going home, but would, at home, under the British flag, be subject to the worst evils of that policy.

Rhodesia

40/8p/78

Friday August 15 1952 — African View

What is Undemocratic Intimidation ?

It is not surprising to learn that after a 1,700 mile tour of Northern Rhodesia, during which he addressed as many as ten meetings a day, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, can say nothing of any support for Federation except that many in favour of the scheme were "too frightened to say so publicly."

So Mr. Hopkinson has apparently heard nothing which leads him to believe there is any popular support for the scheme intended to further exploit Africa and the Africans.

Nevertheless he seems undaunted, at least publicly; and comforts himself by pretending to believe that ninety percent of the population "know nothing about Federation at all."

Well now, that seems good enough reason for imposing it on the population, don't you think ? It certainly does to the British government.

It is reported that at one meeting Mr. Hopkinson went so far as to say "Because of undemocratic intimidation Africans are afraid to support Federation, though many would like to do so." Perhaps Mr. Hopkinson could tell us what he would call "democratic" intimidation.

Presumably that state of affairs which exists now in Southern Rhodesia, where recently the monetary qualification for the vote was raised from £150 to £250, though the vast majority of Southern Rhodesian natives do not earn as much as £50 a year. The sort of decisions taken by the government of Southern Rhodesia are presumably "democratic" in Mr. Hopkinson's eyes, but they certainly aim at intimidating Africans.

Is it not clear to see why African spokesmen are against Federation. Solidly they believe it would mean a "leveling down" to conditions of "apartheid" as they exist in European settler dominated Southern Rhodesia, but more fundemental than that is their well-founded belief that the ambitions of Central African "whites" are detrimental to the rightful aspirations of the African people.

Clearly the African audiences to which he conveyed his views, were better politically educated than he had previously believed.

Contributors & etc.

Further contributions from those who favour the cause of African Nationalism, are welcomed, though letters of criticism will also be published. Twopence a copy allows a small margin to introduce new readers. One shilling (minimum) will buy four lines of advertising space. To ensure delivery a subscription system is being employed. "African View" will be posted to any address for a year, on receipt of 10s 0d; for six months at 5s 6d; or for three months at 3s 0d.

Published and printed by S. Leard-Freeman, 20a Grosvenor-rd, Watford, Herts.

Africa

AFRICAN VIEW

Friday August 22 1952 **Price 2d**

40/82/19

COLOUR BAR CANCER

One of the most persistent phrases in the mouths of tradition defenders when existing institutions are attacked is "What can you put in it's place ?" Unless one can provide an immediate and detailed reply they consider that they have shown the impregnability of their position.

At a London conference on Central African Federation, representatives of African native opinion were asked that question by the only obvious supporter of Federation at that public meeting. The questioner in this case was defending, not the traditional rule in Central Africa, but the tradition of the "white" to decide what is best for Africa.

Similarly we have heard South African settlers, say the same about the colour bar in South Africa - "What can you put in it's place."

Though influential British opinion is that the present resistance in South Africa may not be too troublesome, we see in that resistance a sharp, sterilised scapel that can get to the root of the problems of that country. United majority resistance to the laws of the minority of exploiters, may mean a revolution of a type not yet witnessed in the twentieth century.

When one is suffering from a malignant growth, and the surgeon is about to cut the cancer out, he is not asked "What are you going to put in it's place."

Demand and Supply

Demands for "African View" force us to discontinue the supply of complimentary copies after this issue. We hope to print a four page paper whenever possible providing news and opinion from contributors. If you wish to ensure receipt of "African View" please fill in the form below and post, with Postal Order to S. Leard-Freeman, 20a Grosvenor-road, Watford, Herts.

.. .. .. cut out .. .. ..

Third War Preparations Involve Africans

Indicative of the sort of war that is contemplated by "Western Civilisation" is the sort of allies made by that camp. Franco Spain, facist Greece, the ex-Nazis in Western Germany, the same militarists who brought the Japanese people into aggression with the Western world, are now co-mates with America and Britain in preparation for the next war.

Latest news this week is that the Birmingham Small Arms Company, manufacturers of cycles when not engaged in some war or other, is helping and guiding the government in South Africa to build an arms factory "designed for rapid expansion in the event of war."

Next year that new factory is expected to begin making American anti-tank weapons, British air-to-ground rockets, rifle and machine-gun barrels.

It is a disgrace that British technical help should be given for a project of this kind. One wonders whether, if there was a Labour government in power in England, they would not hesitate to coalesce with similar Nazis in Africa to those we fought in Europe only a few years ago.

We doubt whether Africans will allow themselves to be dragged into the third war, if it comes, especially as the Africans have not yet forgotten the promises of self-government made to them during the last war - promises which are now disregarded and apparently forgotten by the Foreign Office. The average colonial subject of Britain has learned through bitter experience that the promises of freedom, made in the heat of battle, are never fulfilled.

Though it may be possible to stir up Europeans for a war against the word "Communism," (though even they are showing creditable reluctance) it would, we think, be impossible to stir up the African for such a war by telling him again the tale that he would be fighting for freedom.

He knows something worse than "Communism." Disease, poverty, hunger, indignity are the evidences he has of harsh rule. That rule emanates from profit-seeking exploiters of the African soil.

Africa "white" or "black" knows that any third world war, whatever it's advance propagandists say about it, would be a war designed to stop underprivileged people realising their just demands. A war, not against "Communism" but a war to fight the revolt against poverty.

Quoting from an "African League" publication: "Experience... has shown, that after the wars, when African financial support, material resources and lives have been expended on behalf of warring Europeans, there has been the cynical betrayal of promises made, and of solemn engagements given that the rights of all peoples will be recognised and respected."

Result of an Assault

The death of a West Indian seaman in 1951, resulting from an assault on him by a South African police constable, was raised again this week when it was learned that the government of Barbados is claiming compensation, believed to be £2,500 from South Africa.

The dead man Milton King, was being escorted to a Charge Office when the assault occurred. The policeman was fined £10.

DEMOCRACY

Written in America in the idiom of that country, this protest-poem sprang straight from the heart of a young West Indian E.A. Stennett who, among other activities has written words and music of a "Song of Africa."

It is of some special interest, particularly at the present time when a change in the party holding the American presidential seat, might mean that those who so blatantly and cynically boast their intentions of spreading "democracy," even if it means killing thousands who disagree with them, may discard the word "democrat" and replace it by the word "republican."

/ /

Brothers and sisters may I ask you a few questions ?
Please, what is the true meaning of the word "democracy ?"
Is it any relative to the word "hypocrisy ?"
Or does it mean equality and justice to all men ?

That men should sow and reap the fruit of this earth,
No matter who, or regardless of his place of birth ?
Or does it mean a government for one class of people ?

I wonder what kind of people are called the Democrats ?
I hope they ain't the same people they call the hypocrites.
Well I'm gonna look up the dictionary for these meanings.

Are there any Democrats live in South America,
Where they lynch innocent negroes ? or in South Africa,
Where they exploit millions of poor helpless negroes daily ?

When I get some spare time I'm gonna look up for that one too,
I think I may find the answer in the English "Who's Who",
Yes, there should be something in it about these Democrats.

I heard that Democrats are people with lots of money,
Now folks, please don't laugh, because this is not at all funny,
Could you tell me, are there any working class Democrats ?

Is democracy for the rich and not for the poor ?
Does it permit black folks to enter through its open door:
Or does it permit rich and white folks only to enter ?

They say that coloured folks are free, never, that's a big lie,
Maybe we are free, not to live, but free only to die:
Must we not be free as other free people of the world ?

Tell me, must we forever be the fragment of mankind ?
Must we forever be the master's dog that trots behind ?
Must we not share human dignity with other people ?

Must we not enjoy the fruits of our own honest labours,
Treat us right, 'cause we'd love to be your friends and neighbours;
Remember that coloured folks are human like other folks.

Remember that we're the folks that plant the fields of cotton,
Remember us, please and see that we don't be forgotten;
Remember that's not all, we have got to harvest them too.

(Continued on Page four)

U.N.O. and N. Africa

Campaign Offices for the Nationalist spokesmen of Tunisia and Morocco have been opened in New York in order to deal with the questions of those two territories which are expected to come up for discussion at the next General Assembly of the United Nations on October 14.

This is a reminder that Britain is far from being the only oppressor that Africans have to deal with, and we feel assured that the French government, acting in the traditions of imperialism, will do all in its power to prevent the Nationalist case being heard.

Main hope of achieving this is for them to reach some compromise with the Nationalists on some tentative agreement. Promises of large concessions may be made by the French government.

This would enable the imperialists to argue, as M. Schuman did at the last Paris session of U.N., that the discussions between the French government and the Nationalists would be prejudiced by public debate. The session once over the French spokesmen could then engage in "discussions" designed not to reach a conclusion, but to prolong the status quo.

The French chances of repeating this argument successfully are much less than at the last session however, because of the restive situation in Tunisia, which has led to clamorous demands from the Arab States.

Note for Contributors

Most essential point about copy sent for inclusion in "African View" is accuracy. In the interests of authenticity, even when the contributor does not wish his or her name appended, we must have (in the case of views on a specific territory) the writers connection with that territory.

Democracy - (Continued)

Remember that we're the folks that mine the silver and gold,
Our ancestors died in poverty, now we're growing old;
What's gonna happen to us, must we die in poverty too ?

No Sir, nothing of the sort is gonna take place here, Oh no,
You done that once, but oh, this time it ain't just gonna be so.
You gonna give us all what's ours, or else we're gonna take it.

We don't wanna walk back streets, and eat stale bread of the gutter,
No, we wanna walk the front streets and eat fresh bread and butter.
That's what we want, that's the kind of democracy we love.

Say what you wish to say of us, and call us what you please,
But no longer are we gonna worship you on bending knees;
No, we want to stand upright, and enjoy life equally.

So just cut out all this colour bar, and this Jim Crow stuff,
We want freedom, we don't want venus, saturn or mars,
We don't want your promises of heaven, sun, moon and stars;
No, give us freedom, and equality, that's what we want.

Published and printed weekly by S. Leard-Freeman, 20a Grosvenor-rd, Watford, Herts.

[Agricultural Workers Union]

October 13, 1952

Mr. Newton J. Eustead
Agricultural Workers Union
District 5, Room 501
80 East 11 Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Eustead:

Have you any available information concerning the organisation of agricultural workers in the south, the amount of organization, its present condition, wages paid, and prospects?

I want to use this data for publicizing the plight of farm workers.

I shall be much obliged for any information you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

NATIONAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA CULTURAL CONFERENCE AND FESTIVAL FOR PEACE

Kothari Mansion, Top Floor, Opposite G.P.O., Fort, BOMBAY.

January 24, 1952.

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esq.
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.
(U. S. A.).

Dear Friend,

You will recall our invitation to you to attend the All India Cultural Conference and Festival for Peace which was to have been held in Calcutta last November. At that time we were compelled to postpone the date because of the General elections in the country. The elections are now more-or-less over and the Preparatory Committee has announced April 2-6 as the dates for the Conference in Calcutta.

We are sparing no effort to make this Conference the widest and the largest gathering of intellectuals and creative workers ever held in our country. With the conference will be held a cultural Festival embracing the best plays, poems, songs, dances, paintings and photographs.

On behalf of the National Preparatory Committee, we are writing to ask you if it would be possible for you to attend this Conference and Festival. Infact, groups all over the country have urged us to do everything possible to persuade you to attend.

We are writing to the Government of India and hope that we shall be able to persuade them to grant the necessary visas. On hearing from you we shall keep you informed of all matters relating to the Conference and your visit.

We anxiously await a reply from you and hope very much that you will be able to join us in this great event in our national life.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

K Chatterjee

for Secretariat,

National Preparatory Committee

All Souls Universalist Church
WOODLAND AND NORWOOD STREETS
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

REV. DAVID J. HAYEMAN
PASTOR

PARSONAGE: 43 OBERLIN STREET
PHONE 6-6035

February 6th, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Social Action Committee of the All Souls Universalist Church has been conducting a series of monthly forums on timely and vital subjects, as a public service in the City of Worcester.

Our forum in January had as its subject: "ARE WE LOSING OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES?" The speakers were Professor Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University and Representative Edmond J. Donlan of the Massachusetts legislature. A sparkling and lively exchange of views resulted, with a good-sized group of one hundred and fifty people giving enthusiastic approval. Front page publicity of the forum followed the next morning.

25-46-6

The format of the All Souls forum is the following: Two speakers who represent divergent viewpoints will speak for 25 to 30 minutes each. A short question and discussion period follows, then a period for speeches from the floor, ending with summations and rebuttals by the speakers. After the official portion of the program is over everyone is invited to partake of the refreshments and social hour ensuing.

Our subject for Tuesday, April 1st is: "ARE RACE RELATIONS IMPROVING FAST ENOUGH?" We wish to invite you to be one of the evening's speakers. A prominent member of the NAACP, possibly Walter White, will be asked to be the other speaker,

We feel that the subject will be of great interest to the public and will result in a greater understanding of this vitally important problem.

We urge you to give this your earnest consideration. If you wish any further information, please let me know.

Very sincerely yours,
Clifford W. Stone

Clifford W. Stone (Chairman of the Social Action Committee)
20 Clifton Street,
Worcester 3, Mass.

February 13, 1952

Dear Mr. Stone:

I have your letter of Feb.6. I would be glad to take part in your part in your forum, April 1, on the subject indicated. But I would not care to debate with Mr White. I am compelled to charge a fee for my my talks.

Very sincerely,

25-46-7

1314½ Taylor street,
Lynchburg, Virginia
March 3, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, New York

25-88-33

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to ask your cooperation in writing a thesis on the NAACP. Certainly I would not feel that the report would be complete without a correspondence from you for my MA degree from Atlanta University.

I am particularly interested in the developmental phases of the Association and I am using the Niagara Movement as the first phase. I have read your book entitled "Dusk of Dawn" but I am seeking more detailed information on the leadership, literature, specific nature of protest, ideology, and dominant media of communication of the Movement.

Any information relative to the National Negro Conference of 1909 not to be found in a book will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. E. Allen

June 20, 1952

Mr. W. E. Allen
1314½ Taylor St.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

There is a history of the N.A.A.C.P. by Mary Ovington, and you will find references to it in my forthcoming book "In Battle for Peace", which will be published this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

BETA DELTA CHAPTER
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.
STATE A. AND M. COLLEGE
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

April.2,1952

Dr.William E.B.Dubois
23 West 26th Street.
New York,N.Y.

Dear Brother Dubois:

We are making elaborate plans for the "Education for Citizenship week (April 20-27). Our chapter enjoys the distinction of putting over programs of high caliber-truly characteristic of the Fraternity.

We have been informed that you are to make an address at Benedict College,Columbia,S.C. on April 27,1952. We know that you are a dynamic and powerful speaker who would add to the glory of the brotherhood at large,and Beta Delta in particular. Would you kindly take a little time out of your busy life to grace Orangeburg with your presence and be our principal speaker at a program on April.25,1952?

Being a medium-size undergraduate chapter,we are in position to bear cost of travel,incidental expenses,and offer you a token of appreciation. Whatever your reaction,kindly let me hear from you soon.

I extend my kindest regards.

Fraternally yours,
H.Wendell Moye,
Chairman of Social
and Educational Committee.

April 10, 1952

25-46-25

Mr. H. Wendell Moye
Beta Delta Chapter
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
State A. and M. College
Orangeburg, S. C.

Dear Mr. Moye:

I have not been invited to make an address at Benedict College in Columbia, S.C.

My fee for speeches is $100 with expenses of travel and board from New York. If there are two speeches in the same vicinity the expenses would be proportionately less.

I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

May 1, 1952

To the Members of the Institute:

The American Academy of Arts and Letters cordially invites the members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and their wives (or husbands) to attend a luncheon preceding the Ceremonial on May 28th.

Cocktails will be served at 12:30 in the Hassam Room, luncheon at 1:00 o'clock in the Library. Luncheon guests will also be welcome at the reading of commemorative tributes to John Alden Carpenter by Deems Taylor and John Sloan by Mahonri M. Young at 12:00 o'clock in the Members Room.

The Annual Ceremonial of the Academy and the Institute will be held at 3:00 o'clock in the Auditorium. Members are also invited to attend the opening of exhibitions in the Art Gallery and Museum at 5:00 o'clock.

Please signify on the enclosed slip whether or not you will attend the various functions.

Very sincerely yours,

Mark Van Doren

Secretary

25-22-2

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

and

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

request the honor of your presence

at their

Annual Ceremonial

in the Academy Auditorium

632 West 156th Street, New York City

on Wednesday afternoon, May 28, 1952

at three o'clock

and

An Exhibition of

Works by newly elected members

Recipients of Academy and Institute Honors

and Pictures purchased from the Childe Hassam Fund

in the Art Gallery and Museum

at five o'clock

Please reply to
the Assistant to the President
633 West 155th Street, New York City

Refreshments
will be served on the
Terrace at five o'clock

(Program on page three inside)

22-52

Directors of The American Academy of Arts and Letters

President
Paul Manship

Chancellor
Archibald MacLeish

Secretary
Mark Van Doren

Treasurer
Deems Taylor

Gifford Beal
William Adams Delano
Barry Faulkner
Douglas Southall Freeman
Chauncey Brewster Tinker

Council of The National Institute of Arts and Letters

President
Douglas Moore

Vice-Presidents

Oronzio Maldarelli
Katherine Anne Porter
Ralph Walker
Franklin C. Watkins
Glenway Wescott
William Carlos Williams

Secretary
Marc Connelly

Treasurer
Philip James

CEREMONIAL PROGRAM

Organ Processional	Arthur Shepherd
Chairman of the Day - the Chancellor of the Academy	Archibald MacLeish
Address by the President of the Institute	Douglas Moore
Induction of new Academy Members by the Secretary of the Academy	Mark Van Doren
Induction of new Institute Members by the Secretary of the Institute	Marc Connelly
Presentation by the Institute of "Arts and Letters Grants" by the President of the Institute	Douglas Moore
Presentation by the Institute to MRS. SIMON GUGGENHEIM of the Award for Distinguished Service to the Arts	Marianne Craig Moore
Presentation by the Academy to THORNTON WILDER of The Gold Medal for Fiction	Pearl S. Buck
Presentation by the Academy to CARL SANDBURG of The Gold Medal for History and Biography	Douglas Southall Freeman
Presentation to RICO LEBRUN of the Award of Merit Medal of the Academy for Painting	Leon Kroll
Address: "Creativity in America"	Aaron Copland
Organ Recessional	Quincy Porter

Hugh Porter - Organist

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

November 3, 1952

To the Members of the Institute:

The American Academy of Arts and Letters cordially invites the members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and their wives (or husbands) for luncheon on Friday, December 5, 1952 at the Academy building, 633 West 155th Street, New York City. Cocktails will be served at 12:30 in the Hassam Room, luncheon at 1:00 o'clock in the library.

Following the luncheon, the members are invited to attend an exhibition in the Museum of caricatures, books and manuscripts by Sir Max Beerbohm, honorary associate member of the Institute, and a memorial exhibition in the Art Gallery of drawings and paintings by Boardman Robinson.

Please respond on the enclosed card.

Sincerely yours,

Mark Van Doren

Secretary

25, 22:1

August 4, 1952

For services from the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

Telephone Extension Dec. 15 to Aug. 15	
8 months @ 75¢	$6.00
Outside calls	8.00
Total	$ 14.00

PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN FAMILIES

1. Write to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C., to demand an end to the deportation drive and the inhuman destruction of families and homes. Tell the Attorney General that you support the opinions of Justices Black and Douglas in regard to the deportation of non-citizens because of their political opinions and on the right to bail.

2. Have your organization go on record to send a similar communication to the Attorney General.

3. Write to your Congressmen to demand the repeal of the Smith and McCarran Laws.

4. Order a quantity of this folder for distribution among your friends and the members of any organization to which you may belong. (100 for $2.50; 500 for $10.00.)

5. Contribute — and get your friends to contribute — to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to make possible a more effective nationwide campaign for the right to bail and against the deportation hysteria.

American Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born
23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y.

I have written to the Attorney General in support of the views expressed by Justices Black and Douglas.

I enclose $..... for:

$..... for an order of your folder on the Minority Opinions of the Supreme Court. (100 for $2.50; 500 for $10.00)

$..... as a contribution for the work of the Committee.

Name .....

Address .....

City, Zone, State .....

264

More than 3,400 non-citizens are threatened with deportation and exile from the United States because of their political opinions. More than 225 in 14 states, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii have been arrested already — first victims of the deportation hysteria.

These non-citizens are Americans in every sense of the word, lacking only formal citizenship papers for which many of them applied over the years unsuccessfully. They have lived here most of their lives, many of them coming here in their teens, many of them having been brought here as infants by their parents.

They have worked hard in the factories and mines, helped build the cities and the railroads, raised families of American citizens, and contributed in many ways to our culture and wealth. While they came from all countries of the world and their backgrounds vary, in the United States they have been part of the movement for higher wages and better working conditions, against jim crow and anti-Semitism, for a better America. All have one thing in common: unswerving devotion to the cause of democracy and peace.

These non-citizens are guilty of no crime. They face deportation for their political ideas and affiliations.

One is a veteran of the Second World War, having served as a member of the U.S. armed forces for more than two years.

An editor is to be sent to Greece, where he would be put to death as an anti-fascist.

A 68-year-old grandmother, who has spent a half-century here, is told to get out and start life anew in some foreign land.

The father of nine American-born children — ranging in age from 2 to 16 —is to be deported, his children left fatherless and facing starvation.

The father of a dead war hero, who gave his life in defense of the U.S. during World War II, is to be sent away from the land where his young son lies buried.

The mother of a young man whom the U.S. government has sent to Korea is to be deported to Yugoslavia

Husbands are to be separated from their wives, many for the rest of their lives. Mothers are to be torn from their children. Thousands of American families are to be scattered over the face of the earth as a result of this program of terror and political persecution directed against 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans.

Most of these non-citizens know nothing of the country to which they are to be sent, having left their native lands many, many years ago. They do not know the language, they are totally unfamiliar with the customs, they have no friends or relatives in these countries.

Their entire lives, everything they possess, are bound up with the welfare of the American people. This is the only country they know. Their deportation is one of the most inhuman and vicious punishments ever devised.

If the Justice Department succeeds in deporting these 3,400 non-citizens and in destroying these families, the people of this country will have to shoulder the responsibility before the court of world opinion for this inhuman treatment of honest and decent people. The final decision as to what is to happen to these human beings rests with you. Take action today.

[AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR Protection of FOREIGN BORN]

U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Hugo L. Black

and

William O. Douglas

on

RIGHTS OF FOREIGN-BORN AMERICANS

32-35-53

On March 10, 1952, the United States Supreme Court made two decisions in the cases of non-citizens which seriously threaten the Bill of Rights and the liberties of all Americans, native as well as foreign born.

In the deportation case of Peter Harisiades, a 6 to 2 majority of the Supreme Court ruled that non-citizens have no rights and can be deported from the United States for any reason decided by Congress.

In the bail cases of the Terminal Island Four, of Los Angeles — Harry Carlisle, Frank Carlson, David Hyun, Miriam Stevenson — and John Zydok, of Detroit, a 5 to 4 majority of the Supreme Court ruled that non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings can be held without bail at the discretion of the Attorney General.

In these decisions, the Supreme Court validated the Alien Laws of 1798 and abdicated its responsibility to strike down every attempt by Congress or any Federal bureaucrat to exercise autocratic power over the liberties of the American people.

The democratic concept was given expression by Mr. Justice Frank Murphy in 1945, when he stated:

> **"Once an alien lawfully enters and resides in this country, he becomes invested with the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all people within our borders."**

Justice Murphy's view is clearly more in accord with our traditions and history than the views of the Court majority expressed in 1952. Justice Murphy's views in 1945 and Justice Black's views today help to preserve democratic rights while the Court's most recent decisions violate democratic rights and endanger the liberties of the American people.

Since the Supreme Court majority has failed to sustain its responsibility to the Bill of Rights, it becomes the duty of the American people and their organizations to reaffirm allegiance to the democratic principles on which this country is founded. Past generations of Americans fulfilled their democratic responsibilities when they nullified the effects of the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798, the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court in 1857, and defeated the Palmer Raids of 1920.

The American people today must give expression to their support for the views expressed by the Supreme Court minority on March 10, 1952, in defense of a democratic and humane treatment of non-citizens because of its importance to the preservation of human liberties in the United States today.

We publish excerpts from these minority views. It becomes the responsibility of every American who believes in civil liberties to win support for these views, to help create a public understanding that will serve to reverse the Supreme Court's decisions: to reestablish the rights of non-citizens and end the threat to the American right to bail.

MR. JUSTICE BLACK, DISSENTS*

Today the Court holds that law-abiding persons, neither charged with nor convicted of any crime, can be held in jail indefinitely, without bail, if a subordinate Washington Bureau agent believes they are members of the Communist Party, and therefore dangerous to the nation because of the possibility of their "indoctrination of others." Underlying this harsh holding are past decisions of this Court declaring that Congress may constitutionally direct the summary deportation of aliens for any reason it sees fit. I agree with Mr. Justice Douglas . . . that these prior declarations should now be reconsidered and rejected. This would dispose of these cases. But the Court today not only adheres to, but greatly expands the constitutional doctrine of the former cases. The Court also relies on the Internal Security Act of 1950, for its holding. Mr. Justice Frankfurter presents strong arguments for construing the Act so as to reach an opposite result. But even if authorized by the Act, as the majority hold, the denial of a right to bail under the circumstances of these cases strikes me as a shocking disregard of the following provisions of the Bill of Rights: Eighth Amendment's ban against excessive bail; First Amendment's ban against abridgment of thought, speech and press; Fifth Amendment's ban against depriving a person of liberty without due process of law . . .

Respondent Zydok, petitioners Carlson and others were all arrested ("detained") in connection with proceedings which might lead to their deportation. A subordinate of the Commissioner of Immigration, not the Attorney General, directed that they be held in prison without bail . . . Thus denial of bail may well be the equivalent of a life sentence, at least for Zydok, 56 years old, and Carlisle whose health is bad. Such has become the fate of ordinary family people selected and classified, on secret information, as "dangerous" by Washington bureau agents.

Thus it clearly appears that these aliens are held in jail without bail for no reason except that "they had been active in the communist movement." From this it is concluded that their association with others would so imperil the nation's safety that they must be isolated from their families and communities. On this premise they would be just as dangerous whether aliens or citizens, deportable or not. Since it is not necessary to keep them in jail to assure their compliance with a deportation order, their imprisonment can not possibly be intended as an aid to deportation. They are kept in jail solely because a bureau agent thinks that is where Communists should be. A power to put in jail because dangerous can not be derived from a power to deport. Consequently prior cases holding that Congress has power to deport aliens provides no support at all for today's holding that Congress has power to authorize bureau agents to put "dangerous" people in jail without privilege of bail.

The stark fact is that if Congress can authorize imprisonment of "alien communists" because dangerous, it can authorize imprisonment of citizen "communists" on the same ground. And while this particular bureau campaign to fill the jails is said to be aimed at "dangerous" alien communists only, peaceful citizens may be ensnared in the process. For the bureau agent is not required to prove a person he throws in jail is an alien, or a communist, or "dangerous." The agent need only declare he has reason to believe that such is the case. The agent may be, and here apparently was acting on the rankest hearsay evidence. The secret sources of his "information" may have been spies and informers, a class not usually rated as the most reliable by people who have had experience with them . . . My own judgment is that Congress has not authorized the Bureau of Immigration to hold people in jail without bond solely because it believes them "dangerous." Nor do I think that Congress has power to grant any such authority even if it had attempted to do so . . .

The Fifth Amendment commands that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law. I think this provision has been violated here.

Surely it is not consistent with procedural due process of law for prosecuting attorneys or their law enforcement subordinates to make final determinations as to whether persons they accuse of something shall remain in jail indefinitely awaiting a decision as to the truthfulness of the accusations against them. In effect that was done here . . .

As previously pointed out, the basis of holding these people in jail is a fear they may indocrinate people with Communist beliefs. To put people in jail for fear of their talk seems to me to be an abridgment of speech in flat violation of the First Amendment. I have to admit, however, that this is a logical application of recent cases watering down constitutional liberty of speech. I also realize that many believe that Communists and "fellow travelers" should not be accorded any of the First Amendment's protections. My belief is that we must have freedom of speech, press and religion for all or we may eventually have it for none. I further believe that the First Amendment grants an absolute right to believe in any governmental system, discuss all governmental affairs, and argue for desired changes in the existing order. This freedom is too dangerous for bad, tyrannical governments to permit. But those who wrote and adopted our First Amendment weighed those dangers against the dangers of censorship and deliberately chose the First Amendment's unequivocal command that freedom of assembly, petition, speech and press shall not be abridged. I happen to believe this was a wise choice and that our Nation cannot be imperiled by mere talk.

I think Sec. 23 as construed and as here applied violates the command of the Eighth Amendment that "Excessive bail shall not be required. . . ." Under one of the Government's contentions, which the Court apparently adopted, the Eighth Amendment's ban on excessive bail means just about nothing. That contention is that

*Excerpts from dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Black in the bail cases of the Terminal Island Four and John Zydok.

Congress has power, despite the Amendment, to determine "whether or not bail may be granted, or must be granted, and the Constitution then forbids the exaction of excessive bail." Under this contention, the Eighth Amendment is a limitation upon judges only, for while a judge cannot constitutionally fix excessive bail, Congress can direct that people be held in jail without any right to bail at all. Stated still another way, the Amendment does no more than protect a right to bail which Congress can grant and which Congress can take away. The Amendment is thus reduced below the level of a pious admonition. Maybe the literal language of the framers lends itself to this weird, devitalizing interpretation when scrutinized with a hostile eye. But at least until recently, it has been the judicial practice to give a broad, liberal interpretation to those provisions of the Bill of Rights obviously designed to protect the individual from governmental oppression. I would do so here. The court refuses to do so because (1) the English Bill of Rights has never been thought to accord a right to bail in all cases . . ." and (2) "in criminal cases bail is not compulsory where the punishment may be death." As to the (1): The Eighth Amendment is in the American Bill of Rights of 1789, not the English Bill of Rights of 1689. And it is well known that our Bill of Rights was written and adopted to guarantee Americans greater freedom than had been enjoyed by their ancestors who had been driven from Europe by persecution. As to (2): It is true bail has frequently been denied in this country "when the punishment may be death." I fail to see where the Court's analogy between deportation and the death penalty advances its argument unless it is also analogizing the offense of indoctrinating talk to the crime of first degree murder.

Another governmental contention is this: "The bail provisions of the Eighth Amendment and of the statutes relating thereto have always been considered applicable only to criminal proceedings. Since deportation proceedings are not criminal in character, the Eighth Amendment has no application." I reject the contention that this constitutional right to bail can be denied a man in jail by the simple device of providing a "not criminal" label for the techniques used to incarcerate. Imprisonment awaiting determination of whether that imprisonment is justifiable has precisely the same evil consequences to an individual whatever legalistic label is used to describe his plight. Prior to this Amendment's adoption, history had been filled with instances where individuals had been imprisoned and held for want of bail on charges that could not be substantiated. Official malice had too frequently been the cause of imprisonment. The plain purpose of our bail Amendment was to make it impossible for any agency of Government, even the Congress, to authorize keeping people imprisoned a moment longer than was necessary to assure their attendance to answer whatever legal burden or obligation might thereafter be validly imposed upon them. In earlier days of this country there were fond hopes that the bail provision was unnecessary, that no branch of our Government would ever want to deprive any person of bail. . . . I can only say that I regret, deeply regret, that the Court now adds the right to bail to the list of other Bill of Rights guarantees that have recently been weakened to expand governmental powers at the expense of individual freedom.

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS, DISSENTS*

There are two possible bases for sustaining this Act: (1) A person who was once a Communist is tainted for all time and forever dangerous to our society; or (2) Punishment through banishment from the country may be placed upon an alien not for what he did, but for what his political views once were or are.

Each of these is foreign to our philosophy. We repudiate our traditions of tolerance and our articles of faith based upon the Bill of Rights when we bow to them by sustaining an Act of Congress which has them as a foundation.

The view that the power of Congress to deport aliens is absolute and may be exercised for any reason which Congress deems appropriate rests on Fong Yue Ting v. United States, decided in 1893 by a six to three vote. That decision seems to me to be inconsistent with the philosophy of constitutional law which we have developed for the protection of resident aliens. We have long held that a resident alien is a "person" within the meaning of the Fifth and the Fourteenth Amendments. He therefore may not be deprived either by the national government or by any state of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Nor may he be denied the equal protection of the laws. . . .

An alien, who is assimilated in our society, is treated as a citizen so far as his property and his liberty are concerned. He can live and work here and raise a family, secure in the personal guarantees every resident has and safe from discriminations that might be leveled against him because he was born abroad. Those guarantees of liberty and livelihood are the essence of the freedom which this country from the beginning has offered the people of all lands. If those rights great as they are, have constitutional protection, I think the more important one — the right to remain here — has a like dignity. . . .

Unless they are free from arbitrary banishment, the "liberty" they enjoy while they live here is indeed illusory. Banishment is punishment in the practical sense. It may deprive a man and his family, of all that makes life worth while. Those who have their roots here have an important stake in this country. Their plans for themselves and their hopes for their children all depend on their right to stay. If they are uprooted and sent to lands no longer known to them, no longer hospitable, they become displaced, homeless people condemned to bitterness and despair. . . .

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*Excerpts from dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Douglas in the Harisiades deportation case.

Telephone: District 3395 *Cable Address: ACOLS*

American Council of Learned Societies

MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADAMIES

1219 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of Professional Societies in the Humanities and the Social Sciences

Some weeks ago you received, under a covering letter from your professional society, a set of questionnaires entitled "National Registration: The Humanities and the Social Sciences" which you were requested to fill out and return. According to our records, your completed questionnaires have not yet been received.

This registration project was undertaken by the American Council of Learned Societies in an effort to produce an inventory of specialized human resources in fields which have hitherto been largely neglected in extensive national planning. It is being carried out under contract with the Office of Naval Research which represents the interests of the three military services; and with the support and cooperation of professional societies in the various humanistic and social science fields.

Questionnaires are a nuisance, but they represent the only means of accumulating a body of data which, when analyzed, will provide a factual base for a more intelligently conceived national security program. These same data will provide significant information to professional groups concerned with the advancement of the humanities and the social sciences. Will you please cooperate with this effort by completing and returning the enclosed questionnaires?

If your principal professional field does not correspond to the enclosed checklist of fields of specialization (gray sheet), please fill out the coupon at the bottom of the page and return this letter together with the blank questionnaires in the enclosed envelope. Arrangements will be made to supply you with a questionnaire designed for your principal professional field.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Odegaard

Charles E. Odegaard
Executive Director

FIELD_____ NAME_____

MAILING ADDRESS_____

[DUPL]

Administered by
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

NATIONAL REGISTRATION
THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Budget Bureau No. 45-5104
Approval expires 6-30-52

Current Research and Writing

Please indicate a response to every question. PRINT or TYPE.

1. **NAME**_____ (Last) (First) (Middle)

2. **DATE**_____ (Mo.) (Day) (Year)

2. Preferred mailing address_____

(Please do not write in this space)

3. **PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL FIELD** (e.g., Political Science, History, Anthropology, etc.)_____

4. **EMPLOYING INSTITUTION**_____

NOTE: The balance of this questionnaire is intended to apply to research and writing carried on by individuals in academic employment, and to significant governmental or other group research projects, the results of which are not published under the name of any individual.

If you are **NOT** currently engaged in research or professional writing check (X) in the following box, leave the remaining items on this sheet blank and return it with your questionnaire in the enclosed business reply envelope. ☐

If you are currently engaged in more than one research project, please fill in the items below with respect to that project which you consider most significant, and list descriptive titles of other projects on the back of this sheet.

5. **TYPE OF RESEARCH OR WRITING** Check (X) in the appropriate box(es).
   - (a) ☐ Research or writing of your own choosing without supervision or direction.
   - (b) ☐ All other research or writing, including work performed as a member of an organized group, or under the direction of a superior.
   - (c) ☐ Director or administrator of research activity.

6. **SUBJECT OF RESEARCH OR WRITING.**
   - (a) Descriptive title (Title with explanatory phrase or sentence)_____
   - (b) Classification. Enter below the field of specialization and the code number of that field (from the enclosed checklist of fields of specialization) within which your current research or writing would fall.

(Field of specialization) (Code number)

   - (c) If this project studies individual or group behavior, identify the individuals or groups, and indicate the number of persons involved. (e.g., 2,000 production workers in the steel industry; 250 Eskimos)

NOTE: It is recognized that it may be difficult, in the next three questions, to indicate the nature of your research project with precision. If this is the case, please use the most nearly appropriate check boxes, which will facilitate tabulation and analysis, and add such additional comment as you wish, making use of the back of the sheet if necessary.

7. **MAJOR SOURCE(S) OF DATA.** Check (X) those applicable and underline the most important source.

Data Collected for This Project
- (a) ☐ Case histories
- (b) ☐ Field study, exploration
- (c) ☐ Interviews, opinion polls
- (d) ☐ Mail questionnaires
- (e) ☐ Personal participation
- (f) ☐ Systematic observation of behavior

Documentary Materials
- (g) ☐ Original manuscripts (documents letters, reports)
- (h) ☐ Published materials (all secondary source material)
- (i) ☐ Other, specify_____

Explanatory comment_____

8. **METHOD(S) UTILIZED.** Check (X) those applicable and underline the most important method.
- (a) ☐ Analysis or interpretation of original manuscripts (documents, letters, reports)
- (b) ☐ Controlled experiment
- (c) ☐ Critical analysis of existing literature
- (d) ☐ Descriptive (non-statistical) analysis of original data
- (e) ☐ Historical analysis
- (f) ☐ Statistical analysis
- (g) ☐ Translation, editing
- (h) ☐ Other, specify_____

Explanatory comment_____

9. **OBJECTIVE(S).** Check (X) those applicable and underline the most important objective.
- (a) ☐ Collection of basic materials for the use of others
- (b) ☐ Creative writing
- (c) ☐ Description of phenomena
- (d) ☐ Development of a general theory
- (e) ☐ Discovery of new phenomena
- (f) ☐ Evaluation of existing hypothesis or theory
- (g) ☐ Policy formulation or appraisal
- (h) ☐ Solution of a problem (applied research)
- (i) ☐ Other, specify

Explanatory comment_____

10. **EXPECTED DATE OF AVAILABILITY FOR USE BY OTHERS.** (Month and year if possible)_____

11. **ANTICIPATED FORM OF PUBLICATION.** Check (X) one.
- (a) ☐ Book
- (b) ☐ Monograph
- (c) ☐ Periodical article
- (d) ☐ Report, bulletin, pamphlet
- (e) ☐ Other, specify_____

12. **NATURE OF ANTICIPATED PUBLICATION.** Check (X) one.
- (a) ☐ Professional, technical
- (b) ☐ General, non-technical
- (c) ☐ Textbook
- (d) ☐ Other, specify_____

13. **RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROJECTS.** Is this project a part of a larger research program? Check (X) ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, briefly indicate the nature of the larger program and the relationship of this project to that program_____

14. **INTERDISCIPLINARY RELATIONSHIPS.** If none, check (X) ☐. If research or writing is interdisciplinary in character, or involves cooperation or collaboration with some other discipline, indicate nature and type of the relationships.

15. **ACADEMIC DEGREE.** Is current research project to be submitted as part of a degree requirement? Check (X).
☐ Yes If yes, specify the degree sought_____
☐ No

16. **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.** Check (X), appropriate boxes.
- (a) ☐ None
- (b) ☐ University fellowship, assistantship, or grant
- (c) ☐ Released time from teaching
- (d) ☐ Foundation or research council fellowship or grant
- (e) ☐ Government grant or research contract
- (f) ☐ Other, specify_____

Signature_____

[DUPL]

Administered by
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

NATIONAL REGISTRATION
THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Budget Bureau No. 45-5104
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2. Preferred mailing address_____

(Please do not write in this space)

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5. **TYPE OF RESEARCH OR WRITING** Check (X) in the appropriate box(es).
   - (a) ☐ Research or writing of your own choosing without supervision or direction.
   - (b) ☐ All other research or writing, including work performed as a member of an organized group, or under the direction of a superior.
   - (c) ☐ Director or administrator of research activity.

6. **SUBJECT OF RESEARCH OR WRITING.**
   - (a) Descriptive title (Title with explanatory phrase or sentence)_____
   - (b) Classification. Enter below the field of specialization and the code number of that field (from the enclosed checklist of fields of specialization) within which your current research or writing would fall.

(Field of specialization) (Code number)

   - (c) If this project studies individual or group behavior, identify the individuals or groups, and indicate the number of persons involved. (e.g., 2,000 production workers in the steel industry; 250 Eskimos)

NOTE: It is recognized that it may be difficult, in the next three questions, to indicate the nature of your research project with precision. If this is the case, please use the most nearly appropriate check boxes, which will facilitate tabulation and analysis, and add such additional comment as you wish, making use of the back of the sheet if necessary.

7. **MAJOR SOURCE(S) OF DATA.** Check (X) those applicable and underline the most important source.

Data Collected for This Project
- (a) ☐ Case histories
- (b) ☐ Field study, exploration
- (c) ☐ Interviews, opinion polls
- (d) ☐ Mail questionnaires
- (e) ☐ Personal participation
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Documentary Materials
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Explanatory comment_____

8. **METHOD(S) UTILIZED.** Check (X) those applicable and underline the most important method.
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- (b) ☐ Controlled experiment
- (c) ☐ Critical analysis of existing literature
- (d) ☐ Descriptive (non-statistical) analysis of original data
- (e) ☐ Historical analysis
- (f) ☐ Statistical analysis
- (g) ☐ Translation, editing
- (h) ☐ Other, specify_____

Explanatory comment_____

9. **OBJECTIVE(S).** Check (X) those applicable and underline the most important objective.
- (a) ☐ Collection of basic materials for the use of others
- (b) ☐ Creative writing
- (c) ☐ Description of phenomena
- (d) ☐ Development of a general theory
- (e) ☐ Discovery of new phenomena
- (f) ☐ Evaluation of existing hypothesis or theory
- (g) ☐ Policy formulation or appraisal
- (h) ☐ Solution of a problem (applied research)
- (i) ☐ Other, specify

Explanatory comment_____

10. **EXPECTED DATE OF AVAILABILITY FOR USE BY OTHERS.** (Month and year if possible)_____

11. **ANTICIPATED FORM OF PUBLICATION.** Check (X) one.
- (a) ☐ Book
- (b) ☐ Monograph
- (c) ☐ Periodical article
- (d) ☐ Report, bulletin, pamphlet
- (e) ☐ Other, specify_____

12. **NATURE OF ANTICIPATED PUBLICATION.** Check (X) one.
- (a) ☐ Professional, technical
- (b) ☐ General, non-technical
- (c) ☐ Textbook
- (d) ☐ Other, specify_____

13. **RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROJECTS.** Is this project a part of a larger research program? Check (X) ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, briefly indicate the nature of the larger program and the relationship of this project to that program_____

14. **INTERDISCIPLINARY RELATIONSHIPS.** If none, check (X) ☐. If research or writing is interdisciplinary in character, or involves cooperation or collaboration with some other discipline, indicate nature and type of the relationships.

15. **ACADEMIC DEGREE.** Is current research project to be submitted as part of a degree requirement? Check (X).
- ☐ Yes — If yes, specify the degree sought_____
- ☐ No

16. **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.** Check (X), appropriate boxes.
- (a) ☐ None
- (b) ☐ University fellowship, assistantship, or grant
- (c) ☐ Released time from teaching
- (d) ☐ Foundation or research council fellowship or grant
- (e) ☐ Government grant or research contract
- (f) ☐ Other, specify_____

Signature_____

Administered by
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

NATIONAL REGISTRATION
THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Budget Bureau No. 45-5104
Approval expires 8-30-52

Please indicate a response to every question. PRINT or TYPE.

1. NAME Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Preferred mailing address 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, 2, N.Y.

2. DATE (Mo.) (Day) (Year)

(Please do not write in this space)

3. DATE OF BIRTH Feb 23 1868
(Mo.) (Day) (Year)

5. STATE OF BIRTH (Country, if outside U.S.) U.S.A.

6. SEX Check (X)
1. [X] Male
2. [ ] Female

4. CITIZENSHIP. Check (X) one. Write in name of country where appropriate.
1. [X] Native-born U. S. citizen, including those born abroad of U. S. parentage.
2. [ ] Naturalized U. S. citizen
COUNTRY of previous citizenship
3. [ ] Alien IN PROCESS of naturalization
COUNTRY of present citizenship
4. [ ] Alien NOT IN PROCESS of naturalization
COUNTRY of present citizenship

7. COLLEGE AND POSTGRADUATE TRAINING. For each college or university attended, record in chronological order the facts requested below.

College or University: Name	College or University: City and State	Years Attended: (From)	Years Attended: (To)	Major Subject	Earned Degree (or number of years completed)	Year Degree Granted
Fisk U.	Nashville Tenn	1885	1888	College Courses	AB	1888
Harvard U	Cambridge Mass	1888	1890	College courses History	AB AM PhD	1890 1891, 1895
U. of Berlin	Berlin Germany	1892	1894	Sociology	3 semesters	

8. DOCTORAL DISSERTATION. If none, check (X). [ ]
Descriptive title (title with explanatory phrase or sentence) Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870
(Published by Harvard Historical Studies Vol 1,)

9. PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS (Books, Monographs, Articles in Professional Journals). List, in complete bibliographical citation, those which you consider to be most significant in your principal fields of specialization.
If none, check (X). [ ]

(Title)	(Publisher or journal)	(Date)
Atlanta University Studies, 15 numbers	Atlanta	1896 1915
Books (14)		
Editor Crisis (monthly)		1910-34
" Phylon (quarterly)		1940-44
Numerous articles in magazines		

10. LANGUAGES. List below the languages, including uncommon ones, in which you have some competence. Include English only if it is your professional field of specialization or study. Use as many symbols from the following code as necessary to indicate the nature of your proficiency.

If you have no foreign language competences, check (X) ☐

Proficiency Code

0. Equivalent to native fluency in speaking
1. Fluent, even though obviously foreign in speaking
2. Adequate for general conversation
3. Read difficult material with the facility of a well-educated native
4. Reading knowledge adequate for research in my field
5. Read average material—newspapers, correspondence
6. Have made linguistic studies or analyses
7. Adequate for travel
8. Limited knowledge

Language	Proficiency Code	Language	Proficiency Code	Language	Proficiency Code
German	2				
French	5				

11. FOREIGN AREAS. List only those countries or areas of which you have significant knowledge as a result of specialized study or foreign residence or travel. Indicate knowledge of political organization, economic structure and relationships, educational institutions, culture, customs and folkways, terrain, resources, or other aspects of the area or its people.

If none, check (X) ☐

Country	Type of Knowledge	How and When Gained
Example: England	general culture, Educational System	13 years, Consultant to Ministry of Education, 1942
France	" "	13 years
Germany	" "	2 years residence, many visits
USSR	Economics, foreign policy	3 visits
West Indies	general culture	7 visits & travel (related)

12. SIGNIFICANT HONORS, PRIZES, FELLOWSHIPS: MEMBERSHIP IN HONORARY SOCIETIES: HONORARY DEGREES.

Rogers Fellow, Harvard; Shattuck Medal, ~~Fellow AAAS~~, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, A.M., LL.D. ~~Harvard~~, Howard, W.U.
L.H.D. ~~Howard~~, W.U.
L.H.D. Fisk
Légion d'Honneur, Officier

13. MEMBERSHIPS. List only national professional societies. Please do not use abbreviations. Indicate class of membership where appropriate.

If none, check (X). ☐

(Principal Professional Affiliation)

AAAS Fellow
Phi Beta Kappa

14. MILITARY STATUS. Check (X) in appropriate boxes, and fill in appropriate blanks.

A. Previous active duty military service:

1. ☒ None
2.

From (yr.)	To (yr.)	Branch of Service	Military Occupation Specialty (use short descriptive title)

B. Present Status:

1. ☐ On ACTIVE duty in Armed Forces. Grade or rank
2. ☐ Member of Reserve of Armed Forces, NOT ON ACTIVE duty. Grade or rank
3. ☐ Other (specify)
4. ☒ None

Branch of Service	Military Occupation Specialty

Developed by
AMERICAN
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL REGISTRATION
THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Budget Bureau No. 45-5104
Approval expires 6-30-52

Checklist of Fields of Specialization

HISTORY

This checklist as well as the list of functions below, is to be used as a work sheet for the completion of portions of the questionnaire sheets, especially Question 16 on the four-page questionnaire. NOTE: *Any entries written in under one of the "Other, specify" headings should be transferred to the appropriate blanks on the questionnaires.*

Indicate specialized rather than general fields of specialization as far as possible.

Specialty	Code
ANCIENT HISTORY (to 500 A.D.)	9200
Far East	9201
Mesopotamia and Egypt	9202
North Africa	9203
Greece	9204
Rome	9205
Other (specify)_____	9209
MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE HISTORY (500 to 1500 A.D.)	9210
Far East	9211
Byzantine Empire	9212
Italy	9213
France	9214
Northern Europe	9215
British Isles	9216
Other (specify) African	9219
MODERN HISTORY (Since 1500 A.D.)	9220
Africa	9221
Far Eastern Asia	9222
China	9223
Japan and Korea	9224
Other Far East	9225
Middle Eastern Asia	9226
India	9227
Other Middle East	9228
Near Eastern Asia	9231
Ottoman Empire	9232
Modern Turkey (includes European Turkey)	9233
Other Near East	9234
Australia and New Zealand	9235
Europe	9236
Balkans	9237
Baltic Area	9238
British Isles	9241
Tudor and Stuart Periods	9242
18th and 19th Centuries	9243
Britain—post 1914	9244
Central Europe	9245
Russia and Eastern Europe	9246
Russia before 1918	9247
Modern U.S.S.R.	9248
Other Eastern Europe	9251
France	9252
Germany	9253
Italy	9254
Netherlands and Belgium	9255
Scandinavia	9256
Spain and Portugal	9257
Canada	9258
United States	9261
Colonial	9262
Early National (to 1861)	9263
1861-1914	9264
1914 to the Present	9265
Mexico and Central America	9266
Pre-1819—Spanish	9267
1819-1911	9268
Modern Mexico (after 1911)	9271
South America	9272
Argentina	9273
Brazil	9274
Chile	9275
Other South America	9276
Other (specify) Negro Race	9279
Topical Specialties	
POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	9281
RELIGIOUS HISTORY (including church history)	9282
CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL HISTORY	9283
CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL HISTORY	9284
DIPLOMATIC HISTORY (including international relations)	9285
ECONOMIC HISTORY	9286
AGRICULTURAL HISTORY	9287
BUSINESS HISTORY	9288
MILITARY HISTORY AND MILITARY RECORDS	9291
HISTORY OF THE SCIENCES (including history of medicine)	9292
STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY	9293
BIOGRAPHY	9294
HISTORIOGRAPHY	9295
OTHER (specify)_____	9299

RELATED SPECIALIZATIONS (Indicate specialty within a field. Code Numbers not required.)

ANTHROPOLOGY (specify) Negro
ARCHAEOLOGY (specify)_____
AESTHETICS (specify)_____
DEMOGRAPHY (specify)_____
ECONOMICS (specify)_____
FINE ARTS (specify)_____
GEOGRAPHY (specify)_____
LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE (specify)_____
LAW (specify)_____
MUSICOLOGY (specify)_____
PHILOSOPHY (specify)_____
POLITICAL SCIENCE (specify)_____
PSYCHOLOGY (specify)_____
RELIGION (specify)_____
SCIENCE (specify)_____
SOCIOLOGY (specify) race relations
STATISTICS (specify)_____
OTHER (specify)_____

25-28-3

List of Functions

Function	Code
RESEARCH, FIELD EXPLORATION Analysis of published materials, documents, reports; collection and analysis of new facts, data, materials; testing and evaluation of hypotheses; experimentation; operational research.	0.
PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATION Professional advisory service to private clients, or to governmental agencies; membership on advisory boards, commissions, committees on other than full-time salary basis.	1.
ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT Direction of operating activity; direction and supervision of the work of others; planning and policy determination; administration of research. Includes elective and appointive offices.	2.
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY Performance of professional or technical activities not classified as research, consultation or administration, in connection with the operation of a government agency or business enterprise.	3.
TEACHING	4.
PROFESSIONAL WRITING AND EDITING Editing technical and professional manuscripts for publication; preparation of text books and manuals, popular articles.	5.
PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY OR MUSEUM ACTIVITY Archival, bibliographical, library or museum activity not classified as subject matter research or administration.	6.
CREATIVE WRITING, CRITICISM Literary composition other than presentation of the results of research, or popularized technical materials.	7.
STUDENT To be checked only in cases where competence in a given occupational specialty has been acquired entirely through study and course work rather than experience.	8.
OTHER, Specify_____	9.

Developed by
AMERICAN
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Budget Bureau No. 45-S104
Approval expires 8-30-52

NATIONAL REGISTRATION
THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Checklist of Fields of Specialization

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ARCHAEOLOGY (specify)_____
AESTHETICS (specify)_____
DEMOGRAPHY (specify)_____
ECONOMICS (specify)_____
FINE ARTS (specify)_____
GEOGRAPHY (specify)_____
LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE (specify)_____
_____
LAW (specify)_____
MUSICOLOGY (specify)_____
PHILOSOPHY (specify)_____
POLITICAL SCIENCE (specify)_____
PSYCHOLOGY (specify)_____
RELIGION (specify)_____
SCIENCE (specify)_____
SOCIOLOGY (specify)_____
STATISTICS (specify)_____
OTHER (specify)_____

List of Functions

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ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT Direction of operating activity; direction and supervision of the work of others; planning and policy determination; administration of research. Includes elective and appointive offices.	2.
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY Performance of professional or technical activities not classified as research, consultation or administration, in connection with the operation of a government agency or business enterprise.	3.
TEACHING	4.
PROFESSIONAL WRITING AND EDITING Editing technical and professional manuscripts for publication; preparation of text books and manuals, popular articles.	5.
PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY OR MUSEUM ACTIVITY Archival, bibliographical, library or museum activity not classified as subject matter research or administration.	6.
CREATIVE WRITING, CRITICISM Literary composition other than presentation of the results of research, or popularized technical materials.	7.
STUDENT To be checked only in cases where completes is a given occupational specialty has been acquired entirely through study and covers work rather than experience.	8.
OTHER. Specify _____	9.

15. PRESENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS. Check (X) one. Consider the term "employed in the humanities or the social sciences" to mean employment for compensation, military as well as civilian, non-academic as well as academic; and to encompass teaching, research and writing, administration, consultation, or other professional activity whether on a salary, grant or fee basis.

A. Employed FULL TIME:

0. ☐ in the humanities or the social sciences.
1. ☐ in some other field(s) with no work in the humanities or the social sciences.
2. ☐ partly in the humanities or the social sciences, partly in other field(s).

B. Employed PART TIME:

3. ☐ in the humanities or the social sciences with no other employment.
4. ☐ in other field(s) only.
5. ☐ partly in the humanities or the social sciences, partly in other field(s).

C. Not employed:

6. ☐ full-time student.
7. ☒ retired.
8. ☐ totally unemployed and seeking employment.
9. ☐ other, specify_____

NOTE: In several of the following questions, reference is made to the enclosed checklist (gray sheet) which contains a listing of fields of specialization, and a listing of functions or types of experience. This checklist is a work sheet and need not be returned with the completed questionnaire.

16. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES. This question is to be answered by reference to the enclosed checklist (gray sheet).

1. Inspect carefully the listing of fields of specialization and indicate the three in which you have the greatest competence, in descending order of competence if possible.
2. Examine the list of functions and indicate not more than two of the functions you have performed or the nature of the experience you have had in each of your three specialities in descending order of amount of experience if possible.
3. Fill out columns (a), (b), (c), and (d) in the table below as follows:

(a) Write the names of the fields of specialization in which you have competence (from the enclosed checklist of fields of specialization).

(b) Write the code numbers corresponding to these three fields (from the enclosed checklist of fields of specialization).

(c) & (d) Write the names and corresponding code numbers of not more than two of the functions you have performed in connection with each of your specialties (from the enclosed list of functions).

	Name of Specialty (a)	Specialty Code Number (b)	Name and Code Number of First Function (c)	Name and Code Number of Second Function (d)
First Specialty	Psychology Statistics Research	9279 Psych Research	9211	9249
Second Specialty	Race Relations			
Third Specialty	Social Psychology			

17. PRESENT ANNUAL INCOME (optional): Analysis of the comparative economic status of professional groups has in the past been hampered by lack of reliable income data. The data are requested for such statistical analysis.

Table A—Salary

Current Regular Annual Salary. Check (X) one. NOTE: Income from summer school, night school and extension teaching, not a part of your regular employment, as well as consultation fees, etc., should not be included in this table.

The following salary is based on_____ months of work per year.

0. ☒ No regular salary
1. ☐ Less than $2,000
2. ☐ $2,000–$2,999
3. ☐ $3,000–$3,999
4. ☐ $4,000–$4,999
5. ☐ $5,000–$5,999
6. ☐ $6,000–$6,999
7. ☐ $7,000–$7,999
8. ☐ $8,000–$9,999
9. ☐ $10,000 and over.

Please specify approximate amount if $10,000 or over.

Table B—Total Professional Income

Current Total Annual Professional Income. (Including regular salary and additional professional income, see Sources in Table C.) Check (X) one to show estimated amount for 1951. NOTE: Non-professional income such as that received from investments, speculations, stocks and bonds, profits, rents, interest, etc., should not be included.

0. ☒ No professional income
1. ☐ Less than $2,000
2. ☒ $2,000–$2,999
3. ☐ $3,000–$3,999
4. ☐ $4,000–$4,999
5. ☐ $5,000–$5,999
6. ☐ $6,000–$6,999
7. ☐ $7,000–$7,999
8. ☐ $8,000–$9,999
9. ☐ $10,000 and over.

Please specify approximate amount if $10,000 or over.

Table C

Sources of Supplementary Professional Income. (In addition to regular annual salary.) Check (X) all applicable and underline the most important source.

0. ☐ No supplementary professional income
1. ☐ Teaching salary, outside regular duties
2. ☐ Income from consultation
3. ☒ Royalties from publications
4. ☒ Income from lectures
5. ☐ Other fees and honoraria
6. ☐ Other, specify_____

18. EXPERIENCE. Include military as well as civilian employment; fellowships and self-employment as well as salaried positions.

A. PRESENT OR MOST RECENT EMPLOYMENT. Check (X) in the appropriate boxes and fill in the indicated blanks. If you hold two or more concurrent positions, answer the questions for your principal employment.

1. ☐ Full time 2. ☐ Part time 3. ☐ None

From: _____ To: _____
(Mo.) (Year) (Mo.) (Year)

Name of employer: _____

Place of employment: _____
(City) (State)

Type of employer. Check (X) one.

0. ☐ College or university, governmental or private.
1. ☐ Other educational institution.
2. ☐ International governmental organizations; e.g., United Nations, International Bank.
3. ☐ Federal government, including the armed forces.
4. ☐ State or local government (other than educational institutions).
5. ☐ Non-profit foundation or research council.
6. ☐ Other non-profit organization including membership organizations; e.g., labor organization, trade association, professional association.
7. ☐ Private industry—self-employed or owner of business.
8. ☐ Private industry—employee.
9. ☐ Other, specify _____

Title of Position: _____

Specialty: (Enter name and appropriate code number from enclosed checklist of fields of specialization.)

_____
(Name) (Code Number)

Function: (Enter name of principal function from enclosed list of functions.)

_____

Duties and Responsibilities

_____

B. SIGNIFICANT PREVIOUS PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT. In the space below, provide a brief digest of significant professional experience derived from previous employment, military as well as civilian. Include teaching, research (significant contributions in governmental research assignments as well as independent research), and other pertinent activity. Mention your chief fields of specialization. Be as specific as possible.

	Name of Specialty (a)	Specialty Code Number (b)	Name and Number of Function (c)	Name and Number of Second Function (d)
First Specialty				
Second Specialty				
Third Specialty				

C. Number of years' experience in your principal professional field _____

SIGNATURE _____

[AMERICAN FEDERATION MOVEMENT]

January 3, 1952.

Mr. Santiago Gutierres
Movement for American Federation
Crane Bldg, Office 200
Bogota, Colombia, South America

My dear Sir:

I have your "Free Enterprise Program" plan for Peace, which you kindly sent me October 30. May I say frankly that your program does not appeal to me in the slightest. "An individualistic capitalistic system, whose principal virtue is production" does not look to me like a start toward a "coordinated capitalism by the state to complement this production with economic stability and social justice".

I am more convinced that it will not, when you quote a man like John Foster Dulles as one of your patron saints. I regard Dulles as one of the worst enemies of peace in the world. In fine, I think you are on the wrong track.

Ver sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

MOVIMIENTO PRO FEDERACION AMERICANA
(AMERICAN FEDERATION MOVEMENT)
EDIFICIO CRANE - OFICINA 200
BOGOTA - COLOMBIA

[American Federation Movement]

January 9, 1952

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Color and Democracy
Colonies and Peace
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Thank you so much for your kind attention to answer our letter and for your frank commentaries that we appreciate truly.

For a closer examination of our program and ideas, we have the pleasure to send you our complete program. Please red preferently our general principles until page 11 and the chapters "Equality of every Human Being before the Law" in page 23 and 24 and "Elimination of Colonial Systems" page 28.

If you have to say something about our complete program, we will very pleased to read your commentaries.

Very sincerely yours,

Santiago Gutiérrez

Santiago Gutiérrez
Secretario General

The Americas United will forge a New World of Freedom. Productivity and Justice for all men –

"EL GRAFICO" – BOGOTA

[Amer. Federation Movement]

INVITATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE AMERICAS TO ESTABLISH A CONTINENTAL UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY AND ADMINISTRATION TO PREPARE THE FUTURE LEADERS OF SOCIETY.

It is evident that there is a terrific disconcert, for the lack of knowledge, to orient the world and to handle society which is the foundation of our business, our freedom and our very life.

To remedy this, one of the points of our program of Free Enterprise, is the establishment of a Continental University of Social Philosophy and Administration with branches in the different countries of America, for the research and teaching of social sciences and administration in order to prepare the future leaders of society with a clear understanding of the economic and social evolution.

The people of the Americas could establish this great University to avoid that the proper economic development of the community be jeopardized by prejudices and bad management of the Governments.

This Movement visualizes a university with a section for research and a section for training. The research with its headquarters in the United States having several commissions to study the different aspects of society and

best forms of organization. The training section with a central University in the United States and branches in other countries of America.

For training we deem important three points:

I.—General understanding of the evolution of society.

II.—Technical preparation in business administration to put into practice, in the most effective way, the general ideas.

III.—Deepest christian moral that is the soul of our civilization.

The paramount importance of having social knowledge to cope with the great problems of a changing society, is recognized by many oustanding people.

"Millions of dollars have been advanced by the industry and Government for technological research, but it is pathetic to think of how little had been used to support research to build a society which could use that technology with wisdom. Research needed for the understanding of our social and economic environment is tragically small".

DONALD DAVID
Harvard University

"The new biology, the new chemistry, the new engineering and metallurgy all hold the same promise. There can be plenty; there can be contentment, and therefore there can be peace. Only political intelligence, only vision, energy and foresight are needed to make the great decision".

JOSEPH AND STERWART ALSOP
New York Herald Tribune

"The problems of the next half-century are fundamentally political —using the term in the sense in which Plato and Aristotle used it— and the most urgent need of our time is enlightened and imaginative statesmanship".

HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
Columbia University

The American Federation Movement invites you to solve this great problem, helping to establish a Continental University of Social Philosophy and Administration with the concrete aim of preparing people to handle the actual social problems and manage society with wisdom.

Step by step we will be able to develop a comprehensive program to build a New World of freedom, productivity and justice for mankind only sure bases of progress, economic stability and lasting peace.

Let us win, in this civilized way, the victory over Communism. It is time, after 2.000 years of Christianity, to begin to solve the problems of the world with constructive battles and not by means of terrific destructive wars.

Movimiento Pro Federación Americana

(American Federation Movement)

Carrera 9ª, número 13-87.

BOGOTA - COLOMBIA

[AMERICAN Friends ...]

WE ENCOURAGE EVERY AMERICAN TO SUPPORT THESE STEPS TO PEACE

1

1 A new kind of negotiation. America should seek not so much to impose as to listen. The situation demands that we forget protocol, national pride, vituperation and formalities in a strong lead toward genuine discussion. A new approach to negotiation might include, as in labor disputes, less publicity during sessions but full publicity of results; more flexibility in the instructions given negotiators; more use of skilled, neutral mediators; and at least on our side an open minded approach to matters at issue as problems to be solved rather than as public debates or contests to be won.

2 Strengthening of the United Nations as a peace-making agency. This, rather than waging war, was its original purpose. The UN should include without prejudice, as was first intended, all governments willing to accept the responsibilities of membership. Fully a dozen such nations, not counting colonies, are not yet members. In an armed and divided world, the United Nations should act as a mediator, with greatly strengthened commissions for this purpose. To America and the other countries, great and small, it has more to give in this role than as a partisan or belligerent.

3 A new approach to disarmament now. In the three years since effective international control of atomic weapons was first studied, the nature of the problem has changed. Some earlier objections to detailed disarmament proposals have on both sides been recently withdrawn. The time is ripe for fresh discussions, undertaken in good faith, with the intention of proceeding as far and as rapidly as agreements can be achieved. All parties stand to gain from reducing the burden of an arms race. And agreements made in mutual self-interest are longest kept. Such action would quicken the hopes and faith of millions.

4 Economic, financial and technical assistance. Through the United Nations, America should help launch an increased co-operative effort to eradicate poverty and disease. With agreed reduction in armaments, much more of our money, manpower and materials could be pledged to this purpose. Such a program of genuine friendship would build co-operation, courage and self help in areas where otherwise suspicion, hostility and despair are likely to increase. It would substitute plowshares for swords, butter for guns, construction for destruction, friendship for enmity.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

25-38-64

This 'private opinion' of Mr. Justice Douglas

2

One of America's most distinguished jurists presents here a powerful indictment of America's moral and political policy toward the nations of Asia. Specifically, he charges that the U. S. is losing friends because:

1—We surrendered our policy in Asia to military men after World War II, permitting generals to make political decisions.

2—We completely fail to recognize legitimate, revolutionary pressures boiling up out of poverty, disease and ignorance.

3—We support viciously corrupt elements in government who are interested only in preserving the feudal status quo of landlordism.

4—We fail to recognize the burning concept of equality for the colored races, and powerful sympathy for communism in China.

5—We never should have crossed the 38th parallel in the Korean war. That, he says, was a political question which should not have been left in military hands.

Justice Douglas is uniquely qualified for this commentary. For three successive years he has made extensive investigations of Asian problems, traveling thousands of miles through Middle and Far Eastern lands.

Look Reports

AUGUST 14, 1951

Official Statement of Supreme Soviet

3

Shvernik's Message

His Excellency,
Dean Acheson,
"Secretary of State of
the United States of America."

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 7, 1951, and of the enclosed resolution of the Congress of the United States of America and to transmit to you a resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This resolution expres[es] ... American auth[orities] ...

The duty of all peace-loving peoples consist s in steadfastly carrying on a policy of war prevention and preservation of peace, of not permitting arms races, of attaining limitation of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons with the establishment of inspection over the implementation of such a prohibition, and of cooperating in the conclusion of a five power pact for the strengthening of peace.

The conclusion of such a pact would have an ... [illegible] ... viet Union.

4. It goes without saying that one can only welcom ethe approach of the Congress of the U. S. to the Soviet people and its appeal for the strengthening of friendly relations between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. However, an approach by words with an appeal for cooperation in the improvement of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U. S. A. and in the strengthening of international peace can give positive results only in the event that there is no divergency between it and the deeds of the Government of the U. S. A., the policy and actions of the Government of the United States of America.

However, inasmuch as the Congress of the U S. A. states that it is seeking a path toward the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, it can have no doubts that such attempts by the Congress will find a response in the peace-loving efforts of the Soviet people and the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet considers that one of the serious steps on this road could be the elimination of the discrimination toward the Soviet Union in all fields of international relationships which hinder normal relations between our countries.

A still more important step in the matter of improving relations between our countries and strengthening peace between peoples could be the conclusion of a peace pact between the five powers, to which could also adhere other states which are striving to strengthen peace.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has no doubt that all peoples striving for the preservation of peace would greet with great satisfaction the conclusion of such a pact.

The Presidiur of the Supreme Soviet expresses the hope that the Congress of the United States of America will bring the present resolution to the attention of the American people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

AUGUST 7, 1951.

August 14, 1952

Mr. Robert Coursen
American Institute of Public Opinion
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Coursen:

I have a copy of Mr. George Gallup's "The Political Almanac 1952" and I am interested in obtaining more data, in addition to that appearing on page 83 of the Almanac on the subject of voting by women.

Today I called your New York office and was given the results of a couple of recent surveys, but this material did not furnish as much information as I would like. Your New York office suggested that I write to you for further information.

I would like to obtain the estimated number of women who have voted in the last eight presidential elections from 1920 through 1948. If possible they should be broken down by region or state and political party.

I am aware, of course, that it is impossible to get exact figures but it occurs to me that some of your past polls have probably indicated percentages, which, if applied to total election figures would give quite reliable results. I would appreciate anything you could send of this type.

Yours very truly,

Luke Wilson

LW:JS

[American Inter-Continental Peace Conference]

UNITED STATES SPONSORING COMMITTEE *of the* AMERICAN INTER-CONTINENTAL PEACE CONFERENCE

• *January 22 to 27, 1952* • *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil* •

SIGNERS OF
CONFERENCE CALL

UNITED STATES
HUGH BRYSON, *Trade Unionist*
REV. PAUL CATON
ERNEST DeMAIO, *Trade Unionist*
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
HOWARD FAST
REV. PROF. JOSEPH FLETCHER
REV. KENNETH FORBES
ALBERT E. KAHN
ROCKWELL KENT
PROF. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT
HALOIS MOORHEAD, *peace leader*
DR. CLEMENTINA PAOLONE
MARY PHILLIPS, *peace leader*
DR. LUCIUS PORTER, *missionary*
PROF. ANATOLE RAPOPORT
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FRED STOVER, *farm leader*
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URUGUAY
JESUALDO, *educator*
EUGENIO PETIT MUNOZ, *jurist*
VENEZUELA
VICENTE EMILIO SOJO, *composer*
GEN. RAFAEL GABALDON

264

25-83-1

January 9, 1952

257 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
OREGON 5-9348
EXEC. SEC'Y: DANIEL GRODEN

Dear Friend:

The response to the call of the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference scheduled for Rio de Janeiro on Jan. 22nd -and to the form letter accompanying it - has not yet measured up to the tremendous importance that this conference represents. At the moment it is doubtful whether this country will be represented, unless serious steps are taken to remedy the situation.

We feel that you, like us, committed to opposition to war, must give this hemispheric conference your fullest and most immediate support.

If we seem to put the matter bluntly, we hope you will understand. We believe that the success of this all-American effort for peace is our, and your, direct responsibility to the people of the world.

The sponsorship, you will observe, is broad and distinguished. It involves the great masses of colored and white peoples of the Americas. The peace forces of the United States will find a rare opportunity at this conference to develop the kind of unity that will add real power to the peace movement in our own country.

Your help is needed at once. We urge you to do any of the following.

1. Send us your personal endorsement.
2. Order copies of the call for distribution in your organization and among your friends.
3. Consider seriously the possibilities of your going as a delegate. If that is impossible, then send us a contribution - as substantial as you can-to help defray part of the cost of transportation for some of the delegates.

Time is short. Please send us a quick response.

Sincerely,

W.E.B. DuBois — Howard Fast

Clementina Paolone, MD — Paul Robeson

Rev. Willard Uphaus

P.S. Please make checks and money orders payable to
Dan Groden, Secretary

dpo

[Amer. Intercontinental Peace Confer.]

January 14, 1952

Mario Rosa Oliver
Rica Sao Jose 50
Sala 502 A
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

My dear sir:

I am enclosing a letter to the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, January 22 - 27.

I had hoped to be present, but as the enclosed letter explains, this is impossible, not only on account of my teeth, by also because of the cost involved and the probability that I could not get a passport, although this last is not certain.

But I am writing you and sending this letter, which I hope you will present to the conference, with my deep regrets at not being able to be present.

I am sir,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-44-22

COPY

January 14, 1952

TO THE AMERICAN INTERCONTINENTAL PEACE CONFERENCE

Gentlemen:

I am deeply grieved not to be able to attend and take part in your sessions, both as a member of the World Peace Council and as a citizen of the United States of Negro descent. There is today on earth no greater cause for which all men of good will should strive than that of Peace -- of defending civilization from the horror of a Third World War.

It happens unfortunately that extensive dental work, already postponed too long on account of my indictment and trial by the United States Government for peace activities, makes it impossible for me to leave home this month, even if I could afford the cost of the trip. This rich nation could easily defray the expense of a large delegation to your conference; and if we are represented by a delegation small in numbers, even this does not indicate that millions of our citizens are not aware of the continuing threat of war and do not wish to use their wealth and power to avert this disaster.

But it is unfortunately true that most of our leaders, and vast numbers of our citizens are now and have been for years under a wave of fear that has closed their mouths and made them silent in the face of what they know is disaster. But I trust that even in their silence and absence you will let me speak for them and express the inner longing of this great and powerful nation for that peace and good will which in their hearts they ardently desire.

(P)

My personal feeling of loss in not being present today among you is all the greater, because I have so long yearned to visit South America -- that vast, rich and fateful continent, which carrying as it does in its veins the blood of Latin and African, European and Indian; and whose great cultural gifts, from Spain, Guinea and the Incas, is destined yet to help lead modern civilization. Its major hindrance ~~indeed~~, as we well know, lies in that very wealth which today should help South America rise from poverty, ignorance and disease, -- namely, tin, oil, coffee, rubber, nitrates, ~~phosphates~~, fruits and meat. The domination of these and other products of Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina and Venezuela by the monopoly capitalism of North America and western Europe, together with political and land control by native capital, is the almost irresistible force which is driving us, your nation and mine, to renewed colonialism and war. This is why we see in the United Nations a combination of Big Business in all the Americas, united to force the world into war in order to protect the profits of the greedy. This was the reason why only last October I was forced to beg and spend $35,000 in United States courts to secure acquittal from false charges arising from my advocacy of Peace.

Our great and only hope lies in conferences like this to arouse the united peace-makers of the world, to arouse the chained workers to ensure peace, reform industry and distribute wealth according to justice and not by cheating, stealing and gambling; so that the better minds and souls of North and South

35-10-104

America, together with socialist Europpe, the Communist Soviets, and redeemed China, may stand together for a new and just world.

For these great objects, I send you greetings and hope.

W.E.B. Du Bois

35-10-105

cc/ to Mario Rosa Oliver
Rica Sao Jose 50
Sala 502A
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dan Groden, Exec. Sec.
Sponsoring Committee Am. Int. Peace Conf.
257-7th Av.
New York, N.Y.

also to Jean Laffitte
c/o [illegible]
World Council for Peace
Palais S.I.A.
Janska 100
Prague, Czechoslovakia

[Amer. Intercontinental Peace Conf.]

UNITED STATES SPONSORING COMMITTEE *of the* AMERICAN INTER-CONTINENTAL PEACE CONFERENCE

• ~~January 22 to 27~~ MARCH 11th- 16th, 1952 • Rio de Janeiro, Brazil •

257 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
OREGON 5-9348

EXEC. SEC'Y: DANIEL GRODEN

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VENEZUELA
VICENTE EMILIO SOJO, *composer*
GEN. RAFAEL GABALDON

January 15, 1952

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your note of January 13, 1952. We are, indeed, very sorry that you will not be able to be with us on Wednesday. We do hope that it will be possible for Mrs. DuBois to be there.

We have just been informed that the conference has been postponed to March 11 - 16, 1952. I wonder to what extent this would have an effect on your plans. It would be wonderful, I think, if the committee could announce that Dr. and Mrs. DuBois would be going as delegates. Such an announcement would have to wait, of course, until you have obtained your passports and visas. But it would, it seems to me, advance the general level of activities around the conference.

As regards the letter which you are preparing for the conference, I heard from Rev. Uphaus on the same subject. I assured him that I would follow this through and that there will be no need for the Reverend to persue it. As soon as you have completed the letter, will you please send us a copy.

Very sincerely,

Dan Groden

Dan Groden,
Exec. Sec.

dpo

W. E. DuBois who has a forelock almost like that of
Thomas of Jerusalem bears the most venerable & dashing name
of Leaders in this field.

[Amer. Inter-Continental
Peace Conference]

January 23, 1952

Mr. Dan Groden, Exec. Secretary
U.S. Sponsoring Comm. of the
American Inter-Continental Peace Conference
257 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Groden:

Yesterday my wife, Shirley Graham, and myself applied for a passport to Brasil. If it is received, I shall be only too glad to attend the Inter-Continental Peace Conference at Rio de Janeiro, March 11 - 16.

I am unable, however, personally to bear this expense, and I would not think it wise to take this long trip unless accompanied by my wife. If the Peace movement in the United States wishes me to assist in representing them, and can afford to meet the expense of myself and wife for this journey, I shall be glad to go.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Amer. Intercontinental Peace Confer.]

Conferencia Continental Americana por la Paz

COMISION DE INICIATIVA
Secretaria: Maria Rosa Oliver

Rua São José, 50 - Sala 502 - B
Rio de Janeiro - Brasil

★ GABRIELA MISTRAL
Premio Nobel de Literatura - Chile

★ BENJAMIN CEVALLOS ARIZAGA
Pte. de la Corte Suprema - Ecuador.

★ SALVADOR ALLENDE
Vice-Pte. del Senado - Chile

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★ JOAO PEREIRA SAMPAIO
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Diplomático - Guatemala

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Escritor - Costa Rica

★ JESUALDO
Educador - Uruguay

★ ELIAS ENTRALGO
Escritor - Cuba

★ MARIA ROSA OLIVER
Escritora - Argentina

25-44-21

Rio de Janeiro, January 24th, 1952

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th. Street
New York 10.- N.Y.

3 copies

Dear friend:

We have received your letter January 14, enclosing your letter to the American Intercontinental Peace Conference for which we thank you greatly. In it we hear the voice of a great american. I imagine you know, dear friend what it means for us to hear such words as your's coming from the great people up north.

I would be sad if you could not be present at the Conference. May be now, due to the pospone-ment till March 11, you will be able to join us. And as what the financial problem concerns, the cost needs only involve the passage: Brazil Sponsoring Committee will be glad to offer you hospitality.

We hardly receive news about what is beeing done in the States in what the Conference concerns, and those news are not very encouraging. The inform that the delegation from the States will not be larger that nine or ten persons. In fact, the Conference could only be a success, if the North American delega-tion could be one of the largest. We believe the efforts to achieve it should be increased and that some outstanding personnalities in the fields of art, litterature or science ought to be in it. For instance one, or both, of the two painters: Gropper or Rockwell Kent. Rev. Fletcher should come to.

Awaiting further news, I am

fraternally yours

María Rosa Oliver

(MariaRosa Oliver)

[Amer. Intercontinental Peace Conf.]

Conferencia Continental Americana por la Paz

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Secretaria: Maria Rosa Oliver

Rua São José, 50 - Sala 502 - B
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Educador - Uruguay

★ ELIAS ENTRALGO
Escritor - Cuba

★ MARIA ROSA OLIVER
Escritora - Argentina

25-44-19

Rio de Janeiro, January 29th. 1952

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
New York

Dear Mister Du Bois:

We are glad that the postponement of the America Continental Conference for Peace will make your attendance, as much as your wife's possible.

All our best hopes are that you may get your passport and come to an agreement with the Peace Organization about the travel expenses.

I am Sir

Very respectfully yours,

María Rosa Oliver

(Maria Rosa Oliver)

[Amer. Intercontinental Peace Conf.]

Conferencia Continental Americana por la Paz

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Secretaria: Maria Rosa Oliver

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Escritor - Cuba

★ MARIA ROSA OLIVER
Escritora - Argentina

23-44-18

Rio de Janeiro, February 13th, 1952

Dear friends,

We hope that the prohibition for the Conference to take place in Rio has not interrupted the rhythm of the preparations for the Popular Artesanship and Paintings and Drawings Exhibitions, for wherever our assembly takes place, these exhibitions will be held.

Here in Brazil the initiative has met great success: in all the States the best things produced by regional art are being chosen to be shown to the delegates of all America.

We ask you to select what is most authentic and artistic and that you do it with the spirit of emulation, with the firm desire that the country represented be the most outstanding at the folklore exhibition.

It is necessary to have in mind that only we, we who believe in the peoples and for that reason fight for peace, are capable of organizing an exhibition without any commercial aim. It is also necessary to remember that apart from the reimbursement of the initial cost of each object, something will be left us to help the Conference financially.

At both exhibitions we should show that the defenders of peace have team spirit, are good organizers and possess artistic sense.

We reming you again that at the folklore exhibition we wish to present records of popular music and show photographs of the different regions of each country.

Tenacity, then: we will win in the end!

Greeting you most cordially,

Branca Fialho
(Branca Fialho)

María Rosa Oliver
(María Rosa Oliver)

Juan Lamatta
(Juan Lamatta)

Peace [Amer. Intercontinental Peace Conf.]

Conferencia Continental Americana por la Paz

COMISION DE INICIATIVA
Secretaria: Maria Rosa Oliver

Rua São José, 50 - Sala 502 - B
Rio de Janeiro - Brasil

★ GABRIELA MISTRAL
Premio Nobel de Literatura - Chile

★ BENJAMIN CEVALLOS ARIZAGA
Pte. de la Corte Suprema - Ecuador.

★ SALVADOR ALLENDE
Vice-Pte. del Senado - Chile

★ ROBERTO ALVARADO FUENTES
Pte. del Congreso Nacional - Guatemala

★ JOSEPH FLETCHER
Prof. de Teologia de Cambridge - Estados Unidos.

★ JOSE GALVEZ
Escritor, ex Vice-Pte. de la Republica - Perú

★ CANDIDO PORTINARI
Pintor - Brasil

★ LEONIDAS BARLETTA
Director del Teatro del Pueblo Argentina

★ PAUL ROBESON
Artista - Estados Unidos

★ MANUEL BENJAMIN CARRION
Pte. de la Casa de la Cultura Ecuador

★ JOAO PEREIRA SAMPAIO
Magistrado - Brasil

★ BALDOMERO SANIN CANO
Filósofo - Colombia

★ ALFONSO CASO
Arqueólogo - México

★ OSCAR NIEMEYER
Arquitecto - Brasil

★ CARLOS GARCIA VELEZ
General de la Independencia Cuba

★ JAMES ENDICOTT
Eclesiástico - Canadá

★ JOSE ASUNCION FLORES
Compositor - Paraguay

★ ENRIQUE GONZALEZ MARTINEZ
Escritor - México

★ CARDOZO ARAGON
Diplomático - Guatemala

★ JOAQUIN GARCIA MONGE
Escritor - Costa Rica

★ JESUALDO
Educador - Uruguay

★ ELIAS ENTRALGO
Escritor - Cuba

★ MARIA ROSA OLIVER
Escritora - Argentina

25-44-16

Rio de Janeiro, February 13, 1952

(CIRCULAR)

Dear friends,

We find it necessary to inform you that inspite of the verbal promise made over a month and a half ago by His Excellency the President of Brazil, Getulio Vargas, to a delegation of the Brazilian Promoting Committee, that he would not hinder the taking place of the Conference in Rio de Janeiro, on January 28th the Government of Brazil, through the Minister of Justice, Mr. Negrão de Lima, at an interview with the press communicated that the Conference had been forbidden to take place in any State in Brazil, giving reasons for it which are entirely far from the truth.

In order to explain what the aims of Conference are and to ask him to keep the promise made the Brazilian Promoting Committee tried to have another interview with His Excellency the President, but the attempt has not been successful up to the present time.

Without further delay, the Initiating Secretariat has given out a note in which the aims of the Conference are listed. That note has been sent to all Promoting Committees and it must surely have reached you already.

The possibilities of the Conference to take place in Brazil being exhausted, the Initiating Secretariat also decided that Mrs. Celia Mieres should leave at once for Uruguay with a view to obtain assurance that the Conference may be held in Montevideo at the fixed date. If there will not be a satisfactory answer in Uruguay, an emissary will leave for Mexico to get another headquarters at once.

Despite the Continental measures taken to present the Conference from taking place, the Conference will take place, and with great success, if all the Promoting Committees and their components individually send without delay vigorous protests to President Vargas

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Escritor - Costa Rica

★ JESUALDO
Educador - Uruguay

★ ELIAS ENTRALGO
Escritor - Cuba

★ MARIA ROSA OLIVER
Escritora - Argentina

25-44-17

for the inexplicable and unfair prohibition, and at the same time go on working with enthusiasm, making the objectives of the Conference still more popular.

We recommend that the delegations go on being prepared and enlarged and that there be no descent in the preparations for the painting and popular artesanship exhibitions.

The fact that after the prohibition we have received new and important adherences is encouraging and shows how unbreakable is the desire for peace of the people of America.

María Rosa Oliver

(María Rosa Oliver)

Branca Fialho

(Branca Fialho)

Lamatta

(Juan Lamatta)

United States Sponsoring Committee
American Inter-Continental Peace Conference
257 Seventh Ave., New York 1
ORegon 5-9348

February 13, 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Terming the action of the Brazilian government "a serious blow at the cause of peace", a delegation organized by the U.S. Sponsoring Committee of the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference visited the Brazilian Consulate here today to present a protest against that government's banning of the conference scheduled for Rio de Janeiro on March 11th.

"We feel that this act of your government is contrary to the desires of the Brazilian people and all of the peoples of South and Central America", the delegation declared in the statement it left with the Consul-General. "We also know with great certainty that this act does not represent the desires of the people of the United States. The people of the United States cannot accept the pronouncement of President Getulio Vargas. They can only say that General Vargas has betrayed the best hopes of mankind."

The delegation appearing at the Brazilian Consulate office consisted of Mr. Paul Robeson, artist; Mr. Howard Fast, writer; Mr. William Wallace, District 4, U.E.; Rev. Willard Uphaus, Co-director, American Peace Crusade and Dr. Clementina Paolone, Chairman, American Women for Peace.

The sponsoring committee delegation, in releasing their protest to the Brazilian government, also made known that it had directed a separate protest to the U.S. State Department attacking the refusal to grant passports which would permit U. S. Citizens to attend the peace conference in South America.

(more)

"The barriers erected to prevent the people of the United States from attending this all-American peace conference are no less reprehensible and ominous than the Brazilian Government ban on the holding of the conference," the delegation declared in its protest to Washington. "There must be an end to a passport policy that in effect permits entry and exits only to those who will support preparations for war and forbid a free discussion of peaceful methods for solving international tensions."

(Full text of the protest to the Brazilian Government is attached.)

35-33-10

#30

[ENC]

To the Consul General of Brazil: February 13, 1952

Dear Sir:

We have come here on this delegation because we feel the utmost concern about the Brazilian government's ban on the American Continental Peace Conference which was scheduled for Rio de Janeiro on March 11. We feel this concern not only as citizens of the United States, but as Americans who share a common fate and common aspirations with all the other millions of Americans from Patagonia to Hudson Bay.

We consider the action of your government a serious blow at the cause of peace. We feel that this act of your government is contrary to the desires of the Brazilian people and all of the peoples of South and Central America. We also know with great certainty that this act does not represent the desires of the people of the United States.

In this sense we come as representatives of the American people. We know that the men and women of our land desire pea ce. They have expressed this desire in a variety of ways, through polls, through letters, through meetings, through demonstrations. The people of the United States are tired of bloodshed and war, and today they value peace above all other things. They must of necessity look askance at a government which so callously strikes so painful a blow at the peaceful aspirations of millions. The people of the United States cannot accept the pronouncement of President Getulio Vargas. They can only say that General Vargas has betrayed the best hopes of mankind.

We call upon President Vargas to reverse this decision of his and to permit the holding of the peace conference in Rio de Janeiro. We call upon President Vargas to make it plain to the peoples of the earth that his government is not an enemy of peace, a government of war and death. If he allows the conference to be held in Rio de Janeiro he will by this single act endear himself to millions in the Americas and the world.

We ask you, Sir, to communicate this protest of ours to your government.

[American International Peace Conf.]

February 18, 1952.

Mr. Dan Groden, Executive Secretary
Sponsoring Committee, American International
Peace Conference
257 — 7th Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Groden:

Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have just left the city on vacation for a month.

They asked me to send you this copy of a letter just received from the Department of State.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

CABLEGRAM

AMERICAN INTERCONTINENTAL PEACE CONGRESS

CALLE FIERRA 1780

MONTEVIDEO URUGUAY SOUTH AMERICA

MY GOVERNMENT REFUSES ME PERMISSION TO ATTEND CONGRESS I SEND WARMEST GREETING AND URGE INCREASING DETERMINATION TO FIGHT FOR PEACE

W.E.B. Du BOIS

25-33-6

[ALP-NY State]

January 24, 1952

Mr. Arthur Shutzer
American Labor Party
17 Muray St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Shutzer:

Do you remember the number or proportion of votes cast for me in Harlem in the senatorial campaign of 1950?

My impression is that my candidacy did not make much impression on the Negro vote; that the machines of the Republican and Democratic parties held their following pretty well.

If you can give me some figures on this matter, I shall be obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-31-35

Senatorial Campaign

a V1

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

STATE COMMITTEE

STATE HEADQUARTERS
17 MURRAY STREET
New York 7, N. Y.

Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

VITO MARCANTONIO
Chairman

REV. EDWARD D. McGOWAN
Secretary

ALFRED K. STERN
Treasurer

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ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

January 28, 1952

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois
23 W. 26th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter dated January 24, 1952, I am pleased to set forth below the official tabulation of votes cast in Harlem in the senatorial campaign of 1950:

25-31-36

DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS (ALP)	JOE R. HANLEY (REPUBLICAN)	HERBERT H. LEHMAN (DEMOCRATIC)	HERBERT H. LEHMAN (LIBERAL)
7,344	10,262	35,232	4,750

The vote for you was approximately 12.6% of the total vote cast in Harlem for the office of U.S. Senator.

The official tabulation of votes cast in Harlem in the gubernatorial campaign of 1950 is as follows:

JOHN T. McMANUS (ALP)	THOMAS E. DEWEY (REPUBLICAN	WALTER A. LYNCH (DEMOCRATIC	WALTER A. LYNCH (LIBERAL
5,393	19,241	31,885	3,704

The vote for Mr. McManus was approximately 8.9% of the total vote cast in Harlem for the office of Governor.

I shall be pleased to furnish any additional information you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Schutzer

ARTHUR SCHUTZER
Executive Secretary

AS:rb
dopwa65-202

February 1, 1952

American Labor Party
c/o Clifford T. McAvoy
17 Murray St.
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is $2 membership fee for the American Labor Party for myself and Mrs. Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W. E. B. Du Bois

March 10, 1952

Mr. Vito Marcantonio
American Labor Party
17 Murray Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Marc:

Shirley and I have returned after a beautiful rest, and are both feeling quite fit.

The matter of the reprinting of "Black Reconstruction" seems to have straightened itself out.

I am rather alarmed at the Progressive Party ticket, but perhaps we could do no better.

We both hope to see you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

[ALP - NY State]

ALP

April 3, 1952

Mr. John McManus
c/o National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McManus:

Shirley has relayed to me your request that I talk at Madison S uare Garden for the American Labor Party on May 13th.

I shall be glad to speak, but if I speak I must be paid a fee. The trial in Washington and the demands upon my time have simply been overwhelming, and most of the persons who have asked me to speak have not even offered to pay my carfare.

This is a simply impossible position, as I am retired and I am not getting a salary, and I cannot spend thanks for food.

If therefore, the American Labor Party wants my services for a very limited number of speeches during this campaign, they must pay for it. I am sorry that this is necessary, but that is the situation.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. I am writing a similar letter to Paul Trilling, who wants me to speak April 18th in Brooklyn.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. DU Bois

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
STATE COMMITTEE

VITO MARCANTONIO
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REV. EDWARD D. McGOWAN
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ALFRED K. STERN
Treasurer

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STATE HEADQUARTERS
17 MURRAY STREET
New York 7, N. Y.

Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

May 5, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Re: Madison Square Garden meeting
Tuesday, May 13th, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Kindly find enclosed check in the amount of $300 as an honorarium in the above matter.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Arthur Schutzer

Arthur Schutzer
Executive Secretary

AS:rb
Enclosure

May 5, 1952

Mr. Vito Marcantonio
American Labor Party
17 Murray St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Marc:

You promised to give me some advice about the trip to the Canada Peace Congress. Let me have it when you can.

Also, I have had some photographs taken for publicity purposes. I am not sure whether you sent the photographer from the Blackstone studios or the Peace Crusade did. At any rate, they are taken, and I did not call him, so that I shall have a bill for somebody.

May I say how much we enjoyed the dinner. My best regards to Mrs. Marcantonio.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

May 6, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer, Executive Secretary
American Labor Party
17 Murray Street
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

Enclosed is the speech which I propose giving May 13th at the Madison Square Garden meeting. It is fifteen minutes long.

Please ask Marc and others to criticise it and make any suggestions.

You can keep this copy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65
enc.

May 7, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Schutzer:

Will you please send me a ticket for Shirley for the Madison Square Garden meeting May 15th, with bill?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
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Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

May 9, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed card will admit you to the Speakers' Room at Madison Square Garden before the evening's program begins.

Kindly be there at 7:30 P.M. sharp.

25-39-11

Sincerely,

Vito Marcantonio

VITO MARCANTONIO

VM:rb
Enclosure

May 15, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

Can your office help me with some data that I want to use in Chicago July 4th?

(1) I want to know something about the Taft fortune. Is it true that it is based mainly upon increase in land values, like the Astor fortune in New York? If not, what is its chief source?

(2) Who is furnishing funds to support Stassen? What did he do as governor of Minnesota that made him prominent?

(3) What income and perquisites will Eisenhower get if he retires from his present military rank?

(4) What has been Warren's record as a progressive executive?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

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ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

May 20, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to thank you personally and on behalf of the ALP for your fine presentation at Madison Square Garden last Tuesday night.

Your eloquent and moving speech was to me the high mark of the evening.

25-39-10

Sincerely,

VITO MARCANTONIO
Chairman

W:rb

[Amer. Labor Pty]

May 23, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

Thank you very much for the information sent me yesterday. It was just what I wanted.

There are two other points. What data can you get me concerning Congressman Wood of Georgia, Chairman of the House UnaAmerican Committee? I would like to have:

(a) The number of inhabitants of voting age, men and women, colored and white, in his constituency during the time that he has been congressman.

(b) The number of votes cast in each election when he ran for Congress.

(c) Sometime ago it was alleged that Wood had taken pay for some service which he had done for a constituent. He was threatened with prosecution, and then the whole matter was hushed up. There must be some interesting details.

I hope your assistants can find the facts for me.

The National Guardian phoned Shirley and told her that they had my Madison Square Garden speech in print and wanted to sell it. I have told her to tell Dick Leveret, who called her, that permission for this shall have to be obtained from the American Labor Party, and that he should get in touch with you. If he does not, will you get in touch with him, and also remind him that before the pamphlet goes to press I want to correct the proof. Also, I would expect some part of the returns on the sale, if there is any.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-29-25

May 29, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

Here are two other matters on which I would like information. I know, of course, that you are very busy, and if you cannot get this information let it go, but if you can I could use it effectively:

1. There was formed in Japan under the Americans a corporation called "The New Development Corporation" or something of that sort, which took over many of the Japanese trusts and also invested in Korea. I think that Dulles represented them. Can you give me any data about that?

2. Also, are any figures obtainable concerning the (foreign) total investments of citizens of the United States over a period of years? Foreign investment has grown by leaps and bounds among us, but I have not been able to get any figures.

If you can help me in these matters I shall be very much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-37-21

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

STATE COMMITTEE

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ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

June 23, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please find enclosed the proof sheets for the pamphlet we discussed recently.

Will you kindly indicate any corrections or changes and return the sheets to me at your convenience.

Warm regards to Shirley.

Sincerely,

Arthur Schutzer

AS:rb
Encls.

Arthur Schutzer

June 27, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray St.
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

Here is the proof of the pamphlet, with a few corrections.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

enc.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
STATE COMMITTEE

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ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

August 11,1952

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Kindly find enclosed five copies of the booklet containing your May 13th address at the Madison Square Garden A.L.P. rally.

25-29-20

Despite two proof-readings and despite my personal correction of the line, the printer omitted a semi-colon in a line, so that in the listing of your works the line incorrectly reads: The World and Africa In Battle For Peace. It is extremely frustrating, but I reckon it must be accepted as one of the hazards of printing.

The departure from the usual front cover format is an effort to provoke additional reader attention. It was recommended by several technical experts in the pamphlet publishing field.

We will sell the booklet at five cents per copy. An initial printing of 5000 booklets has been delivered. Their sale will begin this week.

We will be pleased to remit to you as an honorarium the net proceeds of the sale of the booklet at the earliest possible date.

Kind regards to Shirley.

Sincerely,
Arthur Schutzer
Arthur Schutzer
State Executive Secretary

AS:rb
Encl. 5.

August 12, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

I think this little pamphlet is very interesting and well printed.

Thank you for it.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

September 17, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Schutzer:

I have three speeches for the American Labor Party to be made in New York City this month and the next. I want, especially for the dinner and the Garden, to present some new material. What I especially had in mind is this:

In the election of 1948 most of those who cast their votes did not vote for Harry Truman. He ran behind the total votes for his opponents by nearly five million votes. Moreover, only 51% of the adults who presumably could have voted actually cast their votes, so that Truman really received only 24 million out of 97 million votes, and consequently what he has done was not determined by democratic methods.

Now following on from this, I believe that it is possible to prove that the senators who voted for the Smith Act and the McCarran Bill represented a minority of the actual votes cast in their elections, and a small minority of the votes which might have been cast if all adults had voted. If I could prove this by a set of figures, it seems to me it would make a tremendous argument that the United States is not governed today by democratic methods.

In order to prove this I shall have to have the following figures and compilations, and I am writing to see if it is possible for your office force, busy as it is, to furnish me the following figures. They ought to be, of course, very carefully done so that our statements would be beyond challenge.

A. In the case of each of the 96 senators, I should like to have the vote which each senator received when elected, and the total vote cast in that election. These figures can be found on Page 272 of the 1952 Congressional Directory, but would have to be supplemented by the World Almanac or some other compilation.

B. The population of each state according to the Census of 1950, and if possible, the number of persons in the state 21 years of age and over. This latter figure perhaps has not yet been published.

C. The vote of each of the 96 senators on the Smith Act and on the McCarran Law, taking into account the decisive vote which determined the passage, and also counting in the "pairs".

I believe that in this way it can be proven that most of the actual voters in the United States did not cast their votes in favor of the senators who supported these bills.

Moreover, in each election there was a large minority opposed to the successful candidate.

Will you let me know if you think that it will be possible for you to furnish these figures?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh W. E. B. Du Bois

25-31-C6

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
STATE COMMITTEE

VITO MARCANTONIO
Chairman

REV. EDWARD D. McGOWAN
Secretary

EDWARD KUNTZ
Treasurer

STATE HEADQUARTERS
17 MURRAY STREET
New York 7, N. Y.

Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

September 19, 1952

25-29-20

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Kindly find enclosed check for $100, representing the net proceeds to date from the distribution of the pamphlet containing your address at the ALP Madison Square Garden Rally on May 13, 1952.

I look forward to the pleasure of seeing you and Shirley at the ALP dinner next week.

Sincerely,

Arthur Schutzer

AS:rb
Enclosure

Arthur Schutzer
Executive Secretary

September 22, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray St.
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

Thank you so much for the unexpected royalties from the pamphlet, and also for the material on the senatorial vote.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

September 25, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
17 Murray St.
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

Here is a final, corrected copy of my speech at the Hallinan dinner.

I thought you would like it for your files, and there are a few changes in the figures which are necessary if the speech is ever used.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
STATE COMMITTEE

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EDWARD KUNTZ
Treasurer

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Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

October 10, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please find enclosed check in the amount of $100, representing honorarium in connection with the recent ALP Election Campaign Dinner.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Arthur Schutzer

Arthur Schutzer
Executive Secretary

AS:rb
Enclosure

25-30-16

Art I, ~~Sec 2~~ "Slaves"
" 9 "

Sec 8

no ... law denying or infringing the right
of property in negro slaves shall be passed

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
STATE COMMITTEE

VITO MARCANTONIO
Chairman

REV. EDWARD D. McGOWAN
Secretary

EDWARD KUNTZ
Treasurer

STATE HEADQUARTERS
17 MURRAY STREET
New York 7, N. Y.

Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

October 20, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your statement on Mrs. Bass. You were very good to send it so promptly.

I am writimg to you in connection with your appearance at our Madison Square Garden Rally on Monday night, October 27th. We look forward very much to your speaking there.

Because of the large number of speakers, we will have to be quite strict in limiting the time of all the speakers and therefore we must reluctantly ask you to speak no more than 10 minutes. I wish we could hear more from you, but I'm sure you will understand the circumstances.

We will appreciate your sending us an advance copy of your speech so that we may use it for publicity purposes. In order to make the most effective use of it, the text of your speech should be in our hands, here at the State office, no later than Friday morning, October 24th.

I am enclosing two Complimentary tickets for use by your guests on Monday night. The enclosed Stage Door Entrance ticket will admit you to the Stage Door entrance of the Garden on 49th. Street and to the Speakers' Room.

Please be at the Garden no later than 8:30.

Sincerely yours,

Louise R. Berman

Louise R. Berman

LB:rb
Enc.

P.S. Please keep one of the complimentary tickets for your own personal use after your address.

25-30-34

October 21, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray St.
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

Here is a copy of the speech which I propose to deliver at Madison Square Garden.

Show it to Marc and criticise it any way you will, and then let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
ENC.

[Amer. Labor Pty.]

COPY

October 22, 1952

Miss Louise R. Berman
American Labor Party
17 Murray Street
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Miss Berman:

Three months ago I was asked to speak fifteen minutes for the American Labor Party on October 27, at Madison Square Garden.

Since then I have spent much time in gathering data, writing and condensing this speech. Yesterday I forwarded it to Mr. Schutzer and Mr. Marcantonio for criticism.

Later in the day I received your letter saying that my talk was to be ten minutes long, and that I would "understand the circumstances." I do not understand and I cannot and will not limit my talk. If there is not time for it my name must be dropped from the list of speakers.

I am sending copies of this letter to Arthur Schutzer and Vito Marcantonio.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
cc/Schutzer & Marc-
antonio

25-30-35

October 23, 1952

Mr. Arthur Schutzer
American Labor Party
17 Murray St.
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schutzer:

Here is the addition which you desired.

Sincerely,

DB:lh

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
STATE COMMITTEE

VITO MARCANTONIO
Chairman

REV. EDWARD D. McGOWAN
Secretary

EDWARD KUNTZ
Treasurer

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17 MURRAY STREET
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Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

October 23, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 W. 26th St.
NYC

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Marc and I enjoyed very much the privilege of reading the advance text of your Garden speech. It is superb.

In response to your invitation, may we offer one suggestion: that the speech ought to include specific reference to the candidacies of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass and Dr. Corliss Lamont.

As soon as you advise me of your decision, we will prepare press copies of your speech in such final form as may determine.

I look forward to the pleasure of seeing you and Shirley at the Garden.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Arthur Schutzer

Arthur Schutzer
Executive Secretary

AS:rb

P.S. I'm enclosing a photograph of Gov. Stevenson waving the Confederate flag.

25-30-33

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
STATE COMMITTEE

VITO MARCANTONIO
Chairman

REV. EDWARD D. McGOWAN
Secretary

EDWARD KUNTZ
Treasurer

STATE HEADQUARTERS
17 MURRAY STREET
New York 7, N. Y.

Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

October 28, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York City

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Kindly find enclosed the honorarium we are pleased to tender in connection with the Madison Square Garden Rally.

It is a pleasure to advise you that we have received quite a number of congratulatory phone calls today, many of the callers having referred particularly to your splendid address.

With kind regards to Shirley,

Sincerely,
Arthur Schutzer
Arthur Schutzer,
State Executive Secretary

AS:rb
Encl.

25-30-39

American Labor Party

NEW YORK'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

KINGS COUNTY 176

595 FLATBUSH AVE., B'KLYN 25, N. Y. • BUCKMINSTER 4-1513

LEO J. LINDER, *Chairman*
MINNEOLA INGERSOLL, *Co-Chairman*
ANTONIO TULLY, *Secretary*
JOSEPH H. ZWILLINGER, *Treasurer*

Vice-Chairmen

ADA B. JACKSON
CLIFTON CAMERON
REV. WM. HOWARD MELISH
CLIFFORD T. MC AVOY
TERRY ROSENBAUM
MURIEL NEUBURGER
HELEN PHILLIPS
JESUS COLON
BLANCHE KATZ
MAX TORCHIN
ARTHUR BLYN

PAUL TRILLING, *Executive Secretary*
SAM KANTER, *Organizational Director*

25-37-26

February 19, 1952

Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Shirley,

This letter is to confirm our telephone agreement concerning Dr. DuBois' speaking at our Presidential Campaign Dinner, April 18. Beanie has also agreed to our having the Presidential Candidate, so that our three main speakers will be Dr. DuBois, Marc, and the Presidential Candidate. We're planning to have one thousand guests in attendance at the St. George Hotel.

When you come back from your vacation, I should appreciate the opportunity to talk to Dr. DuBois in greater detail. I hope your vacation was everything you wished for.

Cordially yours,
Paul
Paul Trilling
Executive Secretary

PT/fr

[A. L. P. - Kings C.]

April 3, 1952

Mr. Paul Trilling, Executive Secretary
American Labor Party
595 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn, 25, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Trilling:

Shirley and you have arranged for me to speak April 18th. I am writing both you and John McManus who has asked me to speak in May at Madison Square Garden, to say that for any speeches that I make during this campaign I must be paid a fee.

I am worry to be compelled to ask this, especially of friends who have been so kind in my support, but I am retired and am receiving no salary, and I cannot use thanks for food.

If, therefore, you wish me to speak April 18, as I have said, you must pay my lecture fee.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

American Labor Party

NEW YORK'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

KINGS COUNTY 176

595 FLATBUSH AVE., B'KLYN 25, N. Y. • BUCKMINSTER 4-1513

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JESUS COLON
BLANCHE KATZ
MAX TORCHIN
ARTHUR BLYN

PAUL TRILLING, *Executive Secretary*
SAM KANTER, *Organizational Director*

25-37-24

April 24, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Please accept our warm appreciation for the important part you played in the wonderful evening at the Hotel St. George last Friday night. Undoubtedly you must have felt the excitement of our clubs, which has carried over into excellent activity this week.

It is our feeling that our Campaign Dinner has provided an enormous inspiration for our work in the coming months.

I am enclosing a copy of the report on our Dinner which appeared in a prominent position on page three of the "Brooklyn Eagle." It has had a significant effect on the local politicians.

Cordially yours,

Paul Trilling

Paul Trilling
Executive Secretary

PT/fr

American Labor Party

264

NASSAU-SUFFOLK COUNTIES

260 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Phone: HEmpstead 2-10056

DR. PAUL SCHEMAN
Chairman

HENRY DOLINER
Executive Secretary

September 10, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Nassau County American Labor Party will be deeply honored to have you as a principle speaker on Wednesday October 8th in the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, N. Y. together with Vincent Hallinan.

We will be pleased to tender an honorarium of one hundred dollars plus expenses.

We would appreciate hearing from you as early as possible.

Most sincerely yours

Henry Doliner

Henry Doliner
Executive Secretary

25-30-29

September 12, 1952

Mr. Henry Doliner
American Labor Party
260 Front Street
Hempstead, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Doliner:

I regret that on October 8th I am speaking in Youngstown, Ohio. I shall be in Ohio from the 7th to the 10th, and the next week will probably go further west.

My only chance to speak for you, therefore, would be October 2nd or 3rd.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

American Labor Party

264

NASSAU-SUFFOLK COUNTIES

260 Front Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Phone: HEmpstead 2-10056

Dr. Paul Scheman
Chairman

Henry Doliner
Executive Secretary

45-30-27

October 3rd, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Confirming our telephone conversation today, the Nassau County American Labor Party will be deeply honored to have you as principle speaker at its rally in the Cedarhurst Fire House, Cedarhurst, Long Island, on Wednesday evening, October 22nd.

We will be pleased to tender an honorarium of One Hundred Dollars.

We will arrange the transportation by sending a car to your home to bring you to the meeting and back home again.

We would appreciate hearing from you as early as possible.

Most Sincerely yours,

Henry Doliner

Henry Doliner
Executive Secretary

HD.PW

October 3, 1952

Mr. Henry Doliner
American Labor Party
260 Front Street
Hempstead, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Doliner:

Someone called from your office this morning, asking me to speak for you before the American Labor Party on October 22.

My wife told you to write me immediately, but as I am leaving tomorrow your letter probably will not arrive in time.

I can speak on the 22nd of October. My charge is $100 and expenses.

You can obtain a photograph by writing my secretary at this address.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

October 17,1952

Mr. Henry Doliner
American Labor Party
260 Front St.
Hempstead, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Doliner:

I understand that you are to call for me this Wednesday, October 22 in time to bring me to Cedarhurst for the meeting.

This arrangement is satisfactory to me and I shall be expecting you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
(per Lillian Hyman, Sec'y.)

DB:lh

255-30-28

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
STATE COMMITTEE

VITO MARCANTONIO
Chairman

REV. EDWARD D. McGOWAN
Secretary

EDWARD KUNTZ
Treasurer

STATE HEADQUARTERS
17 MURRAY STREET
New York 7, N. Y.

Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

ARTHUR SCHUTZER, Executive Secretary

September 11, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Gracie Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On Wednesday evening, October 1st, the Queens County American Labor Party will hold its most important 1952 indoor election rally at Lost Battalion Hall.

I should like to extend to you an invitation to participate as one of the principal speakers, along with Mr. Vincent Hallinan and Mr. Corliss Lamont.

We hope you will be willing to accept an honorarium of $125.

Sincerely,

Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac
Executive Secretary
Queens County

hnm:rb

P.S. We would appreciate your early reply since publicity, posters, tickets -- all await your decision. Please call me at ILlinois 9- 1226.

25-30-1

September 12, 1952

Captain Hugh N.Mulzac
American Labor Party
17 Murray Street
New York, N.Y. 7
Dear Captain Mulzac:

I shall be glad to speak for you Wednesday, evening October 1st, at Lost Battalion Hall.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-30-7

September 16, 1952

Captain Hugh Mulzac
AFI Gallery
50 East 34 Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Captain Mulzac:

Shirley and I are sorry not to be able to go to your reception Sunday, September 21, on account of our speaking engagements.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

American Labor Party

QUEENS COUNTY 63-62 Saunders Street • Rego Park 74 • New York • ILlinois 9-1226

October 3rd, 1952

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I want to thank you on behalf of Queens County American Labor Party for having accepted our request to speak at our October 1st Rally.

We all know that a speech by Dr. DuBois is well worth the hearing, and always gives us something to think about.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours

Hugh N. Mulzac

Captain Hugh N. Mulzac, By T. L.
Executive Secretary

25-30-5

American Management Counsel, Inc.

107 WEST 43 STREET · NEW YORK 36, N. Y. · JUDSON 6-4158

August 26, 1952

Miss Lillian Hyman
227 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

25-40-1

Dear Miss Hyman:

The voting information which you request is not available. We have, however, dug up some facts which might meet your needs:

The largest voter turnout was in 1940, the lowest in 1948.

Potentially, the female vote in the 1952 presidential election could be larger than that of the male for the first time in the nation's history. Women have increased in the country at a greater rate than men. There are now two million more women than men 21 years of age and older in the U.S.

Increase of Women over Men Since 1920

	Male	Female
1920	31.4 million	29.4 million
1930	37.1 million	35.8 million
1940	42 million	42 million
1950	47.9 million	49.6 million

61% of women vote; 75% of men vote.

The best voters in the electorate are women voters of families of professionals, executives and businessmen. The poorest voters are (1) young women, and (2) wives of wage earners.

Importance of Getting Out the Vote

In 1940 - 2 out of 3 of voting age voted (63% of potential vote).

In 1948 - 1 out of 2 of voting age voted (52% of potential vote).

In Solid South 75% of potential vote has never voted.

In 1952 there are close to 100 million potential voters (6 million more than in 1948).

Eligible Voters Give Reasons for not Voting

(1) 37% lacked reliable information on candidates.

(2) 25% felt voter didn't have much choice in selecting a candidate.

(3) 14% thought voting too difficult (registration irksome and balloting too complicated).

(4) 12% were involuntary non-voters (poll tax, residence requirements, away from home on election day or in armed forces).

(5) 7% cited corruption.

(6) 5% gave miscellaneous reasons.

I hope you will find this information pertinent and useful.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Conal

Bernard Conal

BC:MG

85-40-2

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd St.
New York 23, New York January 10,1952

MEMO: TO PEACE COUNCILS

FROM: Thomas Richardson - Willard Uphaus, National Co-Directors

Reports coming from all sections of the country indicate that many cities and states have already launched their campaign for agreement among the major powers and that the campaign is moving into high gear. Chicago reports tremendously encouraging experiences in their pre-Christmas activities, which were conducted along Congressional District lines.

Bulletins from Connecticut are filled with suggestions for petition action: informal house meetings, public forums, debates, festivals, paid advertisements, five minute radio spots, a peace mobile of several cars with signs, loudspeaker, question and answer sheet for petition canvassers explaining significance of major power agreement phonograph records for house meetings. Special stress on "peace and jobs" and on Arthur Kahn's book, SPEAK OUT, AMERICA WANTS PEACE, an Appeal drafted by a Methodist clergyman appealing for negotiations among the "big five" sent to 80 ministers, rabbis and educational leaders for endorsement.

A group in Maryland used two shopping bags to contrast groceries you could buy in 1939 and 1951 for $5.00 at their booth in the center of the town where they collected signatures.

If we only had the funds and facilities to tell all peace workers about the news we receive. For example, about the January 12 conference in San Francisco. Bill Kerner writes fully in a letter and stresses how the purpose will be to draw in people "who differ with us on approach and even on the question of a 5 power pact but who do believe in peaceful co-existence and negotiations."

The Illinois Peace Assembly is opening its drive for 100,000 signatures January 11 at a meeting in UE Hall, Chicago. Michigan has also started its campaign for 100,000 signatures, the Buffalo Peace Committee report an active campaign for 5,000 signatures.

I. WASHINGTON ASSEMBLY POSTPONED

After consultation with Crusade people actively interested in the campaign and after receiving excellent reports that the petition drive is just now picking up momentum, we feel that it would be wise to postpone the Delegates Assembly until the middle of March. The extra time will permit the maximum amount of activity within the Congressional District, such as petition gathering, forums, debates, informal meetings in homes, before the delegates go to Washington. The tentative date is March 20. Notification of the exact date will be sent you soon.

The results of the Gallop Poll and early reports on the campaign indicate that our original estimate made at the National Committee meeting in Chicago was right - namely that the objective of this campaign can be won. We are making explicit and giving political force to the very thoughts and feelings of the people relative to settling international disputes through agreement.

II. THE BOMBING OUTRAGES IN FLORIDA

The murder of Mr.and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida as a result of the racist and religious bombings that have been going on in that state have caused intense public indignation. The APC has sent a statement to the President on the outrageous murder of these two Negro leaders. In this letter APC stressed "These unfortunate happenings in Florida and also in other parts of the country, show how great is the need for peace in the world, and how important it is that our government use its energies to bring about a settlement in Korea and among the nations. With peace restored we can then use our energies and resources to build a brotherly world, not only abroad but here at home, where people of all races and religions should live as friends." Let local peace councils add their voice to the great public protest which has developed.

III. BROTHERHOOD MONTH

The National Committee meeting urged all local peace groups to plan activities during February, Brotherhood Month, which will highlight the relationship of peace to brotherhood and which will stress Negro History Week. Please let us know what plans you have made for this Week.

IV. THE PROBLEM OF FINANCE IS EVER WITH US

The National Committee established a goal of $100,000 to be raised in a nation-wide campaign. Several groups have already adopted their share of this quota. If your group has not informed us of your commitment, please do so immediately. Allgroups can aid in the preparation of materials nationally by sending to the national office their share of the monies which w as agreed upon at the National Committee meeting - 25% to 30% of the total amount raised.

V. STICKERS! PETITIONS! BONDS!

Enclosed is a sample of the sticker, which has been pr epared for use in the five power pact campaign. We had or iginally thought that we would have two stickers, one 2" x 3" and the other 5" x 8". However, we find it feasible to do only one, therefore we have compromised on the size, which is 3" x 3 3/4" The price of these stickers is $4.00 per thousand. Order them in quantity and plaster them on wind shields, telephone poles, etc.

We call your attention to the Peace Bond Books. These books have bonds in demoninations of 25¢ to $10.00 and are an excellent device for financing peace activities. 60% of the proceeds stay with the local group and 40% come to the national office. Order quickly, so this financial project can get underway.

VI. ARE YOU LOOKING FOR EXPERT PEACE TALENT?

Kyrle Elkin, one of the former defendants in the PIC case, is making a business trip throughout the country. He is anxious to speak about the victory and the peace movement in general. We list his itinerary below. If you can plan a meeting around Mr. Elkin, or are having a meeting where he can speak, please contact Mr. Elkin direct. One of the main purposes for Mr. Elkins' trip is his desire to raise money to clear up outstanding debts of the Defense Committee. As the APC and the local pe ace committees also desperately need funds, an arrangement may be made to split any fee between the Defense Committee, the APC, and the local group. A reception or party may be planned after a meeting to help raise funds, in addition to a collection at such a meeting:

January 11-14	Detroit	Hotel Statler
January 15	Grand Rapids	
January 16-22	Chicago	Hotel Sheraton
January 23	Minneapolis, Minn.	Hotel Curtis
January 24-27	Chicago	Hotel Sheraton
January 28	St. Louis, Mo.	Hotel Statler
January 29	Louisville, Ky.	Hotel Brown
January 30-31	Cincinnati, Ohio	Hotel Sheraton-Gibson
February 1-3	Open	
February 4	Indianapolis, Ind.	
February 5	Fort Wayne, Ind.	
February 6	Columbus, Ohio	

Miss Halois Moorhead, Ex.Secy. American Women for Peace is leaving New York, Jan. 16 for a trip to the west coast. She may be reached in Los Angeles, Jan.17-26, American Women for Peace, room 310, 326 W.3rd St., in San Francisco, Feb-2-3, % William Kerner, 935 Market St., in Seattle, Wash. Feb.5,6, 7, care Mrs. H.J. Hughes, 4820 49th Ave., S., in Chicago, February 15, % American Women for Peace, 166 W.Washington St., If reached in time she will be glad to arrange meetings either on her return trip, or in the vicinity of her present engagements.

VII. INTERFAITH COMMITTEE FOR PEACE ACTION

The Interfaith Committee for Peace Action which sponsored the Prayer and Vigil Meetings in New York, October 7, is still very much on the ball. The Workers' Forum, Inc., has given the Committee $1,000. for special projects that relate the teachings of religion on peace to our present campaign. Three projects now in process are - a Prayer for Peace to be sent by the thousands to the clergy of the nation; a recording to be produced by an interfaith interracial group of five eminent religious leaders which is to be reproduced in great numbers for use in homes, public meetings and over theradio; and a peace news-letter which will include items generally neglected or barred by the regular journals. Co-Director Uphaus isgiving much of his time to these projects.

WE ARE OFTEN FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO PICK UP INFORMATION THROUGH THE DAILY PAPERS ON PEACE ACTIVITIES. BUT WON'T YOU HELP US WITH FIRST-HAND ACCOUNTS? WE'LL PASS ON THE WORD IN OUR WRITING AND TALKING. ALSO SEND US COPIES OF MATERIAL YOU PUT OUT LOCALLY, PETITIONS, LEAFLETS, POSTCARDS, ETC.

dpowa/65

January 16, 1952

Mr. Thomas Richardson
125 West 72 St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Richardson:

The third secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington wishes very much to make a collection of recorded Negro folk music, not so much the developed jazz and its derivatives, but more of the original Negro melodies.

I notice that you advertise some records by Paul Robeson. Will you please send me a list with prices of such records as I mentioned which you ordered or which could be ordered elsewhere?

I should be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-21-15

January 21, 1952

Am Peace Crusade

Mr. Abbot Simon
125 W. 72 St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Abbot:

Don't let this letter disturb you if you do not feel well enough to attend to it, but what I would like to have for my book is some complete statement of the work of the Peace Information Center: how much money it received; how the money was expended; how many pamphlets issued; the size and extent of its correspondence.

Have you any such report or any part of it, and if not, where could I get it?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-24-11

January 23, 1952

MEMO TO ABBOT SIMON

Pursuant to our conversation today, I should like to get some information such as the following for my book, called "My 83rd Birthday":

1) The total amount of funds which the Peace Information Center collected.

2) The main objects for which these funds were expended.

3) The number of salaried persons which the Peace Information Center hired, and for what lengths of time.

4) The number of pieces of literature printed.

5) Some estimate of the range and amount of correspondence.

6) Any other facts or indications showing the breadth and meaning of the Peace Information Center during its existence.

Any or all of this information would be very helpful.

Sincerely,

DB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Amer Peace Crus.

February 18, 1952

Mr. Thomas Richardson
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 Street
New York, N. Y.

25-24-26

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have just left the city on vacation for a month.

They asked me to send you this copy of a letter just received from the Department of State.

Very sincerely yours,

enc.

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N.Y.

February 27, 1952

85-26-43

URGENT MEMORANDUM: APRIL 1, NEW DATE FOR WASHINGTON DELEGATES ASSEMBLY
TO: LOCAL PEACE COUNCIL LEADERSHIP

The date of the Washington National Delegates Assembly for Peace has been changed from March 20 to April 1, due to an error date on the part of the Arena management. Since no other meeting place of that size is available in Washington, there was no alternative. THIS DATE IS FINAL! The Call to the Assembly, with the new date, will be available by the time this letter reaches you.

For your further information, we are enclosing a copy of the press statement sent out by the Washington Assembly, indicating some additional sponsors, etc.

The Washington Assembly will mark the first national tally of signatures collected for the five power peace agreement. State and local delegations are being asked to bring with them totals, certified and notarized, if possible, of signatures collected on our peace petitions.

Pending sending you a full report of the Eastern Seaboard meeting on February 24, you will want to know that one of the decisions was to come to Washington with 50% of the national total of 500,000 signatures, already in hand. Major emphasis at our meeting was also put on the need to get the five power petitions campaign in high gear with every action, every leaflet, every meeting or mailing undertaken by peace forces directly related to the securing of signatures for a five power agreement.

The report of Mr. Thomas Richardson, our National Co- Director, highlighted the three main war dangers coming from the rearming of Germany, the continuance of the Korean war and its possible spread to China and Southeast Asia, and the attempts of the colonial powers, with the support of the United States, to refuse to grant the colonial people's the right to self-government. The particular importance of securing the full participation of the Negro people in our work for peace through special understanding effort on the part of the peace movement, was emphasized by Mr. Richardson. Full material on this significant meeting will be sent out later this week.

Meanwhile, we wish to stress the increased dangers to peace coming from the NATO decisions at Lisbon to proceed with the rearmament of Germany. Without hesitation, peace forces should immediately wire and write their Congressmen and Senators. Steps should also be taken directly by the Crusade, and also through independent action by community peace leaders, to speak out and rally public opinion on this issue.

Abbott Simon

Encl:

Abbott Simon
Administrative Secretary

AS:gj
dpowa/65

[Amer. Peace Crusade]

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY A.M. FEBRUARY 28, 1952

NATIONAL DELEGATES ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE
3rd Floor
125 West 72nd Street
New York 23, New York
SUsquehanna 7-1660

A halt to the rearming and renazification of Western Germany was demanded by twenty-nine prominent Americans, sponsors of the National Delegates Assembly for Peace, the date for which has been shifted to April 1, 1952 in Washington, D.C.

"The great danger is war, and the danger spot is Germany," declared the Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Arizona, in announcing his support of the Washington Assembly, which was originally scheduled for March 20th.

The Washington Assembly will mark the first national tallying of signatures on petitions calling for an immediate conference and a peace agreement among the five major powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and the New China. Delegations organized along Congressional district lines will present to their Congressman and Senators certified and notarized statements on signature totals collected in each State and district, in the hope of stirring their governmental representatives to act for peace in this crucial election year of 1952.

An immediate truce in Korea, full recognition of the right of self-government for the colonial peoples and rejection of the UMT will also be highlighted by the Call to the Assembly. An end to war hysteria and prompt punishment of those responsible for violence against the Negro people and other minorities, rejection of the 85 billion dollar war budget and non-ratification of the Japanese Treaty were demanded.

Other prominent Americans joining the list of sponsors include:
Mrs. Charlotta Bass, noted Negro woman lecturer, chairman of the Sojourners for Peace and Freedom and former publisher of the California Eagle, New York City;

(more)

Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, former Governmental Secretary of the Virgin Islands; Rev. Edward McGowan, noted Negro Methodist clergyman, New York City and Prof. John Wild of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Initial sponsors include: Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Executive Secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, noted anthropologist, historian and writer, a member of the U. S. Delegation to San Francisco Founding Conference of the United Nations and a founder of the NAACP, Honorary Chairman of the American Peace Crusade, New York City; Rabbi A braham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, gynecologist and obstetrician, Chairman of the American Women for Peace, New York City; Fred Stover, President Iowa Farmers Union, Hampton, Iowa; Paul Robeson, world famous artist and spokesman for peace, New York City; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, NAACP official and Republican Party leader, Columbia, S. C.; Prof. Joseph Fletcher, theologian and religious leader, Cambridge, Mass; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist who worked on the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Ithaca, N. Y.; Ernest DeMaio, Pres. District Council 8, UERMWA, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Charles A . Hill, Hartford Ave. Baptist Church, Chairman Michigan Peace Council and Vice President National Baptist Convention, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. William B. Spofford, editor The Witness, Tunckhannock, Pa.; Hugh Bryson, Pres. National Union Marine Cooks & Stewards, San Francisco, Calif.

Offices of the Preparations Committee for the National Delegates Assembly for Peace in Washington are at 125 West 72nd Street, New York City, 3rd floor. Copies of the Call and other material may be secured there.

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dpowa/65

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois:
We are overjoyed at good news that you are well and having a rest.
I hope we have drawn up this protest in such a way that you can sign it.
Willard Uphaus

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
3rd Floor
125 West 72 Street
New York 23, New York

February 28, 1952

Dear Friend;

Forces leading to the remilitarization and rearmament of Western Germany are moving with brutal speed, as exemplified by the recent decisions of the Lisbon conference.

While the newspapers seek to give the impression that the creation of A German Army and NATO plans are a "fait accompli", much of of this is still on paper. We can count on the peace sentiment of the French, British and other West European peoples to further impede these plans, as was exemplified in the French Chamber of Deputies several days prior to the Lisbon meeting.

But the initiative for carrying through German remilitarization is, unfortunately, coming from our country and our government. It is our responsibility as Americans to help mobilize public opinion to change this policy.

Believing that there is an immediate need for concerned citizens to speak out, we have prepared a draft statement, a copy of which is enclosed, in the form of a letter to President Truman. If you are in general agreement with the statement and the idea of its being issued in the names of a number of spokesmen for peace, please let us know by signing the statement and returning it to us by return mail. We regret that this could not be an individual letter, but we know you appreciate the difficulties of moving speedily on issues of this importance.

Yours for peace,

Thomas Richardson Willard Uphaus

Thomas Richardson-Willard Uphaus
National Co-Directors

dpowa/65

Printed in England Nov.1948 (250 pads) [Amer. Peace Crus] 5/-178.

CABLE AND WIRELESS (WEST INDIES) LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

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CIRCUIT	CLERK'S NAME	TIME RECEIVED	
SJN	L.B	506P	

ISSUING OFFICE

ST THOMAS V.I.

1ST MARCH 1952

85-24-25

JM44/LJ163 NEWYORK 52 1 300P WU

LT DR W E B DUBOIS
HOTEL CARIBBEAN
STTHOMAS

EASTERN SEABOARD NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE EXTENDS WARMEST GREETINGS OCCASION

YOUR 84TH BIRTHDAY LOOK FORWARD TO MANY MORE YEARS YOUR INSPRING LEADERSHIP IN PEACE MOVEMENT WHICH

WILL SEE ACHIEVEMENT OF PEACE WE ALL DESIRE

REV WILLARD UPHAUS THOMAS RICHARDSON
ABBOTT SIMON

Enquiry respecting this telegram should be accompanied by this form and may be made at any of the Company's offices

Printed in England Nov.1948 (250 pads)

[Amer. Peace Crusades] 178.

CABLE AND WIRELESS (WEST INDIES) LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

VIA IMPERIAL

The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars in the order named: Prefix Letters and Number of Message, Office of Origin, Number of Words, Date, Time handed in and Official Instructions—if any.

CIRCUIT	CLERK'S NAME	TIME RECEIVED	ISSUING OFFICE
SJN	R.M	524P	STTHOMASVI 6TH MARCH 1952

25-26-42

JM57/LJ213 NEWYORK 39 6TH 224P WU

LT DR E B DUBOIS
HOTEL CARIBBEAN
STTHOMASVI

CHICAGO CRUSADE HONORING JOSEPH EVANS AND ROBERT MORSE LOVETT AT ANNIVERSARY DINNER THIS SATURDAY NIGHT WE ARE ENCOURAGING GREETINGS TO THEM ADDRESS HENRY NOYES 166 WESTWASHINGTON LOVE FROM APC

WILLARD UPHAUS

Enquiry respecting this telegram should be accompanied by this form and may be made at any of the Company's offices

March 11, 1952

Mr. Abbot Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Abbot:

Shirley has already told you of our magnificent trip.

I am trying to get in harness again, and will be glad to talk with you at any time.

Mr. Dreiss was very fine and helpful. He did everything he could to make our stay pleasant.

We spent two weeks at the Caribbean Hotel, and one week in town at the guest house of a friend -- a former bandmaster in the Navy. We visited St. Croix and St. Johns, went bathing nearly every day, and Shirley, of course, did some shopping.

Our best love to you and Priscilla.

Sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

25-24-10

Washington Program
Delegates' National Assembly For Peace
Tuesday, April 1, 1952

9:30 AM - 11:00 AM	REGISTRATION
11:00 AM - 3:00 PM	VISITS WITH CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. Presentation of tallies of signatures collected in each congressional district and state. Appointments should be arranged in advance by delegates from their communities.
3:00 PM - 4:30 PM	STATE DELEGATION MEETINGS. Reports of Congressional Interviews.
4:30 PM - 6:30 PM	PLENARY SESSION AND REPORT MEETING. Discussion of Five-Power Pact Campaign.

Headquarters for the Delegates' National Assembly will be at Turner's Arena, 1341 W Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Tuesday, April 1, 1952.

All delegates are urged to report to Turner's Arena first to register. There will be no admission to sessions without registration card. Registration fee will be $1.50.

All delegates should bring with them full reports and tallies on the total number of signatures collected in their state and community on petitions for agreement among the five major powers.

For further information, fill in the blank below and send it to the Delegates' National Assembly for Peace, 3rd floor, 125 West 72nd St., New York 23, N. Y.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

1. Ask your club, church, union, etc., to send a delegation to the Delegates' National Assembly for Peace.
2. Come to Washington April 1st and bring your friends.
3. Get signatures for a 5-Power Peace Agreement.
4. Wire Pres. Truman, your Congressman and Senators to support the peace program of the Delegates' National Assembly for Peace.

INITIAL SPONSORS

MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS
New York, N. Y.

DR. DOROTHY BREWSTER
New York, N. Y.

HUGH BRYSON
San Francisco, Calif.

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New York, N. Y.

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Chicago, Ill.

REV. EDWARD D. McGOWAN
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BISHOP WALTER MITCHELL
Rancho Sante Fe, Calif.

PROF. PHILIP MORRISON
Ithaca, N. J.

DR. CLEMENTINA A. PAOLONE
New York, N. Y.

DR. WILLARD B. RANSOM
Indianapolis, Ind.

THOMAS RICHARDSON
New York, N. Y.

PAUL ROBESON
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FRED W. STOVER
Hampton, Iowa

MAURICE E. TRAVIS
Denver, Colo.

DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
New Haven, Conn.

DELEGATES' NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE
125 West 72nd St.—3rd floor
New York City 23, N. Y.

- ☐ I plan to be a delegate to the Delegates' National Assembly for Peace
- ☐ Enclosed find contribution because I want to help the Delegates' National Assembly for Peace
- ☐ I want additional copies of the Call at two cents each
- ☐ Please send me petitions for Peace.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *Zone* ..... *State* .....

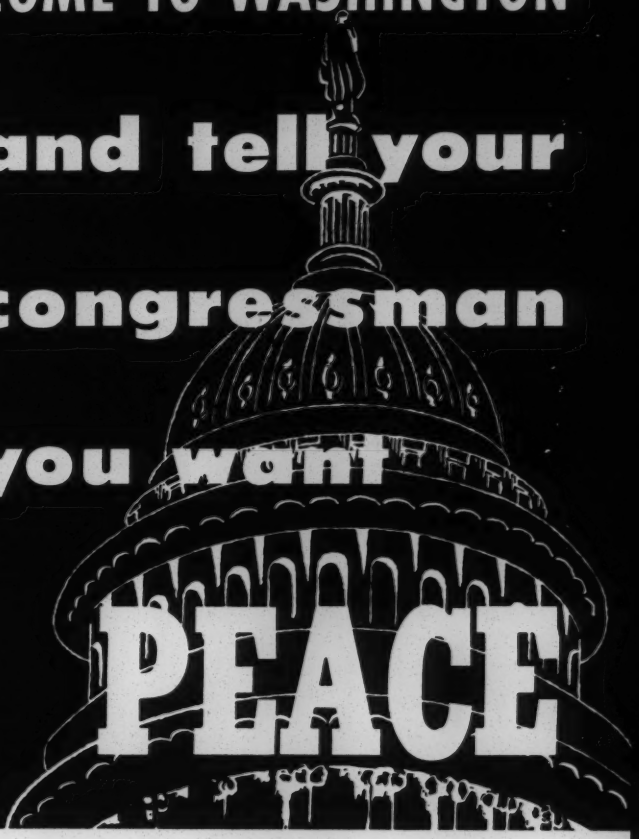
Organization .....

COME TO WASHINGTON

and tell your

congressman

you want



DELEGATES NATIONAL

ASSEMBLY for PEACE

★

WASHINGTON, D. C.

april 1, 1952

PEACE IN KOREA! STOP REARMING GERMANY! A 5-POW

Many grave decisions affecting the lives and security of the people of the United States will be made in Washington by the U. S. Congress during the coming months. These decisions can show that the vast majority of the people of our country want peace and friendship with the peoples of the world.

There has never been greater sentiment for peace in our country. From every side come demands for an end to the slaughter and achievement of real peace in Korea. 70% of the people of the United States, according to the Gallup Poll, feel that a meeting of Truman, Churchill and Stalin can settle the outstanding differences among the major powers. An increasing number of national labor leaders have begun to call for peace in Korea and elsewhere in the world, through negotiations. Hundreds of thousands of rank and file working men and working women are signing petitions for an immediate truce in Korea and for a peace agreement among the major powers. The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and other religious bodies are voicing their opposition to U.M.T. Prayers for peace, rising from the hearts of deeply concerned worshippers in churches and synagogues, are releasing new energies for peace action. These are signs of a moral awakening and an understanding that we will preserve and extend our own peace and liberty only if we sacrifice to bring these blessings to all mankind.

But these hopeful signs should not tempt us to relax in our campaign for peace.

Even now, as the killing continues in Korea and the truce negotiations drag on, ominous headlines, since the Churchill-Truman talks, hold threats of the spread of the war to the mainland of China and to Indo China. The colonial world, seeking independence, is in ferment, especially in Egypt, Tunisia, Iran and Burma. It must be recognized that intervention, military or otherwise, by the United States on the side of Great Britain and France to hold back these peoples movements for self-government is a threat to world peace, and promises new Koreas.

A rearmed and renazified Germany portends a dangerous step toward war.

Here at home every family and wage earner already knows that the "emergency mobilization" is exacting an impossible toll from the people of the United States in taxes and in sky-rocketing prices. Meanwhile wages are frozen, unemployment grows and war industries profiteer in death. President Truman's call for an 85 billion dollar war budget will bite further into every family's standard of living. The youth of the land have before them a future with no hope as the drive for the passage of U.M.T. grows. The right to speak freely, especially for peace, is under sharpest attack. The war atmosphere in our country has stimulated racism and bigotry resulting in the brutal murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, the bombing of Negro homes, Catholic churches and Jewish synagogues in Florida and elsewhere. These war phenomena are symptoms of inner decay and moral disintegration more dangerous than a fancied foe, or a presumed enemy.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONIAL PEOPLES!

S-401-1h

OWER PEACE AGREEMENT!

WE PROPOSE ACTION FOR PEACE!

Representatives of our government in Washington must be stirred to action for peace by hearing directly from the men and women they represent. We therefore call upon all people of the United States of all races, colors and religion, of all walks of life and of all political beliefs, to join us in Washington, D. C. on April 1, 1952 in a great National Delegates' Assembly for Peace. This will mark the first national tally of signatures on petitions for:

An immediate conference and peace agreement among the Five Major Powers, the U. S., U.S.S.R., Great Britain, France and the New China.

Organized along Congressional District lines, this Delegates Assembly will urge:

Immediate truce in Korea followed by a lasting peace agreement.

Stop rearmament and renazification of Western Germany.

Full recognition of the right of self government for colonial peoples.

An end to war hysteria—prompt punishment of those responsible for the spread of violence, racism and bigotry against Negroes, Catholics, Jewish people and other minorities.

Rejection of the war budget of $85 billions—spending of our money and energies for life, and not for death. Instead of guns, tanks and bombs, hospitals, houses, schools, roads, TVAs. Instead of an armaments race, world economic cooperation for security and peace.

Non-ratification of the Japanese Treaty.

Rejection of pending U.M.T. legislation.

DEFEAT U.M.T.!

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1952

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N.Y.
SU 7-1660

April 4, 1952

United States support in the United Nations Security Council for the demand by the Arab-Asian countries that French coercian of the people of Tunisia be ended was urged today in a telegram sent today to Warren Austin, United States Representative to the Security Council, by the American Peace Crusade.

Citing the parallel with the use of force against the 13 colonies in 1776, the American Peace Crusade National Co-Directors Thomas Richardson and Willard Uphaus call for Austin's support to place the Tunisian question on the agenda before the Security Council for discussion and solution. The full text of the telegram follows:

"If the use of force against the 13 colonies had been prevented in 1776 this nation might well have achieved its independence from colonial domination without the devastation and suffering of a bitter war. A similar situation exists today in the use of force to quell the independence and self-government movement of the Tunisians. Our historical tradition of 1776 which cherishes the right of self-government of the colonial peoples makes it imperative that the United States representative in the United Nations Security Council support the demand of the Arab-Asian countries that colonial domination in Tunisia be ended and that the question be placed on the agenda of the Security Council for discussion and resolution. Such action by the United States representative would be in keeping with our heritage of liberty and would contribute to the achievement of world peace."

dpowa/65

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

American Peace Crusade
3rd Floor
125 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N.Y.
SUsquehanna 7-1660
April 7, 1952

The following statement was sent to President Truman today by Mr. Thomas Richardson and Rev. Willard Uphaus, National Co-Directors of the American Peace Crusade;

Honorable, Harry S. Truman
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

A new an important opportunity for ending international tensions and achieving world peace has been created by the report Sunday by Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, retiring Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, of his conference [illegible] with Premier Stalin.

Sir Sarvepalli declared: "There is no outstanding problem now dividing the world which could not be settled by discussion and negotiation. It would be unwise to bang the door against every approach and give up the task as impossible. No effort is wasted and every effort should be made to get top people together."

In the light of the recent hopeful reply by Premier Stalin to the questions of American newspapers editors, as well as recent Soviet proposals for a 4Power Conference on the future of Germany, this observation by the Vice-President elect of India places a great responsibility on all who desire a peaceful alternative in internationsl relations.

Over 500,000 U.S. citizens have through petitions, postcards, wires, and prayers recorded their desire for a meeting and peace agreement between the five major world powers.

Recent Gallup and other polls have indicated that the majority of the people of the U.S. want to see the achievement of an alternative to war. Thus bringing to our land a relaxation of tensions, hysteria, high taxes, high prices, growing unemployment, and heightened racism.

Eight hundred delegates representing this sentiment of the vast majority of people for peace met in Washington on April 1 at the National Delegates Assembly for Peace, and reiterated the burning desire for peace in Korea, an a peace agreement among the five major powers of the world.

We urge you to speak out now and explore the possibilities for a meeting of the major world powers where differences can be settled through negotiation and world peace declared.

Respectfully yours,

/s/

Thomas Richardson - Willard Uphaus
National Co-Directors

dpowa/65

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AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N.Y.

April 9, 1952

URGENT MEMO TO: PEACE COUNCILS AND PEACE COMMITTEES

FROM: Thomas Richardson and Willard Uphaus, National Co-Directors.

We can win peace if we move now to take advantage of positive developments which have recently occurred in the field of international relations.

A new Gallup poll recently released indicates again that the majority of the people of the United States want peace in Korea now. Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union in a reply to four questions addressed to a group of United States newspaper editors, indicated that his country believes that international tensions can be settled by a meeting and peace agreement among the major powers of the world.

Last week-end the Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, reported that at an interview with Mr. Stalin, there had been the clear indication that peace through the lessening of international tension is possible and can be brought about by agreement of the heads of the major governments.

Reports of discussions now taking place at the Economic Conference in Moscow reveal that the possibility of expanding trade between East and West does exist and that this important factor for the attainment of economic security for the peoples of the world, including the United States, can be achieved if there is a genuine and sincere effort to find a way.

Here in the United States over 500,000 people have through petitions, wires, postcards, resolutions, wires and prayers, recorded their desire for a truce in Korea and a peace agreement among the five major powers. On April 1st over 800 delegates to the National Delegates Assembly for Peace, meeting in Washington, D. C., charted new steps to bring about peace in the world. The delegates voted a four point program which placed as its central goal the registration of 250,000 additional petitions by April 25th, the beginning of the anniversary of the San Francisco Founding Conference of the United Nations

In addition, the program calls for making the period between April 25th and June 26th, the United Nations anniversary period, an occasion for the gathering of additional hundreds of thousands of signatures. The program emphasises the absolute necessity of projecting the campaign for a five power pact and the winning of such a pact as the background against which all other problems now affecting the various categories in the nation can be solved. Hence it is of great importance

(more)

that petition gathering and the winning of the support for the five power pact be related to the specific problems of the various groups within our national life.

Reports of leading petition gatherers at the Washington Assembly reveal that it is only in this way that peace forces of the United States can realize their signature goals for April 25th and for the period ending June 26th.

To enable a systematic report of the progress of the petition campaign, we are urging all state and local peace councils and committees to inform us of the quotas which they will take for the period listed above. To facilitate handling of this information, we are enclosing report forms which can be very quickly filled out and sent back to the national office. We urge your cooperation in this extremely important aspect of our petition campaign program.

The delegates projected the following concrete points as issues which can be won by the peace forces if the approach is one of flexibility, imagination, persistence and boldness. The points are as follows:

1. Peace in Korea.

Although press reports recently have indicated some possibility of an approaching agreement on a truce, we urge that peace forces not fall into the complacency which disarmed us during the summer of 1951. Instead, we urge the greatest outpourings of wires, resolutions, petitions and prayers that the history of this country has ever known, to President Truman, demanding the immediate end to the Korean war.

2. Immediate need of a four power conference on Germany.

International discussion has already been expanded on this question as a result of the Soviet Union's note to Germany and its proposals for such a meeting to develop a peace treaty with Germany. Large sections of the German people have indicated their desire for such a meeting and for the achievement of a democratic, unified and non-belligerent Germany. The people of France and other sections of Europe have shown great concern over the failure of the four great powers to reach an agreement on the question of Germany; here at home to achieve a four power agreement on German rearmament and related matters has resulted in the use of millions of tax dollars for the continuation of the cold war.

In addition to the petition signatures, we urge resolutions, wires and letters to the State Dept. calling upon it to act now for a four power conference on Germany.

3. No intervention into the efforts of the colonial peoples for independence and self-government.

In regard to Tunisia, the African-Asian nations within the United Nations are now seeking to place that matter on the agenda of the Security Council. Support by the United States representative would guarantee success of these efforts. However, Washington has instructed the United States representative not to support these efforts. Disagreement with this policy in the government is shown by the statement of Senator Lister Hill, Democrat of Alabama, who said "that the United States was imperilling the unity of the free world by refusing to take a stand on putting the French-Tunisian dispute on the Security Council agenda."

Wires and letters to Warren Austin, United States Representative on the Security Council, demanding that he support the proposal of the African-Asian countries in Tunisia and that he support all efforts of colonial peoples for independence and self-government, are an urgent necessity.

Copies of communications to Mr. Austin together with notes of support should be sent to Hon. Prof. Ahmed S. Bokhari, Pakistan House, 12 E. 65th St. NYC., N. Y. Mr. Bokhari is April President of the Security Council and spokesman for the African-Asian nations in the United Nations on the Tunisian situation.

On April 6th, in South Africa, hundreds of thousands of sorely oppressed Negros, Indians and other colored peoples in that land, began a campaign against the racist policies of the Malan government. The Negro people of the United States have shown great ferment and growing organizational support of the South African demonstrations.

(more)

President Truman should be urged to stop all aid to the South African government. Wires and letters of protest against racist preparation should go to the South African Embassy, Washington, D. C. Wires and letters of support should go to Dr. J. S. Moroka, President General, African National Congress, Box 9207, Johannesburg, South Africa and to Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Chairman, South African Indian Congress, 18 Barkly Arcade, 38 Market Street, Johannesburg, South Africa. Messages of solidarity should go to the leaders of the resistance campaign in South Africa.

Among the white South Africans supporting the resistance movement are a number of ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church. Ministers and women missionary organizations in many communities have a special concern for the independence of colonial peoples. We urge you to contact ministers' associations and councils of church organizations to get them to take independent or cooperating action on the Tunisian and South African situation.

4. Defeat of the Mutual Security Appropriation which provides funds to continue international mobilization of cold war activity is now being considered by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This appropriation which calls for expenditures of over seven billion dollars for building bases and other war preparations, is an example of the use of American tax money for the war drive. Wires, letters and resolutions should go to Congressman James P. Richards, Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., demanding that the Mutual Security Appropriation be killed by his Committee and urging that the committee recommend a meeting of the five major powers to resolve the international tensionswhich exist in the world today. Copies of these communications should be sent to your own congressmen.

The delegates to the April 1st Peace Assembly strongly stressed the need for local peace councils and committees to deepen their routes through engaging petition signers into continuing organised peace activity, including where possible, the organization of signers into new neighborhood and shop peace committees. In this connection, we also recommend immediate report-back meetings on the Washington Assembly on Congressional District basis so that full value of the Washington meeting be translated into a continued peace action. We are extremely anxious to secure from the leaders of all state delegations a report on the experiences of the delegates to the assembly in Washington. Your cooperation is urgently requested.

The points listed above are points which can be won by the peace forces of this country if we but approach the task in a specific, bold, concrete and imaginative fashion, always emphasizing the relationship of any of these points to the central question of a meeting of the five major powers of the world out of which could come a declaration of peace.

Enclos. Five Power Pact Campaign report form.
Copy of wire sent to Mr. Warren Austin on Tunisian situation.
Copy of letter sent to President Truman on the Indian Ambassador's conference with Premier Stalin
Press release on highlights of April 1st Assembly.

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dpowa/65

MEMORANDUM

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
1186 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 1, N. Y. • MU 6-9266

New address 125 West 72 Street

April 9, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please forgive my delay in returning the enclosed correspondence. I did have the opportunity to find out something about this conference, and it is really a good affair. While not quite as advanced as the youth meeting you addressed here in New York a few weeks ago, it will be a gathering of students deeply concerned with the real issues of working for Peace and Democratic Rights.

Sincerely yours,

Abbott Simon

Abbott Simon

25-30-45

[Amer. Peace Crus.]

April 24, 1952

Mr. Thomas Richardson
c/o American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Richardson:

I have thought over the matter of having an American organization directly in alliance with the World Peace Council.

I enclose advice from Gloria Agrin. In accordance with this, I am writing Mr. Laffitte. When I hear from him I shall write the Department. After hearing from both I shall again communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
per Lillian Hyman, Secretary

DB:lh
dpowa/65

encs.

April 24, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
c/o American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Simon:

I have thought over the matter of having an American organisation directly in alliance with the World Peace Council.

I enclose advice from Gloria Agrin. In accordance with this, I am writing Mr. Laffitte. When I hear from him I shall write the Department. After hearing from both I shall again communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
per Lillian Hyman, Secretary

DB:lh
dpcwa/65
encs.

25-24-9

May 2, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Simon:

I presume that you have taken into account the fact that Shirley and I, above travel expenses, would have to have funds for hotel and food.

I have received another letter from the executive secretary, but still no mention of any precautions to be taken to see that I get into Canada. I am afraid perhaps they do not realise what our Department of State can do.

Also, perhaps you ought to notify the executive secretary that Shirley is coming along and might say a few words. They ought to know something about her work.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-7-8

May 5, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Abbott:

Did you send a photographer here from the Blackstone Studio to have pictures taken?

At any rate, he came, made some excellent pictures, and when I saw the proofs I was inveigled into buying $60 worth for newspapers and publicity.

If you sent him I shall send at least a part of this bill to you and a part to the A.L.P.

The Canada Congress has written suggesting that I make a recording which could be sent to the congress in case I could not appear. Have you any suggestions concerning this?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-30-44

Howard Fast
57 West 88th Street
New York, N. Y.

May 5, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Howard asked me to drop you a note to say that the meeting on the World Peace Council will be on Wednesday, May 7th at six o'clock at the home of Mr. & Mrs. English Strunsky, 40 West 67th St., N. Y. It will be at six o'clock and you don't have to worry about dinner since refreshments will be served.

Looking forward to seeing you

Sincerely,
Abbott
Abbott

Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 W. 72 STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE SU 7-1660

May 6, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have received a further letter from the Canadian Peace Conference. They are very happy to know that Shirley will be coming with you and look forward to having her participate at several points in the conference. I did send them some facts about her background and qualifications, so that I don't think Shirley will be overlooked.

Tom and I hope that when we see you tomorrow evening at the Strunsky's, we will be able to make the final arrangements with you on the trip.

We will check later today on the question of a recording and hope also to have that information available for Wednesday evening, if not sooner.

As to the Blackstone Studio and pictures they took of you, I must confess that I don't remember sending someone. However, if we didn't, we should have, as we are sadly in need of good pictures of yourself that can be used by the Crusade and will be glad to undertake any suitable responsibility once the mystery is cleared up as to who actually sent him.

Very sincerely yours,

Abbott Simon

Abbott Simon,
Administrative Secretary

P.S. There is a man named Irving Bloch, who may be available at short notice, who, if we can reach him, [redacted] will [redacted] to call you at your office on Wednesday and make any arrangements convenient for you. I would suggest that a ten minute recorded message, either on tape or disk, would be most suitable for their use.

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ALBERT PEZZATI
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REV. WILLIAM N. REID
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON
PAUL ROBESON
DR. LEWIS BAYARD ROBINSON
DR. THEODOR A. ROSEBURY
MRS. ANDREW A. SIMKINS
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FRED W. STOVER
PROF. LELAND H. TAYLOR
MAURICE TRAVIS
REV. CHARLES E. TYLER
JUSTICE JAMES N. WOLFE
MICHAEL WOOD
DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG

25-30-43

[Amer. Peace Crus.]

May 12, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Abbott:

Enclosed is a memorandum which I sent by registered mail special delivery to Canada on Saturday, according to your request.

Also attached is a copy of a phone recording which I made at 2 o'clock Sunday, at the request of the Congress. It was to be used at the Congress that afternoon.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
encs.

via phone to Toronto, May 11, 1953.

I deeply regret my inability to speak to you face to face. Responding to your kind invitation I and my wife arrived in Toronto last Friday at 12:50 Noon Standard Time. We were examined at the airport by two customs officials and each asked a few questions, mostly routine, as to age, birthplace, etc. There was no question which we did not readily answer, and we received no intimation that our answers were unsatisfactory, or that further information was desired. Twice the senior official left the room, apparently for consultation. When he finally told us that we would not be admitted, I assumed that he was announcing the decision of his superiors and that this decision was not based on any answers we had made. I therefore made no comment or protest, but simply asked to speak with your representatives, whom we had seen waving as we arrived. This was refused. We were then kept waiting in the locked reception room for nearly a half hour. There was time for clarification or further questions. None were asked. Finally we were escorted to the same plane on which we had arrived, and left for New York at one thirty standard time.

This pattern of treatment for persons opposing war is familiar to me. Indeed, you had invited me to come to this congress to tell you of my own treatment last year in the United States for distributing the Stockholm Appeal and other activities for Peace. Together with four other officials of the Peace Information Center I was indicted in February 1951, as agent of a foreign principal and threatened with five year's imprisonment and $10,000 fine. We could have escaped prosecution if we had registered as foreign agents. This lie we refused to tell. The government allowed the public to understand that it had irrefutable evidence of our guilt. The press almost without exception refused us publicity. We spent $55,000 which our friends collected for our defense. When the case came to trial last November the judge without hearing our side threw it out of court and freed us. We believe the chief reason for this verdict

was the chorus of indignant protest that poured in on the President, the Department of State and the Department of Justice from every part of the world, including Canada, deploring the crass injustice of the action. My book with the full story of this case will appear in July, after all the leading publishing houses of America refused to handle it. I trust you will buy and read it. I came to Toronto to relate the main facts of this story and to warn you that even now we citizens of the United States are not entirely free to oppose war. The warning was unnecessary. You have seen how your immigration officials have deliberately lied about our deportation order and broadcast the lie to the Associated Press. My wife and I stand ready in any court of law to swear to what I have related.

We trust you will make every effort to remove the stigma which has been placed on our names. You will, I am sure, realize to what desperate lengths the warmongers of America will go in order to stop Peace and preserve their huge investment in war. I thank you sincerely for this opportunity to address you from afar, and am particularly sorry not to hear the message of Dr. Endicott on China, after a visit which I myself was not permitted to make.

Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 W. 72 STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE SU 7-1660

May 13, 1952

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MAURICE TRAVIS
REV. CHARLES E. TYLER
JUSTICE JAMES N. WOLFE
MICHAEL WOOD
DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG

25-24-13

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York City, NY

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is just a very brief note on the question of the refund on the $100 and Miss Hyman's salary. For bookkeeping and unemployment insurance purposes, Miss Hyman should be paid by us. We have been behind for several weeks.

However, our figure is $101.44 thru the week ending May 9th. We are sending her a check for this amount hoping that this is correct. We, in turn, will get your check for the balance of $72.95.

If there is any discrepancy, this can easily be adjusted.

Best regards to you.

Sincerely,

Abbott Simon

Abbott Simon,
Administrative Secretary

[Amer. Peace Crus]

May 14, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 Street
New York, N. Y.

25-24-1

Dear Mr. Simon:

Enclosed is a check for $72.95, refund from expenses, as per the memo sent you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
per Lillian Hyman, Secretary

DB:lh

Amer Peace Crusade

In Tribute To

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

SPECIAL MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES TO LIBERIA

SPECIAL CONSULTANT, UNITED STATES DELEGATION

AT SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CONSULTANT TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION ON MANDATES

FOUNDER AND ORGANIZER, PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESSES, 1919, 1921, 1923

FOUNDER AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NIAGARA MOVEMENT

CO-FOUNDER,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

FOUNDER AND EDITOR OF "THE CRISIS"

B.A. FISK UNIVERSITY; B.A., M.A., PH.D., HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HONORARY DEGREES, HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WILBERFORCE COLLEGE

FISK UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

25-39-18

"In a world which has barely emerged from the horrors of the second World War and which trembles on the brink of atomic catastrophe, can it be criminal to hope and work for peace?"

"I take my stand beside the millions in every nation and continent and cry—'PEACE—NO MORE WAR' . . ."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. PAUL ROBESON
Mr. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

cordially invite you to a

DINNER

in honor of

Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS

HONORARY CO-CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

on the occasion of his
eighty-fourth birthday

TO BE HELD

Wednesday, June 11th, 1952, at 6:30 p.m.

IN THE

Grand Ballroom of the Riverside Plaza Hotel
73rd Street & Broadway

NEW YORK CITY

R . S . V . P . SIX DOLLARS

AUSPICES: AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

Mr. Paul Robeson
Mr. Robert Morss Lovett
3rd floor
125 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N. Y.

SU. 7-1660

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $.....
for ..... reservations at the charge of $6 each for the dinner in tribute to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to be held Wednesday, June 11, 1952, 6:30 P.M., in the Grand Ballroom of the Riverside Plaza Hotel.

Name.....

Address.....

Tables seat ten (10). Please list your guests on the reverse side. Checks may be made payable to Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, Treasurer.

(OVER)

MY GUESTS WILL BE

NAME	ADDRESS
1.	.....
2.	.....
3.	.....
4.	.....
5.	.....
6.	.....
7.	.....
8.	.....
9.	.....
10.	.....

Mr. Paul Robeson

Mr. Robert Morss Lovett

3rd floor

125 West 72nd Street

New York 23, N. Y.

21 - 55 - 55

Dr Bois dinner

FINANCIAL REPORT

TESTIMONIAL DINN R TO DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS JUNE 12, 1952

GROSS INCOME:	Sale of Tickets (743 @ $6)	4458.00
	Collection at Dinner (Cash, 3215.21; checks 485.00)	3700.21
	Miscellaneous Contribs	115.00
	TOTAL GROSS INCOME	$ 8273.21

EXPENSES

Hotel Bill for Dinners	3121.00
Hotel (Tips, Microphones, etc)	811.20
La Salle Letter Shop	273.00
Advance Printing (Invitations)	254.00
Telephone	137.65
Postage	159.54
Travel (Mrs. Simkins 86.30; Prof. Morrison 30.00)	116.30
Advertising	75.20
Albert Kahn	100.00
Entertainment	20.00
Salaries & Personnel Expenses (AP, FS, EL)	515.00
Miscellaneous, Petty Cash, etc	137.38
TOTAL EXPENSES	5720.27

GROSS INCOME	$ 8273.21
EXPENSES	$ 5720.27
TOTAL NET INCOME	$ 2552.94

PL DG'S AT DINNER $ 585.00 (To be tri d for in fall)

$ 3132.94

35-27-1

COPY

DU BOIS DINNER, 1952

FINANCIAL REPORT

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8

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EXPENSES	$ 5720.27
TOTAL NET INCOME:	$ 2552.94
PLEDGES AT DINNER:	$ 585.00 (To be tried for in fall)

35-27-40

UNITED STATES

"WE WOULD LIKE TO BE COUNTED AMONG THE MILLIONS WHO ARE GREETING YOU WITH LOVE ON YOUR 83 ANNIVERSARY. FOR TWO FULL GENERATIONS YOU HAVE STOOD IN THE FRONT LINE LEADING THE STRUGGLE TO LIBERATE THE NEGRO PEOPLE FROM THE SYSTEM OF SEGREGATION AND ORGANIZED MURDER ALMOST FROM THE TIME OF THE FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF THAT LYNCHING SYSTEM AS A RECOGNIZED POLITICAL INSTITUTION OF CLASS RULE AND EXPLOITATION. AND NOW A THIRD GENERATION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHOSE LIVES COME WITHIN THE SPAN OF YOURS, LOOKS TO YOU FOR LEADERSHIP IN THE MOVEMENT FOR EMANCIPATION FROM THE MILITARIST SLAVERY AND DESTRUCTION OF THE IMMINENTLY THREATENING THIRD WORLD WAR, WHICH WOULD BE A WAR AS REACTIONARY IN AIMS AND DEEDS AS THE WAR THAT WAS MADE BY THE SLAVE HOLDERS UNDER JEFFERSON DAVIS IN 1862. THAT SUCH A WAR, IF IT COMES, WILL RESULT IN A DEFEAT AS CATASTROPHIC TO THE WALL STREET WAR MAKERS AS WAS THE DEFEAT TO THE SLAVE HOLDERS IN 1865, IS MADE CERTAIN BY THE RELATIONSHIP OF FORCES AS BETWEEN THE INSTIGATORS OF WAR AND THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS WHO ARE DETERMINED TO PREVENT WAR."

LYDIA AND ROBERT MINOR
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

"WITH PRIDE IN YOU OUR PEOPLE AND OUR FAMILY I SEND THIS WISH FOR HAP INESS FOR YOUR 83rd BIRTHDAY."

DU BOIS WILLIAMS
GRANDDAUGHTER OF DR. DU BOIS
FRESHMAN AT FISK UNIVERSITY

UNITED STATES

I FEEL DUE TO THE RECENT INDICTMENT OF THE DISTINGUISHED GUEST OF HONOR, THE FOLLOWING FROM THE FLAMING PEN OF THOMAS PAINE HAS ESPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO THIS GATHERING AND TO THE CRITICAL PERIOD IN WHICH WE LIVE:-

'AN AVIDITY TO PUNISH IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS TO LIBERTY. IT LEADS MEN TO STRETCH, TO MISINTERPRET AND MISAPPLY EVEN THE BEST OF LAWS. HE THAT WOULD MAKE HIS OWN LIBERTY SECURE, MUST GUARD EVEN HIS ENEMY FROM OPPRESSION; FOR IF HE VIOLATES THIS DUTY, HE ESTABLISHES A PRECEDENT THAT WILL REACH TO HIMSELF.'

THOMAS PAINE, JULY 1795.

CLEMONS FRANCE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

25-27-35

"CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR 83rd BIRTHDAY. THE CONTRIBUTIONS YOU HAVE MADE TO THE WORLD IN LITERATURE STAND AS A MONUMENT TO YOU. YOUR STATESMANSHIP HAS BEEN OF SUCH A LIGHT CALIBRE THAT IT SERVES AS BECON LIGHT TO ALL AMERICANS.

I COUNT IT A PRIVILEGE TO HAVE KNOWN YOU DOWN THRU THE YEARS AND WISH FOR YOU MANY MORE BIRTHDAYS."

SADIE P. DELANEY, L.HD
LIBRARIAN, VETERANS HOSPITAL, TUSKEGEE

"PLEASE CONVEY TO DOCTOR DU BOIS MY UNSWERVING SUPPORT IN HIS PRESENT TRIAL. I JOIN YOU ALL IN SPIRIT AS YOU HONOR OUR MOST STERLING REALIST AND DEFENDER OF HUMAN DECENCY."

JEFFERSON P. ROGERS, SEC'Y. RACE RELATIONS
EVANGELICAL & REFORMED CHURCH OF AMERICA
CLEVELAND, OHIO

UNITED STATES

"BIRTHDAY GREETINGS, KEEP UP THE GOOD FIGHT FOR PEACE. WE ARE WITH YOU. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NOT ACQUIESCE TO THE WAR MONGERS."

A GROUP OF ORGANIZED WORKERS AT PHI BETA KAPPA.

"HONOR TO A VENERABLE PIONEER IN TRUE MEANING OF THE HUMANISTIC TRADITION AS EVIDENT IN WHAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED."

A. A. JONES, PRESIDENT
COLLEGE LANGUAGES ASSOCIATION, BALTIMORE

"WE REGARD YOUR PROSECUTION AS AN INDICTMENT OF THE POLICIES AND METHODS OF THE PRESENT NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION. TANGIBLE EXPRESSION OF OUR BEING WITH YOU WILL BE FOUND IN ONE OF THE ENVELOPES HANDED UP TONIGHT. CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR BIRTHDAY AND BEST WISHES FOR YOURSELF AND FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND PEACE."

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY CLUB
CORTLAND, N. Y.

"OUR HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON THIS YOUR 83rd BIRTHDAY, YOUR UNSULLIED LIFE, LONG CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF THE COMMON MAN SHINES LIKE A BEACON LIGHT IN A TROUBLED WORLD GROPING IN DARKNESS. YOUR INTELLIGENCE, YOUR FORTITUDE, YOUR COURAGE YOUR CALM IN THE MIDST OF HYSTERIA GIVE GREAT HOPE TO THE NEGRO PEOPLE. WE SUPPORT YOU AND WHOLE HEARTEDLY JOIN WITH YOU IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM JUSTICE AND PEACE."

OLIVER T. PALMER, BUSINESS AGENT
UNITED CAFETERIA AND RESTAURANT WORKERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"WITH DEEP RESPECT AND ADMIRATION I WISH YOU YOUR HAPPIEST BIRTHDAY. IT IS WONDERFUL TO HAVE MEN LIKE YOU IN THIS ERA OF THE CONSCIENTIOUS. YOU ARE FIGHTING FOR PEACE WITH YOUR WHOLE HEART AND BRAIN. YOU ARE WORKING FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL HUMANITY.

"IT WAS MY GREAT PLEASURE TO HEAR YOU SPEAK AFTER YOUR RETURN FROM A VISIT TO FRANCE AT A MEETING OF THE P. P. NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN 1949. IT WAS A RARE PRIVILEGE TO BEHOLD IN ONE HUMAN PERSONALITY SUCH INTELLECTUAL VIGOR, CULTURE AND STRENGTH."

DR. JOHN C. RIDDICK, M.A.(OXON.), Ph.D.
MEMBER, IDAHO PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

GREETINGS TO DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS:
"EVERY AMERICAN WHO BELIEVES IN LIBERTY AND FREEDOM IS GRATEFUL FOR THE WORK HE HAS DONE AS EDITOR OF THE CRISIS AND IN SUPPORT OF THE GREAT WORK OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE."

JULIUS DAVIS
AUTHOR AND PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY
WEST HAVEN, CONN.

UNITED STATES

"THE NAME DU BOIS AND THE WORD FREEDOM HAVE BECOME SYNONYMS, THANKS TO YOUR UNYIELDING DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD AND PEACE. YOUR MONUMENTAL ACHIEVEMENTS, BASED ON HONESTY AND THE PASSIONATE DESIRE TO GIVE DEMOCRACY MEANING INSTEAD OF MOCKERY, REFUTE WITH MAJESTIC DIGNITY THE INDECENT ATTACKS BY THOSE WHO ARE TARNISHED WITH HYPOCRISY AND DECEIT."

FRANCES WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN
GLENVILL AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL, CLEVELAND

"THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS ON BEHALF OF ALL ITS MEMBERS DESIRES TO RECORD ITS SINCERE APPRECIATION ON THIS YOUR 83rd BIRTHDAY FOR YOUR AMAZING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN SCENE WITHOUT WHICH THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN GENERAL AND THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF ILLINOIS IN PARTICULAR WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH THE POORER. WE ARE NOT UNMINDFUL OF THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE BEEN SINGLED OUT FOR SPECIAL PERSECUTION BECAUSE YOU REPRESENT AND EMBODY OUR ASPIRATIONS. IN A SENSE YOUR INDICTMENT IS A TRIBUTE TO YOUR LEADERSHIP. WE WISH YOU MANY LONG YEARS OF CONTINUED ACTIVITY AND WE PLEDGE ON OUR PART TO DEFEND YOUR RIGHT TO LEAD US."

WILLIAM H. MILLER, FOR THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

"BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO A GREAT AMERICAN. WE SUPPORT YOUR STAND ON PEACE.

NISEI PROGRESSIVES
(AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE)

"HAIL, GOOD CITIZEN!
HAIL, UNTIRING DEFENDER OF THE OPPRESSED:
VIVID EXPOSITOR OF SOCIAL REALITY;
UNTIRING PROTAGONIST OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS!
YOU HAVE CROWNED A LONG LIFE OF PUBLIC
SERVICE BY LABORING FOR WORLD PEACE SO
EFFECTIVELY THAT YOUR ANTAGONISTS KNOW NOT
HOW TO WITHSTAND YOU WITHOUT PUTTING
YOU BEHIND PRISON BARS.

"DR. DU BOIS, YOU HAVE KEPT THE FAITH."

GEORGE A. COE
PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION (RETIRED)
TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

"I SALUTE YOU AS ONE OF AMERICAS GREAT MEN AND THE DEAN OF NEGRO WRITERS AND SCHOLARS."

LANGSTON HUGHES

(DELANY)

THEIR PEOPLE IF THEY HAPPEN TO BE MEN AND WOMEN OF COLOR.

"I SALUTE DR. DU BOIS, A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN WHO HAS FOUGHT WITH COURAGE FOR SIXTY YEARS IN THE BATTLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS FOR ALL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

HUBERT T. DELANY, JUSTICE
DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT, N. Y. C.

"GREETINGS AND SINCEREST WISHES FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY ON YOUR 83rd BIRTHDAY. WE HAIL YOU AS ONE OF AMERICAS OUTSTANDING LEADERS AND SCHOLARS AND SUPPORT YOU IN YOUR HEROIC FIGHT AGAINST YOUR UNJUST INDICTMENT."

ZALMON GARFIELD
PA. STATE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

"IT IS MY HAPPY PRIVILEGE ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CHINA WELFARE APPEAL TO SEND OUR GREETINGS TO JOIN WITH THOSE OF COUNTLESS OTHERS ON THIS YOUR 83rd BIRTHDAY.

"WE HOLD YOU IN HIGH REGARD AND WARM ESTEEM-AS A TEACHER, SCHOLAR, POET, HISTORIAN- OF NOTE.

"WE PROUDLY CLAIM YOU- AS CO-WORKER AND FRIEND-
a co-WORKER IN THE CAUSE OF STRENGTHENING TIES OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE CHINESE PEOPLE- and-

THE STEADFAST FRIEND OF SUFFERING, STRUGGLING PEOPLES THE WORLD OVER.

"WE HONOR YOU-AS THE PROPHET OF PEACE IN OUR GENERATION-
A PROPHET STRIVING CEASELESSLY THAT GENUINE PEACE MAY BECOME A REALITY IN OUR TIME EMBRACING ALL MANKIND.

"MAY THE RICH YEARS OF YOUR INSPIRED LIFE STRETCH ON TO "FIVE SCORE YEARS" OR MORE."

TALITHA GERLACH, CHAIRMAN
CHINA WELFARE APPEAL, INC.

"YOUR GREAT LEADERSHIP IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND TRUE DEMOCRACY IS AN INSPIRATION TO US, THE PROGRESSIVE YOUTH OF AMERICA."

ERWIN GOLDSMITH
YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF AMERICA
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES

"GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES TO DR. DU BOIS, SCHOLAR, STATESMAN AND CRUSADER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS."

BENJAMIN E. MAYS , PRESIDENT
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

"

YOUR FORESIGHTED COURAGEOUS AND UNCOMPROMISING LEADERSHIP ROLE IN RACIAL, NATIONAL AND WORLD AFFAIRS HAS BEEN THROUGH THE YEARS AN INSPIRATION TO THE ALUMNI AND STUDENTS OF FISK UNIVERSITY, YOUR ALMA MATER, WHICH SHALL EVER REVERE AND HOLD YOU IN HIGH ESTEEM."

T. M. BRUMFIELD, ACTING ALUMNI SECRETARY
FISK UNIVERSITY

"AS A DESCENDANT OF ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND ONE WHOSE FAMILY HAS FOUGHT IN EVERY WAR IN OUR HISTORY, INCLUDING MYSELF AND MY SON, I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I AM PROUD TO FIGHT BESIDE YOU TODAY FOR WORLD PEACE AND THAT I ABHOR THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AGAINST YOU. HAPPY BIRTHDAY AND IF OUR FIGHT FOR WORLD PEACE AND A BETTER DEMOCRACY AT HOME BE TREASON THEN LET THEM MAKE THE MOST OF IT."

JAMES IMBRIE

"I HAVE CONCLUDED WITHOUT KNOWING AND NOT ASSUMING TO PASS UPON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE FACTS SUSTAIN THE INDICTMENT, THAT IF AN OUTSTANDING AMERICAN LIKE DR. DU BOIS, WHO HAS GIVEN SIXTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE TO THE BATTLE TO WIPE OUT SECOND-CLASS CITIZENSHIP FOR THE NEGRO, COULD BE INDICTED FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER AS AN AGENT OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE HE WAS AN OFFICER SPONSORING A PETITION FOR PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THAT FEW OF US ARE SAFE FROM AN ATTACK UPON OUR LOYALTY TO THE COUNTRY OF OUR BIRTH.

"THE INDICTMENT OF DR. DU BOIS, A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN, WHO FOR SIXTY YEARS HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, COMES AT AN INOPPORTUNE TIME TO FAVORABLY IMPRESS THE UNDERPRIVILEGED PEOPLE OF THE WORLD WHOM AMERICA IS NOW INVITING TO BE ON OUR SIDE IN THE PRESENT WORLD STRUGGLE. I AM AROUSED AND CONCERNED THAT THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IS TO INITIATE THIS KIND OF A PROSECUTION AGAINST SO DISTINGUISHED AN AMERICAN LIVERAL AT A TIME WHEN NAZI MURDERERS ARE BEING RELEASED. THIS IS BAD GOVERNMENT POLICY. IT MUST BE CONSIDERED AS AN EPISODE IN THE CURENT WITCH-HUNTING HYSTERIA WHICH HAS THE EFFECT-IF INDEED NOT THE DESIGN-OF FRIGHTENING ALL ADVOCATES OF ANY CHANGE IN POLICY OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT. IF THIS POLICY IS CONTINUED THE BILL OF RIGHTS WILL CEASE TO HAVE MEANING AND VITALITY.

"THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE AND ASIA WHOSE FRIENDSHIP WE SEEK AND WHOM WE INVITE TO BE ON OUR SIDE IN THE PRESENT WORLD STRUGGLE ALSO KNOW THAT THEY CANNOT HOPE FOR ANYTHING BETTER FROM AMERICA THAN THAT WHICH AMERICA GIVES TO ITS OWN CITIZENS. THEY KNOW THAT THEY CANNOT HOPE TO ACHIEVE UNDER AMERICAN LEADERSHIP, EQUALITY AMONG MEN WHEN TODAY IN AMERICA OUR OWN CONGRESS WILL NOT PASS THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL, THE ANTI-POLL TAX BILL, THE FEPC BILL, AND THE ENTIRE CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS REQUESTED THE CONGRESS TO PASS. THEY ALSO KNOW THAT SO LONG AS THE CAPITAL OF OUR NATION WHICH IS UNDER THE EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, MAINTAINS A SEGREGATED JIM-CROW POLICY, EVEN IN TIMES OF A THREATENING WAR, AND DESPITE THE GUARANTEES OF THE CONSTITUTION AGAINST SEGREGATION AND JIM-CROW, WHILE OUR FEDERAL AUTHORITIES STUBBORNLY REFUSE TO WIPE OUT JIM-CROW IN WASHINGTON WITH ONE STROKE OF THE PEN, THAT THEY CANNOT HOPE FOR BETTER TREATMENT FOR

85-27-31

UNITED STATES

"MANY BLESSINGS TO A MOST LOYAL AMERICAN, GREAT SCHOLAR AND A STAUNCH FRIEND."

ADA M. YOUNG
WIDOW OF COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG

"YOUR EXAMPLE OF STEADFASTNESS AND COURAGE IS AN INSPIRATION TO ALL WHO YEARN FOR PEACE AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF MANKIND."

DR. AND MRS. JOHN ADAMS KINGSBURY

"TO ANYONE WHO KNOWS OF THE LIFE AND STRUGGLE OF OUR HONORED GUEST FOR SO LONG A PERIOD MUST COME THE REALIZATION THAT THIS SICK OLD WORLD IS BUT ENDURING THE BIRTH-PAINS OF A NEW AND BETTER ERA, WHEN ALL OF THE SOCIAL INEQUALITIES AND INJUSTICES WILL BE DONE AWAY WITH.

"DR. DU BOIS IS ONE OF THE GREAT PIONEERS OF OUR NEW CIVILIZATION AND THOUGH FOR THE PRESENT THE DAY MAY SEEM DARK-A NEW DAY IS ARISING. THANK GOD FOR SUCH A MAN!"

MOST REV. WILLIAM H. FRANCIS
ARCHBISHOP OF THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH
WOODSTOCK, N. Y.

"IN HONORING DR. DU BOIS YOU ARE HONORING YOURSELVES. HE IS THE RACE'S GREATEST SCHOLAR AND HAS BEEN A CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS FOR A HALF CENTURY AND HAS ALWAYS BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT WHEN THE BATTLE WAS THE HOTTEST.

J. FINLEY WILSON
GRAND EXALTED RULER
I. B. P. O. E. W.

"I WOULD LIKE TO BE PERSONALLY PRESENT TO PAY TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN CITIZEN WHOM I GREATLY ADMIRE, BUT MY ENGAGEMENTS MAKE THIS IMPOSSIBLE. BUT I SHALL CONSIDER IT A GREAT PRIVILEGE IF YOU WILL HONOR ME BY INCLUDING ME AS ONE OF THE SPONSORS OF THIS OCCASION."

OLIN DOWNES

"MY HEARTIEST GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES TO HIM ON THIS OCCASION. HIS LIFE AND WORK HAVE BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO ALL OF US."

CHARLES H. THOMPSON, DEAN
GRADUATE SCHOOL, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"WE WISH YOU FRESHNESS AND GOOD HEALTH FOR FURTHER YEARS THAT YOU ARE ABLE TO DO THE BEST ON THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL NATIONS AND HUMAN RACES"

CZECH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS IN PRAGUE.
PROFESSOR DR. ZDENEK BAZANT, VICE PRESIDENT
PROFESSOR DR. VIKTOR TRKAL, GENERAL SECRETARY

AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDIUM

BLAHOSLAV SEPLAVY
PRESIDIAL DIRECTOR

GERMANY

"GERMAN FRIENDS OF PEACE CONGRATULATE YOU TO YOUR 83rd BIRTHDAY MOST HEARTILY. MAY YOU CONTINUE THE FIGHT FOR MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE THE FIGHT AGAINST PEOPLES AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION FOR MANY YEARS TO COME IN FULL STRENGTH AND GOOD HEALTH TOGETHER WITH US. PLEASE SPEND YOUR BIRTHDAY AMONG YOUR FRIENDS AND BE ASSURED THAT WE ARE IN OUR THOUGHTS WITH YOU WITH THE MOST SINCERE PEACE GREETINGS."

ARNOLD ZWEIG, PRESIDENT
GERMAN COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

UNITED STATES

"CONGRATULATIONS YOU HAVE ALWAYS GIVEN HOPE TO THE CAUSE."

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
FOUNDER, NAACP

"HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS UPON YOUR LIFE LONG SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM. NONE OF YOUR FRIENDS HAVE ANY DOUBT OF YOUR LOYALTY TO OUR COUNTRY BUT KNOW YOU HAVE THE INWARD FORTITUDE AND CALM FOR THIS HOUR OF TRIAL."

LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL
PRINCIPAL, CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE, PA.

"I AM EXTENDING TO OUR GREAT SCHOLAR AND FORTHRIGHT FIGHTER FOR DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM, MY FONDEST CONGRATULATIONS WITH A HOPE THAT MANY, MANY YEARS WILL STILL BE GRANTED HIM TO HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM IN THE WORLD OF PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD."

MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE
FOUNDER, PRESIDENT-EMERITUS
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE FULLY APPRECIATIVE OF YOUR PERSONAL QUALITIES AND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREAT FIGHT AGAINST OPPRESSION THE EXPLOITATION OF MAN BY MAN AND DISCRIMINATION BY THOSE WHO TRY TO MASK THEIR VIOLENCE AND TERROR SENDS YOU ITS HEARTFULT GREETINGS AND WARMEST SYMPATHY THE PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS OF CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN WHOSE NAME I SPEAK REGARD YOUR OUTSTANDING FIGHT FOR THE VICTORY OF PROGRESS AND CREATIVE PEACE FOR ALL. A FIGHTER WHOSE WORK HAS ALWAYS BORNE THE IDEALS OF REAL DEMOCRACY EQUALITY AND FREEDOM FOR ALL BEST WISHES TO YOU AND MAY YOU SUCCESSFULLY GO FORWARD IN ALL YOUR ENDEAVORS AND UNDERTAKINGS."

PROF. DR. J. MUKAROVSKY
RECTOR OF CHARLES UNIVERSITY, PRAGUE

"OUR PEOPLE PROTEST RESOLUTELY AGAINST YOUR PERSECUTION, U. S. A. AUTHORITIES AND APPEALS AMERICAN PEOPLE SUPPORT YOUR EFFORTS FOR MAINTAINCE WORLD PEACE."

ANEZKA HODINOVA, PRES. CZECHOSLOVAK PEACE COMMITTEE
SPURNA, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

"ON BEHALF OF THREE MILLION MEMBERS, THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS WISHES TO CONVEY ITS WARMEST FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO PROFESSOR DU BOIS, UPRIGHT FIGHTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD PEACE. THE WORKING PEOPLES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA GREATLY ADMIRE HIS COURAGEOUS STAND IN FACE OF GREAT ODDS AND ASSURE HIM OF THEIR FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY."

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS, PRAGUE

"ON THIS OCCASION OF A MEETING GIVEN IN YOUR HONOUR WE BEG TO OFFER OUR HAPPIEST GREETINGS TO YOU THE GALLANT FIGHTER FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND ONE OF THE MAIN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIGHT FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD ALL THE BEST AND MUCH SUCCESS IN YOUR BRAVE FIGHT."

UNION OF CZECHOSLOVAK WRITERS, PRAGUE

"I WOULD LIKE TO CONVEY TO YOU ON BEHALF OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK HISTORIANS AND ON MY OWN THE MOST CORDIAL GREETINGS AND SINCERE SYMPATHIES. CZECHOSLOVAK HISTORICAL SCIENTISTS AND ALL OUR WORKING PEOPLE HIGHLY APPRECIATE YOUR EXAMPLE OF A SCIENTIST HAVING DEVOTED HIS LIFE AND WORK TO THE FIGHT FOR THE TRIUMPHS OF JUSTICE, PROGRESS AND PEACE THEY STAND FIRMLY WITH YOU IN YOUR PRESENT STRUGGLE TO AVOID A NEW WORLD WAR . WISHING YOU GOOD HEALTH AND NEW SUCCESSES IN YOUR FUTURE ACTIVITY AND FIGHT FOR PEACE."

PROFESSOR DR. Z. NEJEDLY
MINISTER OF EDUCATION, PRAGUE

POLAND

"OUR BEST WISHES AND WORDS OF SOLIDARITY WITH HIS INFLEXIBLE STRUGGLE FOR PROGRESS AND PEACE."

SECRETARY GENERAL
POLISH COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL COOPERATION
WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

"WE ARE DEEPLY MOVED PROFESSOR AND PROTEST WARMLY AGAINST THE RUTHLESS PERSECUTION YOU ARE SUFFERING FOR YOUR STAUNCH FIGHT FOR THE WORLD PEACE ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR EIGHTY THIRD BIRTHDAY. WE ARE HAPPY TO EXTEND OUR HEARTFELT WISHES FOR YOUR FURTHER SUCCESSFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREAT AI OF ESTABLISHING UNIVERSAL PEACE, TRUE PROGRESS AND DEMOCRACY."

DR. JAN WASILEOWSKI, RECTOR PROF.
UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

"ON BEHALF OF THE MILLIONS OF PEACE FIGHTERS IN THIS COUNTRY THE POLISH PEACE DEFENDERS COMMITTEE CONVEYS TO YOU THE PERSISTENT SELFLESS FIGHTER FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM ITS SINCERE AND CORDIAL GREETINGS. BEST WISHES TO YOU OF LONG LIFE AND GOOD HEALTH AS WELL AS OF FURTHER FRUITFUL WORK FOR THE GREAT IDEA OF PEACE AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS."

HENRYK MALINOWSKI
SECRETARY OF THE POLISH PEACE DEFENDERS COMMITTEE

"PLEASE CONVEY TO DR. DU BOIS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 83RD BIRTHDAY THE WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS OF THE UNION OF POLISH WRITERS. HIS NAME IS HONORED IN POLAND. HIS COURAGE AND FORTITUDE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE HAS BROUGHT HIM THE ADMIRATION OF THE WHOLE POLISH PEOPLE. WE WISH HIM GOOD HEALTH AND EVER GREATER STRENGTH AND MANY HAPPY RETURNS."

LEON KRUCZKOWSKI, CHAIRMAN
JERZY PUTRAMENT SECRETARY GENERAL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"PERMIT ME ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR 83rd BIRTHDAY TO JOIN IN THE NAME OF ALL PROGRESSIVE JOURNALISTS, OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF JOURNALISTS AND MY OWN NAME ALL THOSE WHO WISH YOU LONG YEARS OF HEALTH AND STRENGTH IN YOUR NOBLE FIGHT FOR PEACE. ALL PEACE LOVING PEOPLE AND WITH THEM ALL PROGRESSIVE JOURNALISTS ADMIRE IN YOUR PERSON ONE OF THE GREATEST LIVING AMERICANS OF OUR TIME. YOUR BIRTHDAY SHOULD BE COMMEMORATED WITH LOVE AND PRIDE BY ALL PEACE LOVING AMERICANS, INDEED BY ALL AMERICAN PEOPLE AS IT IS BY PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE. INSTEAD WE HEAR THAT YOU ARE BEING PERSECUTED BY THE AUTHORITIES OF YOUR COUNTRY BECAUSE OF YOUR FIGHT FOR PEACE. EVEN THOUGH WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PROTECT YOU MATERIALLY WE ARE ON YOUR SIDE AND I AM SURE THAT THIS KNOWLEDGE WILL GIVE YOU ADDED STRENGTH TO CONTINUE YOUR FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND PEACE. MAY YOU LIVE TO SEE THE VICTORY OF PEACE OVER THE DARK FORCES OF THE WORLD."

JIRI HRONEK, SECRETARY GENERAL
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF JOURNALISTS

25-27-27

AFRICA

"IT IS TO THE UNDYING HONOUR OF DR. DU BOIS THAT HE HAS DEVOTED HIS ENTIRE LIFE TO THE STRUGGLE FOR THE DIGNITY OF THE NEGRO, AND HAS DEMONSTRATED THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THIS STRUGGLE AND THAT OF THE WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. AND THIS STRUGGLE IS TODAY BEARING ITS FRUIT NOT ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT IN AFRICA HERSELF, WHERE THE NEGROES ARE BECOMING CONSCIOUS NOT ONLY OF THE OPPRESSION FROM WHICH THEY ARE NOW SUFFERING, BUT ALSO OF THEIR OWN HISTORICAL TRADITIONS, OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS THAT THEY HAVE MADE TO UNIVERSAL CIVILISATION AND OF THE IMMENSE POTENTIALITIES LYING BEFORE THEIR PEOPLES. ...

"THE VERY PROCEEDING RECENTLY INSTITUTED AGAINST DR. DU BOIS BEAR WITNESS TO THE WIDE EFFECT OF HIS ACTIVITIES FOR PEACE AND FOR THE LIBERTY OF HIS PEOPLES, TWO INSEPARABLE IDEALS. SUCH PROCEEDINGS CAN ONLY INCREASE THE AFFECTION WHICH IS HELD FOR HIM BY MEN OF PROGRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, WHO, ON HIS 83rd BIRTHDAY, WILL WIDELY PROCLAIM THEIR ADMIRATION AND AFFECTION FOR HIM.

"HONOUR AND A LONG LIFE TO W. E. B. DU BOIS, PIONEER OF LIBERTY AND PROGRESS FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLES.

"HONOUR AND LONG LIFE TO W. E. B. DU BOIS, THAT INDEFATIGABLE FIGHTER FOR PEACE AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PEOPLES."

GABRIEL D'ARBUSSIER
DEPUTY FROM FRENCH NORTH AFRICA
AND ASSEMBLY OF FRENCH UNION

AUSTRIA

"I CONSIDER IT A PRIVILEGE TO PAY HOMAGE TO DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 83rd BIRTHDAY. HIS CEASELESS STRUGGLES TOWARDS THE LIBERATION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE, AND HIS SCHOLARSHIP, ALONE WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO ASSURE HIM A PLACE OF HONOR IN AMERICAN AND WORLD HISTORY. HOWEVER, NOT CONTENT TO REST ON PAST GLORIES, DR. DU BOIS HAS SENSED THE CLOSE CONNECTION BETWEEN EVERYTHING THAT GAVE MEANING TO HIS LIFE AND THE PRESENT STRUGGLE IN DEFENSE OF PEACE. HIS STEADFAST STAND AT THE HEAD OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, OPERATING UNDER EXTREMELY TRYING CONDITIONS, IS AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE TO DEFENDERS OF PEACE, NOT ONLY IN AMERICA, BUT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

"THE INDICTMENT RECENTLY RETURNED AGAINST DR. DU BOIS AND THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER CAME AS A SHOCK TO DEFENDERS OF PEACE EVERYWHERE. I TRUST THAT WE SHALL SOON ALL BE ABLE TO CELEBRATE THE COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THAT INDICTMENT."

BRUNO FREI
EDITOR OF DERABEND AND OF
TAGEBUCH

HUNGARY

"TO THE MERITORIOUS VETERAN FIGHTER FOR PEACE, THE HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS."

GEORG LUKACS

ITALY

"JE VOUS SOUHAITE UNE LONGUE VIE AU SERVICE DU PROGRESS ET DE LA PAIX."

PIETRO NENNI
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

"ALL HONEST ITALIAN DEMOCRATS VALUE HIGHLY DR. DU BOIS' FULL-HEARTED DEDICATION TO THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE TO WIN HUMAN RIGHTS.

"WHEN WE THINK OF THE REAL AMERICA WE SEE THIS GREAT COUNTRY IN TERMS OF THE MORAL STATURE OF PUBLIC FIGURES LIKE DR. DU BOIS.

"MAY HE LONG CONTINUE IN THE CAUSE HE HAS SERVED SO STEADFASTLY."

"2VIVA DU BOIS! VIVA LA PACE! "

CINO BARDI

CHINA

"JE VOUS SOUHAITE UNE LONGUE VIE ET J'ESPERE QUE TOUS VOS DESCENDANTS JOUIRONT DE LA MEME LONGEVITE ET DU FRUIT DE LABEUR."

KUO MOJO
VICE PREMIER, GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE COUNSEL
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ISRAEL

"HEARTIEST GREETINGS BIRTHDAY BRILLIANT EDUCATOR DU BOIS GRAND FIGHTER PEACE LIBERTY."

AVISHAUL, WRITER; BISENSTADT, PROFESSOR.

NEW ZEALAND

"MAY YOUR LONG AND USEFUL LIFE BE CONTINUED IN HAPPINESS AND PEACE. THE WORLD IS YOUR DEBTOR."

THE VERY REV. C. W. CHANDLER
DEAN OF HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND

25-27-25

FRANCE

"JE VOUS SOUHAITE, CHER PROFESSEUR, DE POUVOIR APPORTER LONGTEMPS ENCORE VOTRE COURAGEUSE CONTRIBUTION A LA DEFENSE DES PLUS JUSTES CAUSES.

"A VOS COTES, COMME AUX COTES DE TOUS LES AMERICAINS QUI AGISSENT POUR SAUVER LA PAIX, SONT TOUS LES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX DU MONDE. ILS VOUS ASSURENT DE LEUR SOLIDARITE ACTIVE ET DE LEUR SYMPATHIE CORDIALE."

JEAN LAFFITTE
SECRETARY, WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

RUSSIA

"JE FELICITE LE GRAND AMI DE LA PAIX ET DE TOUS LES PEUPLES QUI EN GARDANT LUI MEME LA JEUNESSE DU COEUR LUTTE MAINTENANT POUR LES JEUNES DE TOUS LES PEUPLES ET DE TOUTES LES RACES."

ILYA EHRENBURG
AUTHOR

"WISH YOU GOOD HEALTH AND MANY YEARS TO LIVE TO WORK SUCCESSFULLY FOR CAUSE OF PEACE THROUGHOUT WORLD FOR CAUSE OF PROGRESS AND HAPPINESS OF WHOLE HUMANITY."

DMITRI SHOSTAKOVITCH
COMPOSER

"IN MY NAME AND IN NAME OF SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE WE WHOLEHEARTEDLY CONGRATULATE YOU UPON YOUR 83 BIRTHDAY. WE GREET YOU AS AN ARDENT AND FIRM FIGHTER FOR PEACE IN ALL COUNTRIES. WISH YOU HEALTH, SUCCESS IN YOUR NOBLE FIGHT FOR STRENGTHENING OF TIES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN AMERICAN AND SOVIET PEOPLES FOR STRENGTHENING OF PEACE THROUGHOUT WHOLE WORLD."

NIKOLAI TIKHONOV
CHAIRMAN, SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE

"MEN OF SOVIET CULTURE HIGHLY APPRECIATE SERVICES OF THIS NOTED FIGHTER FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE. WISH DR. DU BOIS GOOD HEALTH AND SUCCESS IN HIS NOBLE WORK DEVOTED TO DEFENSE OF PEACE IN THE WORLD."

ALEXANDER FADEYEV
AUTHOR, UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS

HUNGARY

"THE HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE WISH YOU TO BE ABLE TO CONTINUE SERVING THE GREAT CAUSE OF PEACE AND FIGHTING AGAINST THE DARK FORCES OF TYRANNY AND RACIAL PERSECUTION WITH UNFLINCHING STRENGTH FOR THE FREEDOM OF OPPRESSED PEOPLE."

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL PEACE COUNSEL.

Copy

ENGLAND

"EVERY YEAR OF HIS NOBLE USEFUL LIFE ADDS TO THE RICHNESS OF OUR GENERATION AND HELPS TO BREAK THE SHACKLES WHICH STILL FETTER ALL ENSLAVED AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES. WE JOIN IN WARMEST GREETINGS TO DR. DU BOIS."

THE VERY REV. HEWLETT JOHNSON
DEAN OF CANTERBURY

"I WOULD LIKE TO ADD MY CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRIBUTES THAT ARE BEING PAID TO DR. DU BOIS.

"I HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF MEETING HIM ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD PEACE. I HAVE FOUND HIM A MAN ENDOWED WITH A FULL FEELING OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERY THINKING MAN, TO DEVOTE HIMSELF TO THE SERVICE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

"HE HAS NOT SPARED HIMSELF IN THIS TASK AND IN HIS POSITION THIS IS A COURAGEOUS AND FINE EXAMPLE. DR. DU BOIS HAS DONE MUCH IN THESE DIFFICULT YEARS THROUGH HIS SPEECHES, WRITINGS AND, MOST OF ALL, BY HIS EXAMPLE, TO SHOW TO ALL THE WORLD THAT THE GREAT TRADITION OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IS STILL A LIVING AND INSPIRING REALITY."

~~YOURS SINCERELY~~

JOHN D. BERNAL
PROF. OF PHYSICS
BIRKBECK COLLEGE
ENGLAND

"HAVE SEEN DR. DU BOIS BEAR WITNESS TO HIS BELIEF IN MANY LANDS WEST AND EAST. I PAY TRIBUTE TO HIS COURAGE AND INTEGRITY AND CONGRATULATE AMERICA IN POSSESSING SO FINE A SON STEADFAST IN ITS GRANDEST TRADITIONS OF TRUTH AND FREEDOM. LONG MAY HE FLOURISH."

The Honorable IVOR MONTAGU
CHAIRMAN, BRITISH PEACE SOCIETY

FRANCE

"PROFOUND ADMIRATION YOUR COURAGEOUS INSPIRING EFFORTS FOR A VICTORIOUS PEACE."

JOLIOT CURIE
PRESIDENT, WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

814 peyb —
750 paid on EC

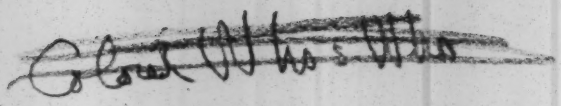
25-27-2
4500 (tickets)
3215 cash allot.
485
75 miscellaneous.

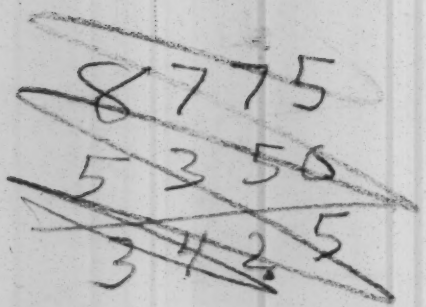
8275 + 500 old dollars
5350 — exp. in pledge.
2925-

Expense. 3121 - dinner.
811- waiter, tip, wtr $

$600	~~total~~ Salaries
250	invitations
200	tables slip.
100	postage.
100	petty cash.

(1250-1350)




8775
5350
5
3125

A. P. Sinnott

FINANCIAL REPORT

TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS JUNE 12, 1952

GROSS INCOME:	Sale of Tickets (743 @ $6)	4458.00
	Collection at Dinner (Cash, 3215.21; checks 485.00)	3700.21
	Miscellaneous Contribs	115.00
	TOTAL GROSS INCOME	$ 8273.21

EXPENSES

Hotel Bill for Dinners	3121.00
Hotel (Tips, Microphones, etc)	811.20
La Salle Letter Shop	273.00
Advance Printing (Invitations)	254.00
Telephone	137.65
Postage	159.54
Travel (Mrs. Simkins 86.30; Prof. Morrison 30.00)	116.30
Advertising	75.20
A lbert Kahn	100.00
Entertainment	20.00
Salaries & Personnel Expneses (AR, FS, EL)	515.00
Miscellaneous, Petty C ash, etc	137.38
TOTAL EXPENSES	5720.27

GROSS INCOME	$ 8273.21
EXPENSES	$ 5720.27
TOTAL NET INCOME	$ 2552.94

PLEDGES AT DINNER $ 585.00 (To be tried for in fall)

$3137.94

35-27-39

[Am. Peace Cru.]

June 16, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Abbott:

As of today, June 16, the Peace Crusade owes 4 weeks work to Miss Hyman. They sent her a check last week for $28 but it came back marked "no funds".

Of course she cannot afford to work under these conditions. Please let me know what, if anything, can be done.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

June 19, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Abbott:

Persons are continually asking me about the collection raised at my dinner, and its disposition. I am compelled to say that I have had no report whatsoever.

This is embarrassing because I do not like to have money raised with the use of my name unless I know very completely just how much was raised and what was done with it.

This is the second time that good and sincere friends of mine have attempted to raise funds in this way, which makes it all the more necessary that I have exact information as to how much money was raised and what disposition was made of it.

Will you kindly ask your office to let me have this information immediately?

I am not blaming you at all, but I think that the methods of the Peace Crusade office could be greatly improved.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

22 East 88 Street
New York City
June 21, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois:
23 West 26 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed you will find two checks for $200 from the Canadian Peace Congress covering the cost of the ticlets to Toronto for Mrs. Du Bois and yourself. Evidently they were delayed a little en route, but here they are. Sincw Mrs. Aptheker called us several times, it might save a little time for her if you paid her directly, if it would not be too much trouble.

I've been out of the office for several days. I've developed a very nasty cold on top of some other complications so, for once, I'm trying to rest up a little. When I get back to the office at the beginning of the week, I'll try and straighten out the whole situation with Lillian Hyman's salary and see that she is brought up to date. There is an awful lot to straighten out on the dinner and the National Committee meeting following so soon after delayed some of our clean-up.

Priscilla and I look forward to seeing you and Mrs. Du Bois before you leave to go to Chicago. Meanwhile, we're swamped in all the many preparations of camp for Michael, painting the apartment and many other things, for once personal rather than political.

Sincerely yours,

Abbott Simon

Abbott Simon

[Amer. Peace Crus.]

June 25, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N. Y.

25-24-10

Dear Mr. Simon:

I have today paid Mrs. Aptheker her bill of $86.08, and have turned over the balance, $113.92 to Miss Hyman.

She will send you a receipt.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 W. 72 STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE SU 7-1660

July 15, 1952

Dear Friend:

Please find enclosed a summary of the American Peace Crusade National Committee meeting which took place in New York City on June 14th. We are sorry that it has taken such a long time to get this material to you. Frankly, this and other material would have reached you sooner, but for the serious financial problems which have hampered our operations for some time.

At great sacrifice, we have managed to scrape together enough money to get out this mailing to all peace committees and all sponsors so that there would be a clear idea of the decisions made at the National Committee meeting.

We believe that the enclosed program is a minimum program, which must and can be carried out. In fact, the serious dangers of the spread of war and the encouraging signs of the growth of peace sentiment demand that this program be taken from paper and given life.

Even without financial resources we have, in a limited way, begun to carry out the program. The Illinois Assembly of APC has presented our Peace Plank to both the Republican and Progressive Conventions. Dr. Uphaus has been in Seattle, Washington for three weeks working for support of the Mothers' Peace Initiative. Mr. Richardson has been busy with several Negro and labor organizations, seeking their support of the peace program. Writers and artists are busy on two new 5 power pact petitions, geared to the election campaign. We have arranged for publication by APC of a new pamphlet on Germany, which Arthur Kahn is now writing.

We have done these things without finances. However, to carry out the full program decided upon by the National Committee we need the help of every man, woman and child who desires peace and who believes that peace can be won now. Send us what you can afford now - be it one dollar, ten dollars or one hundred dollars.

Whatever you send will be appreciated. Whatever you send will go to help organize the growing peace sentiment of our people for a truce in Korea, a four power conference on Germany and 5 power pact for world peace. With your immediate help time can be won to the side of the peace forces.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas Richardson - Willard Uphaus

Thomas Richardson - Willard Uphaus
National Co-Directors

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[American Peace Crusade]

SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING
JUNE 14, 1952, at the HOTEL ANSONIA
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

Sixty-five National Committee members and Peace Council leaders from all parts of the country attending the APC National Committee meeting on June 14, heard reports on peace work being carried out throughout the United States; concluded that the desire for peace among the American people is greater than ever before and formulated a program for more effective organization of peace activities during the coming months.

Dr. Willard Uphaus, National Co-Director of APC welcomed the peace leaders who came from such widely separated points as - San Francisco, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; El Paso, Texas; Detroit, Michigan, Salem, Oregon; Philadelphia, Pa., as well as from the sections of the Mid-West and the Eastern Seaboard. The meeting adopted Dr. Uphaus' proposal that Mrs. Lillian Grossman, Executive Secretary of the Essex County Peace Crusade, New Jersey, preside at the morning session and that Mrs. Minnie Carter, Chairman of the Northern California Peace Council, preside at the afternoon session.

25-41-35

The report of the National Co-Directors was presented by Mr. Thomas Richardson, National Co-Director of APC and stressed the growing danger of the spread of war as reflected by the following; failure to affect armistice in Korea after one year of truce talks;the signing of the Bonn Agreement which will further prevent the establishment of a unified, neutral and democratic Germany and would remilitarize the Nazis; and the growing tension resulting from continued suppression of independence movements in the colonial countries, particularly South Africa and Tunisia.

The report pointed out that had truce negotiations succeeded in Korea last summer, the question of prisoners of war on Koje Island and the question of bacteriological warfare charges could not have arisen.

The report emphasized that during this same period there has been a historic upsurge of peace expression, peace activity and peace sentiment in the United States and in other sections of the world; such as the growing concern in Europe and Asia over the failure to achieve an armistice in Korea and the concern expressed over the conduct of that war; the growing opposition in Europe to the signing of the Bonn Agreement; the debate in the United Nations Security Council on the question of Tunisia sparked by the African-Asian nations; the concern which is being expressed around the world over the separatist policies of Malan in South Africa; the mounting opposition on the part of the people of Latin-America to the Military Assistance Pacts of the United States Mutual Security Act; the expression of horror on the part of British churchmen over the use of gasoline bombs, and the achievement of six million signatures for the Five Power Peace Pact by the peace movement of the world.

It noted that here in the United States there is a growing demand on the part of the people for an end to the war in Korea as reflected by the recent Gallup Poll that reported 74% of the people are in favor of an immediate armistice in Korea; the growing demand of parents of United States prisoners of war for a full and speedy exchange of prisoners of war (which would be in accordance with the Geneva Convention)

The report cited other expressions of peace through negotiations from Hugo Ernst, President AFL Hotel Union; Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing, CIO; the Pacific States Convention of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of the World; the National Convention of the YWCA; the Illinois Convention of the Parent Teachers Association, the campaign for the Seattle Peace Initiative and the statement of the 41 peace leaders on bacteriological warfare.

The report projected a program for peace action which was adopted unanimously and is reproduced for your information on page 2.

APC ORGANIZATION

The National Committee heard a report on the recent tour made by Dr. Willard Uphaus in the United States and Canada, where he found a new wave of grass roots peace sentiment and activity. Dr. Uphaus emphasized that this was true of every section of the population with which he came in contact, including church, pacifist, farm, Negro, women, youth, labor and educational groups. This was borne out from the floor by the reports of National Committee members, who told of the enthusiastic response to the activities conducted by their local peace councils around the issues of Korea, the Five Power Peace Pact petition signature campaign and other peace matters.

Discussion revealed the need for a more closely knit apparatus in order to more speedily bring about greater organized expression and activity for peace. Speaker after speaker on the floor expressed great confidence that such a program would be warmly received by the American people who are seeking the most effective way to achieve peace.

The organizational proposals which were adopted unanimously are reproduced on page 3.

PROGRAM ADOPTED BY JUNE 14th
APC NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

1. Intensify the demand for an end to the Korean war.

   (a) Support in every possible way the demands of the parents of U.S. prisoners of war that there be full and speedy exchange of all prisoners of war so that an end to the fighting can be secured.

   (b) Urge an international investigatory committee composed of religious, labor and peace groups from neutral nations to explore the Koje Island and Pusan prisoner of war incidents to seek resolution of that issue as a barrier to the achievment of a truce.

   (c) Endorse the statement of the 41 APC leaders on bacteriological warfare and demand U.S. ratification of the Geneva protocol outlawing use of bacteriological warfare.

2. Germany.

   (a) Opposed United States ratification of the Bonn Agreement and demanded a four power conference and agreement for a peaceful, democratic, United Germany.

   (b) Selected Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, National Executive Chairman; Episcopal League for Social Action, Philadelphia, to present the American Peace Crusade's position on Germany before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 17th in Washington.

3. Urged continued opposition to Universal Military Training.

4. Supported the position of the African-Asian nations in the United Nations, which calls for United Nations hearings on the question of Tunisia either in the Security Council or at a special meeting of the General Assembly.

5. Demanded that President Truman speak out against the Apartheid (racial separation) policies of the Malan government and that as long as such policies continue that the United States make no further loans to the Malan government.

6. Voted to revitalize the petition campaign for a Five Power Pact with the issuance of new petitions and other material more closely geared to the coming election campaign.

7. Voted to present the APC Peace Plank to all political party conventions and to distribute it to peace committees throughout the country for utilization in state and local election campaigns.

25-411-36

ORGANIZATIONAL DECISIONS OF THE
APC NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

1. Encourage organization of new peace committees and councils. Where possible, seek closest possible affiliation with APC. However, under no condition should such a policy prevent fullest APC assistance to any peace committee which does not desire a formal relationship.

2. Establish a system of APC regions so that peace committees and peace councils in a given area can draw greater strength from their own regional organization.

3. Strengthen the APC Resident Board through involvement of the representatives of grass roots peace committees.

4. Strengthen the Organization and Finance Committee of APC, through the involvement of representatives of grass roots peace committees.

5. Establish a National APC Labor Advisory Committee, consisting of labor representatives from the CIO, AFL and Independent Unions, who are now participating in the activities of various state and city peace councils. Urge the establishment by local peace councils of similar labor advisory committees.

6. Revitalize the National APC Committee on the Negro in Peace. Appointed Mrs. Molly Lucas, Negro woman leader, as Executive Secretary. Authorized the Committee to work out steps whereby the APC could bring support to the newly launched NAACP campaign for the freedom of Lt. Gilbert.

7. Ratified the Resident Board's recommendation that a National APC Committee on Latin-American Affairs be established. Appointed Miss. Judy Boudon, Panamanian woman leader and member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, as Executive Secretary.

8. Authorized the officers to prepare a plan which would enable APC to publish a modest, regular peace newspaper or magazine.

9. Instructed the officers to organize a series of field trips with first priority being given to the South.

[American Peace Crusade]

607 People's Building
Seattle 1, Washington
July 21, 1952

From: Willard Uphaus

To: Peace Committees and Councils

Dear Peaceworkers:

I have been through one of the most inspiring peace campaigns in my life -- the campaign in the State of Washington to put Initiative No. 183, giving the voters the chance to speak on co-existence and negotiation, on the ballot at the fall election. It has been a living demonstration that the peace movement in our country is gathering momentum, and that it is learning to adapt its methods to the American scene. Here I really saw grass-roots democracy working for peace. It is the first time an attempt has been made to put official election machinery to work for peace.

True - we did not get the required 50,000 signatures. The total will be abo 27,500. Naturally there was a temporary let-down, but if you had been with us the 7th at the round-up in Olympia, you would have seen how these campaigners fo peace refused to accept the results as a defeat, but determined to make the experience a stepping-stone to greater achievements. Telegrams were sent to President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson urging, on behalf of these thousands of signers, greater effort to seek peaceful solutions. The three war mothers, who were a constant source of inspiration, gave a release to the press in which they said, "We are proud that out of Initiative 183 the foundations for a great mass peace movement have been well laid. For the first time thousands of people in churches, labor unions, civic groups and other organizations have been brought together in the great cause of saving humanity from disaster on a world scale. We feel we have kept the faith - we feel we are worthy all the more of the love and respect of our sons in distant lands."

The campaign was a great educational experience for us all. Signature-getters spent long hours on streets, in parks and at the beaches talking to the people. At least four times the number who signed were contacted. In spite of the almost unbroken silence of the newspapers and radio, the word got around. Many potential voters would have signed, had they been registered. If the campaign has done nothing more than expose the lamentable habit of many of the people to neglect their citizenship responsibilities, it has been worth while. This taught us a lesson. Everywhere workers are saying, "If only we had ... two more weeks!"

The Olympia meeting brought us a real picture of tremendous achievements and of community reactions. Instances were reported of fear, hatred and a lack of faith in the Initiative, but the deep, prevailing longing in the hearts of people is the loging for peace. As one champion worker who got over 800 signatures put it, "Less than one percent baited. The people are feeling their way to something different. They don't like the dish they're eating. This campaign proves that Washington is still a pioneer state - that the possibilities of democratic action for peace are sky-high."

We shall never forget the part young people took in this campaign, nor that of the elderly folk in the Pension Union, some of whom made phenomenal records. One approaching his 80th birthday got over 500 signatures. Very modestly he reported, "I have nothing to blow about. My pump is not as good as it used to be, and I can't get around as fast." To me one of the deepest effects of the campaign was the welding together, in spirit, of just good Americans of different ages, races, faiths and occupations.

The Committee for 183 invited me to take part mainly because of my deep desire to see ministers and the churches drawn into a broad movement for peace. In two weeks I was able to contact some fifty clergymen, including small groups in three cities outside Seattle. Seven gladly sent a letter-appeal to 1500 of their fellow clergymen throughout the state urging them to speak of the Initiative from their pulpits and urge their members to sign. One difficulty was that the campaign came to a climax at vacation time for ministers. And yet the response proved how important it is to lays plans well in advance. They are busy, conservative, sometimes very distrustful and ideologically set against mixing religion and politics, but the number that are friendly, liberal to radical, who welcome frank overtures for discussion and joint action is surprisingly large.

One of the most rewarding experiences I had in the two weeks was bringing a few ministers to a lunch where Terry Pettus, Pacific Northwest editor of the Peoples World. He told about his experiences as a minister's son and talked frankly about the mistakes the Left makes in its relationships with other groups. One direct result of the meeting was that a minister invited Committee members and workers to come to his church to review the campaign and point out next steps for peace.

This final get-together before my departure revealed the same firm determination to carry on that we felt at Olympia. Roy Everett, veteran educator and peaceworker, presided. A summary of personal experiences showed again that while canvassers experience rebuffs, these were few compared with multiplied thousands of evidences of concern and cooperation. We were sobered by the thought of over 27,000 people who had signed. Their names were a sacred trust, we agreed, and must not be misused. Ways must be found, we said, to draw them into the movement. A motion was passed unanimously to continue the Committee for 183, with the instruction that every means be used to lay the foundations of a broader movement - "to form an organization which will encompass all people on the common ground of peace," as Mrs. Donaldson, Committee executive, put it. The first specific act proposed was to appoint five Committee members who will invite five ministers to spend an evening together getting acquainted and sharing ideas.

The pastor host, Rev. Victor Bendson, closed the meeting on a high note, urging that every means be used to bulid up confidence and trust among people of varying backgrounds. "After confidence and trust have been established, then will follow agreement on action," he explained.

This new grass-roots technique for carrying on the campaign for peace is bound to take root in every state that has the Initiative. One of the delights of the campaign here was to have Bill Kerner of the Northern California Peace Council with us three days. You can count on big developments in his state right along the same line.

Wherever you are, take heart! Our strength is growing. Patricia Cary, Ruby Davis and Mona Thomas symbolize what is in the hearts of mothers everywhere. The people are listening and thinking. It is up to us.

Yours for peace,

Willard Uphaus
National Co-Director
American Peace Crusade

Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 W. 72 STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE SU 7-1660

August 2, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
51 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For some time, several of us here in the national office have been struck by the widespread indications that of the many issues in the fight for peace, there seems to be clearer thinking and understanding in our country on the Korean War. According to the Gallup poll, a majority of the American people want the Korean war ended and think that an error was made in this country's artificial intervention there. Yet, at the same time, we are equally conscious of the fact that the greatest section of this opinion hasnot been reached as yet by the efforts of the organized peace movement.

As we discussed this matter further, we asked ourselves this question: In the deep concern of nearly every man or woman with their vote in this Presidential election year, is there not a channel which could tap the peace sentiments of the American people to such an extent that the Korean war could be ended by election time?

On the basis of these conversations among ourselves, we have drawn up an informal memorandum which we are sending to you and other important figures in the APC for your thinking and consideration before any presentation of this plan to a formal Board or National Committee meeting.

We are most anxious to have your reactions to these proposals, above all whether you believe that this issue and this approach can reach out to the vast numbers of men and women of decency in this country who are for peace and the ending of the Korean war, but whom we have not yet succeeded in reaching. You will particularly note that in this outline we suggest a double approach, both through the APC coalition per se, as well as independent and parallel actions by non-APC forces, and we particularly wonder whether in your opinion this approach would be successful.

This memo has been outlined in some detail because we thought this would be a necessary prelude to any serious discussion. However, despite its length, we hope you will not think that our concepts and thinking are frozen, and above all, that you feel absolutely free to make any suggestions, criticisms or proposals for modifications or changes of emphasis which you think helpful.

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You will be interested to know that Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, who was in New York the other day, and with whom we had the opportunity to spend some time, was quite enthusiastic about the whole idea, and offered to be of whatever help he could in any steps that would have to be taken to initiate this campaign and get it off the ground. His thinking was that perhaps the first step might be "An Open Letter to American voters" or to "Presidential Candidates" from a list of peace leaders among the clergy, educators, trade union leaders, Negro leaders etc., who could be moved into quick action on such a project. The APC could then respond to such a call, which might be most effective if it came out of Chicago or the Mid-West rather than here.

We hope that despite the pressures of your own work, you will be able to give time to examining these proposals and that we may be able to get together soon for a personal discussion.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Richardson - Willard Uphaus

Thomas Richardson - Willard Uphaus
National Co-Directors

25-26-4

August 4, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Simon:

I have received from Mr. Richardson and Mr. Uphaus a letter of August 2nd, and they proposed a plan of action. The plan is good, and I have approved of it, but I am unhappy about the Peace Crusade as an organisation. I do not think that we have an effective executive, and I do not think that long mimeographed communications are of much use.

What we need is someone in charge of the Crusade who knows about executive work and who is willing to work hard and continuously. We have no effective publicity. We have had very little field work and local and regional organization, and, as I have said before, I donnot like the way in which finances are being handled. I repeat here again that I have had no official report concerning the monies raised in my name and for my works at the birthday dinner, June 11, 1952.

What we need is wide personal correspondence and personal contacts. As compared with other countries like Canada and Mexico our efforts suffer tremendously. The organisation has got to be tightened up. There has got to be one responsible head, and he must work and not simply talk and write.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-24-13

LOS ANGELES, JULY 15: - The American citizen has the power to bring about peace in Korea, according to Maj. General Daniel H. Hudelson, commander of California's 40th Division.

Hudelson returned from Korea early in June. He said then United Nations troops couldn't win even with atomic weapons and added: "I'm not even sure why we are fighting there."

Hudelson's latest views on Korea were given Monday at a luncheon of the Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce.

"The decision on what to do in Korea is entirely up to you, the American citizen," he said. "You should let your representatives in Congress know what you think."

The vast majority of the American people want the Korean war ended. With no ifs, ands or buts, they want the shooting stopped. There are many proofs of this: Public Opinion Polls, editorials in important newspapers, resolutions of representative national and local organizations, statements of important public figures, above all the day to day expression of the grass roots sentiments of the people, evidenced in letters to the editors, spontaneous peace actions, etc. The Gallup Poll of April 2nd even indicates that a majority of the American people think we made a mistake in intervening in Korea. Yet at the same time that this overwhelming sentiment exists for stopping the Korean war, there is wider confusion and difference of opinion on many questions which affect the truce negotiations, such as repatriation of PW's, the treatment of the Koje Island prisoners, the question as to the use of germ warfare, etc..

This is election year, 1952. Everyone is keenly aware of the importance of the election and of his or her vote. Politicians of both major parties are aware of the peace sentiment of the people (of Taft's characterization of the Korean war as "Mr. Truman's war", the GOP calling the Democrats "the war party", etc.). It is our firm belief that this overwhelming desire to stop the killing in Korea has such widespread

support among the American people that it can be projected into the election campaign and win such support along non-partisan lines that the administration in Washington will feel compelled to end the war.

The problem is to launch such a national campaign of a type that will achieve these results by compelling all candidates for public office to feel that it is to their advantage to go along with this program for peace in Korea. By its concept and methods, such a campaign must reach the millions and tens of millions of men and women in our country who want peace but who have not yet been moved into action by the various peace movements now functioning and working. The concern of nearly every man and women with the election this year and how best to cast their vote provides the peace movement with a real opportunity to tie the issue of peace in Korea to the election campaign.

We propose the initiation of a national referendum on ending the Korean war, a "NATIONAL STRAW VOTE ON PEACE," utilizing not only straw votes or ballots to register this peace sentiment, but petitions addressed to Pres. Truman, candidates for office, incumbent Senators

and Congressmen, etc., which would channel this sentiment into action.

HOW IT MIGHT WORK: A canvasser approaches a neighbor and hands him a leaflet on the Korean war and the "PEACE POLL". The neighbor is then handed a sample ballot. He marks this, folds and returns to the canvasser. To maintain and preserve the concept of the straw vote or opinion poll, canvassers might carry ballot boxes into which the neighbor can drop his own ballot. (These can be made from old shoe boxes, etc.) The canvasser then offers his neighbor a petition to sign, stressing the need to let candidates and public officials know how we feel about the Korean war. Where those canvassed show strong interest during further conversation, they should be asked to take materials and themselves become poll workers for peace, get some of their friends and relatives together to set up a peace committee on an informal basis. This latter approach we feel is quite vital.

In addition to all the usual campaign methods, standing on street corners, open air meetings, etc., we feel that this campaign, thus "NATIONAL STRAW VOTE FOR PEACE" should concentrate on two basic methods of work. Firstly, canvassing, both house to house and in shops and factories. Secondly, an approach to organizations and groups, both in the community and on city and state-wide levels, to have "STRAW VOTES" taken at the meetings of these groups. The keen concern of all people with the election and their vote will make the "STRAW VOTE", in our opinion, an approach which will open many doors for peace workers. Especially in the case of many organizations such as trade unions, churches, etc., permission may be granted to take

the "STRAW VOTE" but the distribution of further educational material and the signing of petitions will have to be handled through the initiative of the peace forces of the area, depending on whether or not they receive permission to circulate petitions following the straw vote. In the state of Washington, during the campaign to secure signatures of registered voters to petitions to put Initiative 183 (calling for a state-wide referendum on ending the Korean war and favoring major power negotiations) more than fifty ministers permitted the petitions to be circulated in their churches following regular Sunday services.

For young people, who must fight the war and who are drafted at 18, but not permitted to vote until they are 21, we are sure that the "STRAW VOTE" has tremendous potentialities in developing young people's keen interest in an election which will so profoundly affect their future lives. Especially in colleges, on campuses and in schools, in our opinion, the "STRAW VOTE" can assume many dramatic and exciting forms.

We in the APC are most deeply concerned that such a campaign be a genuine success by attaining its objective - ending the Korean war. We have a double concern: that such a campaign move along the lines of action and mobilization which will reach the grass roots sentiment for peace through methods which are the distinct contribution and role of the APC as one organization in the total picture of the peace movement. Yet, at the same time, we are aware that there are many forces who might move on this issue who have not yet

been reached through our channels.

One would have to give the most serious consideration as to whether or not the most successful guarantee for this campaign would be to have it initiated by a group of individuals and public figures not now associated with the APC. It is certainly true that there are many many individuals in the leadership of many peace organizations who, as man and women of decency, share our concern with the Korean situation and are wondering as we are, cannot this be made part of this election campaign. Certainly, it would be possible for the many important figures involved in the APC to initiate such discussions with such peace leaders among the Protestant church groups, the trade unions, Negro organizations, Quakers, etc. Were such discussions to be successful, APC could throw its strength and effort into any common campaign.

However, it now the beginning of August. Both major party conventions are concluded. The Korean war is again in full swing and the threats of its extension are serious. Labor Day will mak the beginning of an intensive campaign by both Presidential candidates and parties. An "END THE KOREAN WAR" campaign should already be in motion to mesh and gear into the election campaign. Bearing in mind, the shortness of time and the difficulty of working out such discussions while every day cries aloud the need for stopping the Korean war.

We propose that the APC move to take the steps to launch the type of "NATIONAL STRAW VOTE FOR PEACE" campaign through the methods and means which we consider are the APC's role and contribution in American public life. In such a decision, we must carry out the

3) NATIONALLY COORDINATED ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH V-J DAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

From the beginning, local peace forces must keep day to day record of activities and tie in PEACE POLL to local needs and deadlines, final primary and nomination dates, special rallies of both major parties. CAMPAIGN MUST BE GEARED TO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LEVEL AND PRESSURE ON CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES WITH PARTICULAR RELATIONSHIP TO THE MANY CONGRESSMEN (MAINLY DEMOCRATS) WHO HAVE SPOKEN OUT FAVORABLY ON PEACE ISSUES, SUCH AS ANFUSO AND KLEIN OF NEW YORK, WEIR AND MCCARTHY OF MINNESOTA, ADONIZIO OF NEW JERSEY, SEN. LANGER OF NORTH DAKOTA, GROSS (Rep. Iowa), BUFFETT (Rep. Nebraska), ETC.

Once campaign is launched, local forces must fit in local and state delegations, and such plans as one city-wide day of balloting and polling, etc.

BUDGET AND FINANCES: With widespread support promised in advance and agreement, also in advance, on specific methods and devices, income can come in several ways:

1) Sale of STRAW VOTES and PETITIONS, COD with slight margin on each item. In large volume this can produce good sum.

2) Genuine drive to collect contributions, no matter how small, from those being asked to sign petitions, etc. Use of PEACE BANKS and PEACE BONDS, etc.

3) Sale of pins or emblems, stickers and posters (same principle as No. 1).

4) Special meetings with national speakers, income divided

preliminary discussions which will result in this campaign not being seen as ours in any narrow organizational sense, but rather as a campaign which is the individual and group responsibility of all those who have shared in the peace activities of the APC.

Simultaneously, however, APC leadership must take the initiative to confer, discuss and meet with leading peace forces in every type of organization to see to develop whatever common approach can be made on this issue as well as to urge that all types of groups and organizations, labor, church, youth, women, Negro, etc., move to intiate and develop action on ending the Korean war through whatever action media seen most desirable to them in terms of their own program and the desires of their membership.

Particularly important in such a panorama of activity would be public statements, Open Letters, piling of candidates, delegations to major political candidates, etc., on a national and state level.

CAMPAIGN MATERIALS: STRAW VOTE, PETITION, General and Special leaflets...

TIME-TABLE: 1) LAUNCHED soon as possible, possibly Horishima statement?

2) SPECIAL ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH LABOR DAY:

Every type of special effort must be made to launch the beginning of the special labor STRAW VOTE on LABOR DAY. Special steps should be undertaken to guarantee that STRAW VOTES AND PEACE POLLS are taken at the many hundreds of picnics, parades and meetings organized under the auspices of many important AFL, CIO and independent unions who have not taken part in the peace movement up to now. As a preparation for this, an effort ought to be made to issue a special statement on peace and the STRAW VOTES (if possible) by labor leaders.

between national and local peace forces.

On the basis of a 2-months budget (July and August) outlay for campaign on level described will reach total of some $8,500.

25-26-14

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 W. 72nd Street
3d Floor
New York City, N.Y.

August 22, 1952

Dear Friends:

THE NATIONAL PEACE REFERENDUM TO END THE KOREAN WAR HAS BEEN LAUNCHED!

More than 75 prominent Americans have joined with the American Peace Crusade to make the ending of the Korean war a major issue in the 1952 election campaign. The medium will be a ballot which will poll people everywhere on the simple question of an immediate truce in Korea, with all unresolved questions to be settled at the peace conference table. Results of the Peace Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office with the demand that they work to stop the Korean war before Election day.

Enclosed is the full statement of these prominent Americans and of the Crusade, (together with a list of the signers to date), which gives a fuller picture of this National Peace Referendum. This is the first step in a tremendous campaign which, we are convinced, can register and organize, along non-partisan lines, the demands of millions of Americans that the Korean war stop.

A fuller campaign plan, with specific ideas and suggestions for the Peace Referendum is in preparation. Materials, leaflets, etc. will be made available from the national office in the near future.

The first basic piece of material is at the printers and should be ready in a few days -- a 4 page folder, about 4 by 6 inches -- with a ballot that can be marked and signed (if the voter desires) and returned to the canvasser, while the voter keeps the rest of the folder with its quotes, and other educational material. The price will not exceed $10 per thousand, plus shipping charges, but must be paid for in advance, otherwise the printer will not ship them. Price may be considerably lower if there are sufficient advance orders to make the initial printing large enough. For orders of 10,000 or more, your local name and address can be printed on the material for a slight additional charge. We are also printing a large amount with space left for you to rubber stamp your local organizational imprint.

MEANWHILE THERE ARE A FEW STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO MOVE THE CAMPAIGN ALONG.

1. Issue a statement from your local organization, supporting and launching the Peace Referendum locally. (Please send us a copy for national use)

2. Get additional local sponsors and endorsers. Let us know who they are so they can be used for national press releases. Send us names and addresses if you want invitations to come from us (also 10¢ each for each such person, to cover costs of letter, mailing, etc.)

3. Call a meeting or conference of key peace groups, especially youth, women, labor, Negro, church and others, who are part of the Crusade coalition to start the campaign rolling, getting commitments on quotas, support, etc.

We will be in touch with you in a few days with our fuller campaign line. Meanwhile move along the lines suggested above immediately. We also appeal to you for whatever money you can send us. We are down to bedrock and need every bit of financial assistance we can get to move this historic campaign along at the correct speed and momentum.

Yours for peace,

Thomas Richardson - Willard Uphaus

Thomas Richardson - Willard Uphaus
National Co-Directors

Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

~~1180 BROADWAY~~ 125 West 72nd St., NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE ~~MU 6-9266~~ Su 7-1660

August 26,1952.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York,N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks to the strong pulling power of six fine iniators, including you, the response to the NATIONAL REFERENDUM FOR PEACE is excellent. Here is a first listing of those who have replied favorably. In a few days the number should be two or three times what we have now.

Yesterday we held a serious staff discussion on the materials and methods of the campaign. We hope that millions can be reached with the ballot and that President Truman and all major candidates will feel the will of the people for peace, especially the deep longing to bring hostilities in Korea to an end.

We shall keep you in touch with developments.

Sincerely yours,

Willard Uphaus
National Co-Director

25-38-16

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ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON
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DR. LEWIS BAYARD ROBINSON
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FRED W. STOVER
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PROF. LELAND H. TAYLOR
MAURICE TRAVIS
ARNAUD d'USSEAU
JUSTICE JAMES N. WOLFE
MICHAEL WOOD
DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG

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Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 W. 72 STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE SU 7-1660

September 1, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

May we express to you our deepest appreciation for your help in initiating the National Peace Referendum?

To date, more than 100 leading Americans have joined with you and the other initiators in sponsorship of this project (a list of these is enclosed). In addition, from every part of the country requests have poured in from peace councils and peace committees for materials. These requests have been accompanied by enthusiastic expressions of conviction that the campaign can be won.

Enclosed you will also find a proof copy of the 4½-page folder which will contain the ballot. So large have been the orders for this that our initial printing will be 250,000 and we frankly believe that 5,000,000 people can be reached to vote in this referendum.

The past few days have revealed new dangers of the Korean war's spread as newspaper headlines tell of napalm and incendiary bomb raids that are the largest of the Korean war. But the prisoner of war question is still cited as the sole obstacle to a final agreement which could bring an end to this terrible slaughter.

We propose to address ourselves to this situation through a statement addressed to all Presidential candidates, spelling out our belief that the prisoner of war question can be settled after the cease fire order is issued.

We hope that you will join with the other five initiators of the referendum so that such an open letter may be quickly issued. We are therefore enclosing a draft statement on this question as well as a draft covering letter (which will also be in the nature of a brief report to the 100 co-sponsors of the referendum.

We also hope to send this statement out more widely to many prominent Americans who have not yet joined in the referendum (with slight necessary modifications in the covering letter).

While we are anxious to move speedily, we would welcome any modifications or suggestions you would care to make.

Looking forward to hearing from you on this matter, we are

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Richardson - Willard Uphaus

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[August, 1952]

DRAFT COVERING LETTER

Dear friend:

May we express to you our deep appreciation for helping to launch the National Peace Referendum on the simple issue of ending the Korean war through an immediate cease fire with all unresolved questions to be settled at the peace conference table? More than 100 prominent Americans have joined with us and the American Peace Crusade, and a partial list of them is enclosed. In addition, from every part of the country, requests have come in for the ballots and other materials with which the question of peace in Korea can be made a major issue in the 1952 election campaign. ~~Thank~~ The initial plan is for the printing of 250,000 of such ballots, which will carry quotations from such diverse sources as "The Christian Century," "The Butcher Workman," the recent convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, who all echo the feeling put so simply in the Binghampton, N. Y. Sun in a recent editorial, "Let's stop shooting first and then talk."

In numerous fields of work, support for the Peace Referendum is already under way. Here are two examples. A committee of Protestant clergymen is preparing a special folder with a ballot for use on World Communion Sunday, in early October, while several national trade union papers and magazines will be carrying our material in their forthcoming issues.

36-9-54

Yet the war still goes on and the past few days bring new dangers of its spread as the newspaperx headlines tellus of new raids, the largest yet of the war. And we as Americans have a deeper moral responsibility to do all we can to bring this terrible slaughter to an end.

We therefore propose to issue an open letter addressed to all candidates for the Presidency, indicating our concern and spelling out our belief that the war in Korea can be ended by an immediate cease fire, and that the prisoner of war question, vexing as it seems, can be settled after the cease fire.

We know you understand the deep importance of this matter and will favor us with an early reply. We also hope that you will also add a few brief remarks of your own that will help further mobilize the American people's deep desire to see the Korean tragedy ended.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Evans

Rev. Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes

Prof. Philip Morrison

Rev. Dr. Frederick K. Stamm

DRAFT STATEMENT

A new wave of aerial bombarments in Korea, hailed as the largest air raids since the start of the Korean war, and new stalemates in the truce negotiations, confront the peace-loving people of this country and of the world with the ominous possibility that the Korean war may widen and spread, if some way is not found to stop the shooting in the immediate future. Face to face with the situation in Korea as it exists today, we believe we are voicing the sentiments of tens of millions of fellow-Americans who believe with us that the Korean war should stop at once through an immediate cease fire, on the basis of the agreement already arrived at in the Panmunjon negotiations. The one question still in dispute, that of the exchange of prisoners of war, can be settled in continuing negotiations. This would be both a practical and an honorable way to end the long-drawn-out slaughter in Korea.

Ever since hostilities began in Korea over two years ago, the vast majority of the American people have longed for a cessation of the war. They have mourned the great loss of soldier and civilian lives and feared the dangers of a third world war implicit in the highly explosive situation. The above suggested cease fire proposal would satisfy their ardent desire for peace.

36-9-55

The protracted truce negotiations at Panmunjon have established a sufficient basis of agreement to justify fully the ending of the war through a cease-fire order. These negotiations, among their points of agreement, have drawn the peace-time boundary line between North and South Korea, worked out the scope of the demilitarized zones on either side of the boundary, completed the techniques for governing the eventual truce and selected the several powers to supervise the peace to see that it is not violated.

Obviously, this measure of agreement, reached in some cases after intense and bitter disputation which threatened to break up the truce negotiations, constitutes an adequate basis for ending actual hostilities through the initiation of an immediate cease fire.

The remaining unsettled question -- the exchange of war prisoners -- though a complex one, is by no means grave enough to justify a continuance of the war, with all its present horrors and its dreadful potentialities. This question can be settled far more readily in an atmosphere of peace, whether by a continuation of the present negotiations or by referring the whole matter to an eventual peace conference. The very announcement of

a cease fire would create such a favorable situation that this, in itself, would go far toward settling the knotty war prisoner issue.

The present theory of the highest military leaders seems to be that additional military pressure, by air, land and sea, will help force a settlement of the prisoner of war question. But ample experience during the last months has fully exposed the fallacy of this notion.

The American people view with alarm the recent series of huge air raids following the Air Force's announcement of its plans to bomb 78 North Korean cities and towns. The rain of napalm and incendiary bombs now falling almost daily, combined with the gradual extension of the "vacations" in the Panmunjon negotiations, confront us with the awful possibilities that these gigantic raids may be the opening phases of a vast extension of the Korean war.

36-9-52

To continue the Korean war upon this theory that additional military pressure will bring peace nearer will lead to the waste of many lives on both sides, while ~~x~~ risking the grave danger of a full-scale war with the People's Republic of China if not ~~in~~ a third world war.

The American people genuinely desire peace in Korea. They believe, with us, that the practical way to arrive at such a peace is immediately to establish a cease fire, on the basis of the truce ~~xxxxx~~ agreements already arrived at, with the prisoner of war issue to be settled through continuing negotiations. The end of the Korean war would be hailed with joy by the peoples of the world as the greatest step that could be taken to assure peace for the world.

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September 3, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Simons

There are two suggestions I would like to make: First, do not publicise me as "member of the United States delegation to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations." I was distinctly not a member of the delegation but a consultant to the delegation.

Secondly, I think it is of the greatest importance that a letter be sent out either to all your correspondants or a selected few, saying that the United States solemnly undertook to live up to the Geneva Convention which declared that in the exchange of war prisoners all prisoners were to be returned to their respective armies. Instead of keeping this engagement, the United States has demanded, in the case of the Korean prisoners, that they should have the right to screen the prisoners returned and return only those who state that they want to be returned, and that this screening should take place under the supervision of the United States.

This is not only breaking our pledge, but taking unfair advantage of a weaker opponent.

At any rate, this demand is absolutely no reason for not immediately stopping the Korean war and sitting down at the peace conference table to iron out this and any other differences between Korea and the United States.

Of course, the wording of this communication should be in strict accordance with the facts, but such a letter ought to go out and ought to be stressed.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[American Peace Crusade]

PEACE PUBLICATIONS
% American Peace Crusade
125 West 72nd St.
New York City, 23
NY

Sept. 13th, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Would you have a moment to glance over the enclosed collection of "letters to the editor," collected from the newspapers- about peace?

With a large initial printing ordered by the American Peace Crusade, we are presently bringing the collection up to date, and issuing it shortly as a 48-page pamphlet.

Sincerely yours,

William Lewis

WL.

25-16-3

[Amer. Peace Crusade]

66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven 11, Conn.
October 9, 1952

Dear Peace-worker:

I am sending you a copy of the Appeal For the Convocation Of a Congress of The Peoples For Peace which will convene in Vienna, December 5th, 1952. This Appeal is a startling reminder that another world peace meeting of historic significance is near at hand. It has been inspired by the deep concern of all men and women of good will in all lands that have a deep concern that a peaceful settlement of international tensions be found and that the horrors of war be averted.

25-26-27

You will note from the general character of the Appeal that different peoples will have much to say in determining the issues to be discussed and the goals to be achieved. It is highly important that all across our country peace committees and councils hold meetings between now and the time of the Congress to re-assess our responsibility in the common struggle for peace, so that we can send our representatives to Vienna prepared to take part on the basis of aims arrived at in common.

We are urged by the World Bureau of the Council to make a special effort to build a U.S. delegation that fully represents the varying hopes and viewpoints of all Americans who desire peace. Let it be known that those who go will have full opportunity to take part in discussions, accept, criticize, reject, build together--as their wisdom and consciences direct. It will be a great quest of dedicated people for peaceful solutions.

We shall soon be able to announce an official American Sponsoring Committee For Representation at the Congress of The Peoples For Peace. This week six prominent initiators are sending invitations to many representative persons to become members. The initiators are Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Rev. Dr. Frederick K. Stamm and Dean John B. Thompson. Further information concerning preparations will be sent to you shortly.

I expect to be free from all other duties and responsibilities so that I can give full cooperation in the supreme task of finding and sending a delegation of note and competence to Vienna.

Additional copies of the appeal are available at the cost of $1.00 per 100. Send all communications to my above home address in New Haven, Conn.

Yours for peace,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus

Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 W. 72 STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE SU 7-1660

October 14, 1952

W.E.D. Du Bois
23 West 26 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On Monday, October 20th a group of leading sponsors of the American Peace Crusade will be having several appointments with some of the leading delegations at the United Nations. We will urge an immediate cease-fire in Korea with all questions which will require settlement, including the issue of prisoners of war, to be determined in continuing negotiations.

Among the countries with whose representatives we hope to have appointments are the Soviet Union, India, Great Britain, France, Mexico and the United States.

We will know tomorrow or Friday morning the exact schedule of appointments. We deeply hope that it will be possible for you, as one of the outstanding spokesmen for peace in this country and in the world, to lead the delegation either to the Soviet representative or to the conference with a representative of Secretary-General Lie.

Among those participating in the delegation will be Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Prof. Philip Morrison, and in all probability, Paul Robeson.

We sincerely hope it will be possible for you to be with us that day. We will keep in touch with you by telephone, to let you know further developments.

Very sincerely yours,

Willard Uphaus Thomas Richardson

Rev. Willard Uphaus - Thomas Richardson
National Co-Directors

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MAURICE TRAVIS
REV. CHARLES E. TYLER
JUSTICE JAMES N. WOLFE
MICHAEL WOOD
DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG

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AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72 Street
New York 23, N.Y.

November 10, 1952

35-26-39

To All Workers for Peace:

Please find enclosed the text of a statement which was released by the American Peace Crusade last week following the elections. We are convinced that now is the time to move boldly and w ith imagination for the further development of the National Peace Referendum for a cease fire in Korea. We believe that the non-partisan approach of the millions of men and women, who on election day sought to record their desire for an immediate peace in Korea, will result in the development of a movement for peace representative of the majority of people in the United States.

We urge that your committee seek out representatives of churches, unions, fraternal groups, women, youth, labor, Negro and farm organizations and discuss with them methods by which the President, the President-elect and newly elected congressmen and senators will be confronted with millions of wires and other expressions for an immediate cease fire in Korea.

In this connection we have tentatively scheduled a meeting of the National Committee of the American Peace Crusade at the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway at 73rd Street, New York, for the afternoon of November 23rd from 2 to 5:30 PM. A meeting of the sponsors of the National Peace Referendum has been tentatively scheduled for the earl y evening of the 23rd. In preparation for both events we urge that peace committees and peace fighters throughout the country send us their suggestions for the continuation of the cease fire campaign.

We also urge that peace committees seek to send representatives from among their sponsors and organizational workers to participate in these discussions. The results of the elections have posed important and critical questions with regard to the achievement of peace. We have taken the liberty of scheduling these meetings w i th so little notice because time is important.

A certain expenditure of finances will be necessary in preparation for these important discussions. We appeal to all peace fighters and peace lovers to aid in furthering the campaign for a cease fire in Korea by sending their contributions, large or small, to us immediately.

Fraternally,

Thomas Richardson

Thomas Richardson,
National Co-Director

P.S. The American Peace Crusade wishes to announce the publication of an important and informative pamphlet on the German situation: THE ROAD TO WAR: REARMING WEST GERMANY by Arthur D. Kahn. Mr. Kahn was formerly Chief Editor of Intelligence of the Information Control Division, U. S. Military Government in Germany. The pamphlet wholesales for 6¢ each or $25 for 500. You may sell the pamphlets for 10¢ or 3 for 25¢. Orders can be secured from the American Peace Crusade.

[American Peace Crusade]

25-26-40

STATEMENT

Results of the presidential election reveal that the people of this country want an immediate end to the Korean war and their men folk home. A people's mandate for peace has been given to the Government of our country.

The experiences of the American Peace Crusade in conducting the National Referendum for a Cease Fire in Korea reveal that the great majority of Americans want a cease fire now with all remaining q uestions, including the prisoner of war issue, to be settled by a peace conference. This proposition has drawn major support from all sections of the population. Similar polls conducted by women's, religious, labor and political organizations and various newspa pers indicate the same results.

General Eisenhower has said that he will go to Korea. He has not, however, indicated a program for ending the killing. We submit that there is only one way to do this--an immediate cease fire with all remaining questions to be settled at a peace conference.

We call upon President Truman and General Eisenhower to act in response to the people's mandate for peace by ending the Korean war now.

Armistice Day 1952 need not mark the slaughter of more soldiers on the battlefields of Korea. Christmas 1952 should see our boys home from Korea.

We appeal to the millions of Americans--those who voted for General Eisenhower and those who did not--to make known their desire for an end to the war in Korea now by sending millions of w ires to President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower. We urge statements, wires and delegations to the newly elected congressmen and senators calling upon them to speak out now for an immediate cease fire in Korea.

An immediate cease fire in Korea is possible. A cease fire now in Korea would be in the best interests of the people of Ame rica.

[Amer. Peace Crus.]

November 13, 1952

Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N.Y

Dear Mr. Simon:

I cannot attend the committee meeting which you are holding, but if you and Mr. Richardson would like to come and talk to me some afternoon this week or next, I shall be glad to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-24-12

Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 W. 72 STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE SU 7-1660

November 20, 1952

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REV. CHARLES E. TYLER
JUSTICE JAMES N. WOLFE
MICHAEL WOOD
DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG

Dear Friend:

On December 12th, the great People's Congress For Peace will open in Vienna. At this historic conference delegates from all the nations of the earth will be gathered to discuss and plan ways to achieve peace.

Many men and women in our country have expressed the desire to send greetings to the Congress from the peace loving people of the United States. Local peace committees have also asked us for help in raising money to send delegates to this Congress. In response to these demands, as well a s our own need for funds with which to carry on the National Peace Referendum campaign for a Cease Fire in Korea, we have prepared the enclosed Greetings For Peace.

We are sure you will want to use these forms so that people can send their greetings to the Vienna Congress. We suggest that local peace committees retain half of the proceeds. The other half would be sent in to the National Office of the American Peace Crusade. Printing costs are approximately 1¢ each, and this can be remitted to us at the same time you send us the return on the greetings.

Yours for peace,

Thomas Richardson

Thomas Richardson,
National Co-Director

Abbott Simon

Abbott Simon,
Administrative Secretary

Encls:

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72 St. NYC
Su 7 - 1660

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 2, 1952

THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE today hailed the Vienna Congress for Peace as an important step toward world peace. In a statement issued following its recent National Committee meeting, the American Peace Crusade said that "The world's great need today, we think, is such an atmosphere that all systems in all lands can exist side by side in peace, working for the benefit of their peoples. May Vienna help bring that way of living closer." The text of the statement follows:

"The American Peace Crusade welcomes the great Peoples Congress for Peace which opens in Vienna on December 12, 1952. We welcome it because it stands as we do for peace, for a way out of the world's problems which is based on negotiations, and not on the terrible force of modern war. The bloody conflict now raging in Korea is of special concern, for unless the killing stops now we are threatened with the spread of war.

"We are especially pleased to greet this Vienna Conference, because we know that the men and women who have gathered there represent all views and opinions on the varied social structures now contending for world recognition and permanence. We of the American Peace Crusade, here in our country, also find that we are of many minds on the many issues of our time. We find purpose and unity, as we hope your Congress will also, in the single and insistent demand for peace.

"We have been conducting a National Referendum on the single issue of an immediate cease fire in Korea with all unsettled questions to be resolved at a peace conference. Hundreds of peace committees report that the response is better than 92% in favor of our proposal.

" The world's great need today, we think, is such an atmosphere that all systems in all lands can exist side by side in peace, working for the benefit of their peoples. May Vienna help bring that way of living closer."

We call on all peace minded Americans to join us, through their organizations and as individuals, in hailing the Vienna Congress' great initiative toward peace.

Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 W. 72 STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE SU 7-1660

December 4, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your presence in the film to Vienna has added a dimension which it would not otherwise have had, and we are proud and grateful that you have given so generously of your time and skill to make this historic little film a reality.

Please accept the warmest appreciation of the American Peace Crusade staff, as you will unquestionably receive the gratitude of those valiant ones in Vienna who have been cheated of your presence. They will carry your message away with them to the millions of friends whose work for peace is brightening the whole world.

With our best wishes for a holiday season made more than ever meaningful and happy by our growing strength in the struggle for a true peoples peace,

We remain,

Fraternally yours,

Thomas Richardson
National Co-Director

Abbott Simon
Administrative Secretary

Karen Morley
Cultural Director

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JUSTICE JAMES N. WOLFE
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DR. EDWARD L. YOUNG

also sent Sylvia Soloff, Gloria Agyn D. Wilkerson, E. Moore
Kyle Elkin, H. Apthekar

COPY

Dec. 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Thomas Richardson, Abbott Simon, Karen Morley, Hugh Bryson
Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Howard Fast, Albert Kahn,
Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett,
Prof. Philip Morrison, Dr. Clementina J. Paolone,
Paul Robeson, Rev. Richard Morford, Rev. Willard Uphaus

I am alarmed at the condition of the Peace Crusade and especially its finances. No financial statement of the work of the Crusade has been issued to my knowledge, and yet a house has been purchased for Thomas Richardson, a part-time stenographer has been furnished me and a dinner to raise funds for re-publication of my works has been given. No report on these transactions has been made so far as I know.

Moreover, I am told on good authority that the debts of the Peace Crusade exceed $10,000. Recently one of the officials was subpoened to compel payment of a debt connected with the organization. I do not know how far the Peace Crusade as an organization has been legally involved in the above matters, but it is clear to me that there must be a more carefully organized body to have control of the income and expenses of the organization and to have final decision on hiring and discharge of salaried employees.

Beyond this matter of finance I do not think that the work of the Crusade has been commensurate with the tremendous gravity of the situation today.

I therefore suggest that before January 1st there be a meeting with all persons interested and of the officials of the organization, to determine the form of the Peace Crusade during the year 1953, so that we can each determine our future relations to this organization.

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Amer. Peace Crusade]

Mr. Thomas Richardson
Mr. Abbott Simon
American Peace Crusade
125 W. 72 Street
New York City 23, N.Y.

December 10, 1952

Dear Tom and Abbott,

I am writing regarding the memorandum which I, like yourselves and others connected with the Crusade, have received from Dr. Du Bois. I strongly concur with Dr. Du Bois that, in view of the questions he raises and in the light of the urgent tasks confronting the peace movement at this time, it is necessary to have a meeting.

25-38-1

Since I shall be visiting Rockwell Kent and Angus Cameron up in the Adirondacks during the Holidays -- that is, from December 26 through January 1, and since I want very much to be present at the proposed meeting, I would appreciate having it scheduled for some time prior to December 25, if this does not inconvenience others.

I'm sorry that we have missed connections during my last couple of visits to the city.

Regards,

ALBERT E. KAHN

GLENGARY ROAD
CROTON-ON-HUDSON. N. Y.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

December 10, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have just received your memorandum on the Crusade. It is clear that questions such as you raise in it cannot go unresolved and that it would be foolhardy to allow them to exist any longer than it absolutely necessary. For that reason, in addition to the fact that I shall be away for the Holidays and wish to be present at the meeting you propose, I hope that it will be possible to have the meeting in the near future. I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have sent Richardson and Simon.

And now to another matter altogether, about which I have been intending to drop you a note for some time past.

During the festivities at the Soviet Embassy on the afternoon of November 7, I was suddenly approached by an extremely agitated little man, whom I recognized as a member of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order in Boston. He plucked forcibly at my sleeve -- I was engaged in conversation with some dignitary or other at the time -- and drew me aside. I noticed that there were tears in his eyes. "Brother Kahn," he said, "I must speak with you." He paused and then went on, speaking with difficulty. "I had to talk with you, Brother Kahn. I had to talk with someone. You see ... well, I just met Dr. Du Bois. I had heard him talk on the lecture platform of course and I had read things he wrote. But I never thought that I -- you know, who am I? -- I never thought I would meet this great, great man. And now I just met him. I just shook his hand .... " And he was too moved to say any more but stood there tightly holding my arm.

Warm regards to Shirley and yourself,

Albert

15-38-9

808 S. Halsted St. (1952
Chicago, Dec 13, 1953.

Dear Du Bois:

I have your memorandum and in reply state that I have been troubled for some time about the finances of the American Peace Crusade, both the Chicago Chapter and the national office. As to the former I drew up the enclosed letter for circulation among a selected group. I have had no reply from Dr Evans or from our office. We have suffered from the enforced retirement of Mr. Dreyer and Mrs Wright-Kelly. As to the national office I feel that we have trusted too much to untried directors, who have gone ahead initiating futile appeals and spending money to implement them. I can't imagine the need of a house for Richardson. The committee to support the Vienna conference, which has absorbed Upham, has got into financial difficulties, with reflections on the Crusade.

I think that Eisenhower's policy may be changed towards China, with peace in Korea purchased by recognition and inclusion of that power in U.N. If I am right we have an opportunity to rally peace sentiment behind him. The recent statements from him and Dulles, though guarded, may be interpreted as the beginning of a movement to soften the country to this new policy, which is to be commended on every account. I enclose a letter to our local Sun-Times - which probably won't be published.

My best to Mrs. Du Bois and you, my earliest friend.

Sincerely yours, Robert Morss Lovett.

25-62-21

John A Kingsbury
c/o Dr. Holland Roberts
3891 La Donna St.
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dec. 18, 1952.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your memorandum (undated) addressed to me, and others, concerning "the condition of the Peace Crusade, and especially its finances", alarms me. I am surprised to learn that you, especially, know of no report on the transactions mentioned in your memorandum.

I have, several times, asked about the organization of the Peace Crusade without learning anything more definite than the names of the Joint Chairmen. At the informal meeting I attended in your office, soon after my return from abroad last summer, I tried to make it clear that I was not in a position to take on any new responsibilities.

Soon thereafter Dr. Uphaus wrote me a letter in which he referred to me as having some responsibility — I think as chairman of a committee on the Peking Conference. (Unfortunately my files are not available here). I answered at once stating that I had assumed no such responsibility

25-38-7

reiterating that I was not in a position to do so. I stated my willingness to become a sponsor of such a Committee and to write letters to others inviting them to join me in sponsoring the Committee to secure American representation at the Peking Conference. Also I signified my willingness to join others in signing statements and letters, the texts of which met with my approval. This I have done from time to time, sometimes giving my approval and authorizing my signature by telephone.

My dealings have been almost entirely with Dr. Hopkins. I am confident he has never used my name without my approval and I believe that he has kept me fully informed concerning such matters. I have not, however, had any communication with him, or anyone else, concerning organization or finances of the Peace Crusade. I take it your position with reference to the Peace Crusade is similar to mine.

Nevertheless, as sponsors, we should be kept informed through reports of important transactions, concerning the general conduct of the Peace

Crusade. I heartily concur in your statement that it is clear that there must be a more carefully organized body to have control of the income and expenses and all other important organization and administrative matters.

I concur in your view also that the work of the Crusade, so far as I have been able to observe it, has not been "commensurate with the tremendous gravity of the situation today."

I regret that I shall not be able to attend the meeting you propose. I sincerely hope that such a meeting will be held, and that it will achieve the purpose you have in mind and have so clearly set forth, with the reasons therefor. From your memorandum it appears that the Crusade is vulnerable — whereas it should be invulnerable — it, and its officers and directors, and its sponsors too.

With gratitude and admiration,

I am

Sincerely yours,
John A Kingsbury

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
23 West 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.

25-38-8

Let The People Speak for Peace!

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 W. 72 STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • PHONE SU 7-1660

December 19, 1952

Doctor W.E.B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your memorandum. I am sorry that serious illness in my family has prevented me from replying earlier.

I welcome your suggestion for a meeting of all interested persons and officials of the Crusade.

I agree unreservedly with your view that the work of the Crusade is not commensurate with the tremendous gravity of the situation today. To make it so is a responsibility I feel profoundly, and a task to which I am fully dedicated.

I would like to say, however, that your information concerning the house in which I live is not accurate. No single penny of APC money was used to purchase it, or even to maintain it -- except as it came out of my wages, that is, those which I have received.

As for the wages of your stenographer, they have fallen into arrears for the same reason that the wages of every other employee of the Crusade have not been paid regularly or in full.

Which brings me to the question of the $1225 owing to you for the republication of your work. This entire project had been handled from the beginning by Mr. Simon. When it became apparent that a delay in payment to you was unavoidable, I was informed that this had been discussed with you. I was also under the impression that you had been informed that serious efforts were being made to carry out our commitment to you with regard to your share of the dinner income. Regardless of what the specific details may have been, the fact still stands that this money is due you and we are making every possible effort to see that you receive it. Nor shall we rest until this is accomplished.

The expenses of APC have conspicuously exceeded its income. Inadequate promotion and mistakes in management certainly played a role in this; but in view of that very tremendous gravity of the situation which you yourself feel so keenly, these cannot be considered the sole causes.

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Of the true situation, you and all other interested people will soon be informed through the auditors' statement of Spring, 1952, covering the first years' operation of the Crusade. A current audit is under way at the present time and both statements by certified accountants will be available for your inspection.

Be that as it may, I reiterate my full agreement with your suggestion for a more carefully organized body to have control of the income and expenses of the organization.

The one thing I think will be difficult, Doctor DuBois, is to have such a meeting in so short a time -- especially during the season you propose. However, if this can be done, I am for it.

Could we, therefore, have an informal discussion with a view of exchanging ideas in respect to the organization's future, and to assuring a meeting such as we both desire as soon as possible?

I will telephone early next week, if I may, for an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Richardson

Thomas Richardson,
National Co-Director

25-42-2

[American Peace Crusade]

25-26-24

INITIATING COMMITTEE - NATIONAL PEACE REFERENDUM
(Organizational and other affiliations are listed for identification purposes only)

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois, New York City, N.Y., a founder of NAACP, member U.S. Delegation to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, former U.S. Minister to Liberia, Honorary Co-Chairman of American Peace Crusade.

Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Evans, Chicago, Ill., Metropolitan Community Church

Rev. Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher, Cambridge, Mass., Professor of Christian Social Ethics, Episcopal Theological Seminary.

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Philadelphia, Pa., Executive Secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action.

Professor Philip Morrison, Ithaca, N.Y., nuclear physicist.

Rev. Dr. Frederick K. Stamm, Plumsteadville, Pa., author and lecturer

INITIAL SPONSORING LIST FOR NATIONAL PEACE REFERENDUM:

Rabbi Michael Alper, New York City, NY
Rev. Lee H. Ball, Irvington, N.Y.
Professor G. Murray Branch, Atlanta, Georgia, Morehouse College
Hugh Bryson, San Francisco, Cal., National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards
Rev. J.R. Case, Vergennes, Vt.
Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Long Beach, N.Y., Exec. Secy. Emeritus, Home Missions Council of North America
Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge, Jr., Rensselaerville, N.Y.
Fyke Farmer, Nashville, Tennessee, attorney, leader World Federalist movement
Howard Fast, New York City, N.Y., author
Hon. Clemens J. Franco, Providence, Rhode Island, Former State Commissioner of Public Welfare
Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Los Angeles, California
John T. Gojack, Fort Wayne, Ind., President District Council 9, UERMWA
Ben Gold, New York City, N.Y., President, International Fur & Leather Workers Union
Rev. A.J. Hallington, Danbury, Conn.
Dashiell Hammett, New York City, N.Y., author
Rev. L.H.R. Hass, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Reynold N. Hoover, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Shady, N.Y., former New York Commissioner of Public Welfare
Hon. Robert Morss Lovett, Chicago, Ill., former Governor of the Virgin Islands
Rev. Jack R. McMichael, New York, N.Y.
Rev. Roy E. Miller, Dayton, Ohio
Rev. Harold P. Marley, Chicago, Ill.
Scott Nearing, Cape Rosier, Maine, author and lecturer
Dr. Thomas F. Ogilvie, Atlantic City, New Jersey
Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, New York City, N.Y., Obstetrician, Chairman, American Women for Peace
Rev.J.W. Reed, Portland, Oregon
Bertha C. Reynolds, Stoughton, Mass.
Eslanda Good Robeson, Enfield, Conn., anthropologist and writer
Paul Robeson, New York City, N.Y., singer
Rev. & Mrs. Henry Lee Robinson, Cresson, Pa.
George Patrinos, Omaha, Nebraska, Fin. Secretary-Treasurer, Local 62, Packinghouse Workers
Thomas Richardson, New York City, N.Y., Co-Director American Peace Crusade
Dr. Theodore Rosebury, St. Louis, Missouri, bacteriologist, author of "Peace or Pestilence"
Rev. E.V. Savage, Prescott, Wisconsin
Rev. Fred W. Shorter, Seattle, Washington
Rev. Ernest J. Troutner, Redding, California
Dr. Willard Uphaus, New Haven, Connecticut, Co-Director American Peace Crusade

INITIAL SPONSORING LIST FOR NATIONAL PEACE REFERENDUM
Supplementary List #1 - 8/22/52
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Rev. J.E. Bowen, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky
Lucy Brown, New York City, concert pianist
Dr. Henry H. Crane, Detroit, Michigan
Alvin B. Christman, Centerport, Pa., Pres. Eastern Div., Farmers Union
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, Ohio, Prof. Emeritus, Hebrew Union College
Arnaud D'Usseau, New York City, playwright
Royal W. France, New York City, Attorney
Rev. S. A. Grayson, Chicago, Illinois
Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit, Michigan
Rev. Kenneth de B. Hughes, Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. Warren E. Jackson, Sheridan, Michigan
Joseph Johnson, Jr., Wilmington, California, Secretary Treas., National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards
Rev. Albert W. Kauffman, Lakeview, Michigan
Rockwell Kent, Au Sable Fork, New York
Rev. A. W. Klumb, Shawano, Wisconsin
Prof. Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, Ohio, Physicist, Antioch College
Hon. Larkin Marshall, Macon, Georgia, publisher
Prof. George V. Moore, Lexington, Kentucky, College of the Bible
Hon. Willard B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Indiana, President, Indiana State NAACP
Dr. Lewis Bayard Robinson, Baltimore, Maryland, Member of the American Mathematical Society; Member of the Societe Mathematique de France; Member of the American Society for Phsyical Research
Fred W. Stover, Hampton, Iowa, President Iowa Farmers Union
Rev. B.B. Strowder, Bessemer, Alabama
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Prof. Rolland Emerson Wolfe, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

[Amer. Peace Crusade]

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Supplementary List # 2, 9/1/52

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A.P.C

[Amer. Peace Crusade]

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Rev. Lee H. Ball, Irvington, NY (Methodist)

Prof. G. Murray Branch, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

High Bryson, San Francisco, Pres. Nat'l Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards

Rev. J.R. Case, Vergennes, Vt. (Methodist)

Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Long Beach, NY, Ex. Sec'y Emeritus, Home Missions Council of America

Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge, Jr. Rensselaerville, NY

Fyke Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Attorney, Member World Council for World Federal Union

Hon. Clemens J. France, former Commissioner of Public Welfare, Prividence, R.I.

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Los Angeles, First Unitarian Church

John T. Gojack, Fort Wayne, Ind., President, District Council 9, UERMWA

Ben Gold, President, IFLWU

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Rev. L.H.R. Hass, Brooklyn, NY

Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Shadyside, NY, former Commissioner of Public Welfare, NYC

Hon. Robert Morss Lovett, Chicago, Ill., former Acting Governor Virgin Islands

Rev. Roy E. Miller, Dayton, Ohio

Scott Nearing, Cape Rosier, Maine

Dr. Thomas F. Ogilvie, Atlantic City, N.J., Riesident New Jersey State Baptist Assoc.

George Patrinos, , Omaha, Nebr.

Bertha C. Reynolds, Social Worker, Stoughton, Mass.

Rev. and Mrs. Henry Lee Robinson, Jr., Cressent, Pa.

Dr. Theodore Rosebury, St. Louis, Mo. Bacteriologist, author of "Peace or Pestilence."

Rev. Francis A. Schlater, Bernardston, Mass.

Rev. Fred W. Shorter, leader Emergency Peace Assembly, Seattle, Wash.

Rev. Ernest J. Troutner, Redding, Calif. (Methodist)

35-26-26

25-23-20

STATEMENT

More than two years have passed since the outbreak of the Korean war. Millions of casualties, civilian and military, including more than 120,000 of our soldiers and countless innocent Korean men and women have been recorded. The fields and towns of that unhappy land have been devastated. Yet the war goes on, despite the expressed desires of the vast majority of the American people, who through the Gallup Poll, the resolutions of many important nationa l bodies, letters to the press, etc. have voiced their desire to see the Korean War ended. They want all unresolved questions settled, without further bloodshed, at the council table.

We have a responsibility to humanity and to our country to make it unmistakably clear to our political and military leaders that our people want the Korean war ended. This responsibility is increased in view of the announced plan of the Air Force to bomb 78 towns in North Korea, an extension of death and destruction that has no bearing on the one remaining issue at Panmunjon, the repatriation of prisoners, unless it is intended as pure coercion.

This is election yea r, 1952, a year of grave significance in the history of our country. Every man and woman is keenly aware of the importance of this election and his role as a voter. It is our firm belief that this desire to end the Korean war has such widespread support among the American people tha t if projected into the election campaign along non-partisan lines, candidates for public office, especially the Presidency, will feel compelled to a ccede to this popular demand to work to end the Korean war.

We therefore call on all men and women of good will in this country to join in a National Referendum for Peace on the simple issue of ending the Korean war through an immediate cea se-fire and settl ing all unresolved questions at the conference table, the results to bo presented to all candidates for public office, especially the Congress, the Senate and the Presidency. We call on all organizations - churches, trade unions, fraternal bodies, women's groups, youth, civic clubs - to take p art and initiate activity in support of a National Referendum for Peace, so that the tragedy of the Korean war will stop.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO END THE KOREAN WAR

The majority of the American people want the Korean war ended at once, according to recent Gallup Polls . . . but the war still goes on. Join with millions of other Americans in this great national Referendum for Peace in Korea. Your vote now for Peace in Korea, whether you vote Republican, Democrat, Progressive or independent in November, is a mandate to your government and to all candidates to stop the Korean war now.

"The decision on what to do in Korea is entirely up to you, the American citizen. You should let your representatives in Congress know what you think. . . . I'm not even sure why we are fighting there."

Major General Daniel H. Hudelson
Commander of 40th Division, U.S. Army

"The whole purpose of the cease-fire talks is to stop the firing while an armistice that will lead to permanent peace is being worked out. . . . American lives will continue to be sacrificed until the cease-fire order goes into effect."

"The Butcher Workman," Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, AFL

"Even if no agreement is signed, the fighting should stop. . . . But we should call the allied navies off from shelling Korean shore towns, or what is left of them. We should stop aerial bombardments or any other actions not strictly of a defensive character. We should stop threatening, and any officer who talks of bombarding or blockading the Chinese coast should be recalled."

"The Christian Century"

"The Peace Resolution warned of the danger of death and destruction for millions through World War III if peace is not quickly achieved in Koera. Urging that American troops be returned home, the resolution concluded 'that our government sit down with the heads of the three great powers and remain seated until a workable arrangement for peace in the world is assured.'"

Report on the Convention of the Pacific State Association of Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, Phoenix, Arizona, 1952

"American Ex-Prisoners of War Association demanded by resolution that 'the United States government should agree to exchange all Korean and Chinese prisoners for Americans now held by the other side in the Korean War.'"

Report on the 5th. Annual Convention of the American Prisoners of War, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1952

"We are 3 women who are tired of war and who want our sons at home where they belong. Our boys write us from Korea. They still do not understand why differences between nations cannot be solved by discussions and negotiations rather than through war."

Mrs. Patricia Cary, Mrs. Ruby Davis and Mrs. Mona Thomas, Sponsors of Initiative 183 in the State of Washington, a bill calling for an end to the Korean war and for world peace

"While negotiators argue over the terms of a cease-fire, American soldiers, as well as those of the enemy are being killed daily. . . . Let's stop shooting first and then talk."

Binghampton, N. Y., "Sun"

"We call on all organizations, churches, trade unions, fraternal bodies, women's groups, youth organizations, civil clubs—to take part and initiate activity in support of a National Referendum for Peace, so that the tragedy of the Korean war will stop."

Statement of 100 prominent Americans launching National Peace Referendum.

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Cleveland, Ohio

I want

a "cease fire" in Korea NOW with all open questions settled at an immediate peace conference.

I VOTE **YES** ☐ MARK HERE

I VOTE **NO** ☐ MARK HERE

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office. Your name is not required on your ballot. You may sign to further help in this campaign to end the Korean war.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Issued as a public service by
AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N. Y.

Issued by AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N. Y.

YOU CAN end the war in Korea... *NOW!*

national peace referendum

The American Peace Crusade was founded in 1950 after the opening of the war in Korea by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. Phillip Morrison.

- The Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade was at once formed and participated in the March to Washington in the spring of 1951. Since then it has worked steadily to solidify the movement for immediate peace in Korea and for long range negotiations with the Soviet Union to bring an end to the "Cold War" by the resumption of normal relations of intercourse and trade among all nations. In their effort the Assembly has held meetings on its own part and stimulated the formation of allied organizations.

The work thus began must be carried on with accelerated energy if the Assembkt is to continue to bear its share in the general movement for peace. Moreover a unique opportunity presents itself in the presidential election and the coming change from the present administration, which is responsible for the war in Korea and the refusal to negotiate with the Soviet Union, to one which according to the promise of all candidates will undertake to satisfy the universal demand of American citizens for peace, immediate and lasting. To hold our government to the fulfilment of these promises is our obligation and our opportunity. Accordingly the Illinois Assembly is asking for special contributions from one to fifty dollars. The rent of the office at 166 West Washington St. As honorary officers of the Assembly we approach you personally and urge you not to allow the work and sacrifice of our active personel and volunteers to be in vain; not to fail to use this favorable moment to win the high objective of peace.

If you wish to discuss the subject of our present need and opportunity we shall be happy to call on you at your convenience.

Appeal for

An Agreement Among the Major World Powers By the American Peace Crusade

25-30-50

RECOGNIZING THE ANXIETY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE THREAT OF AN atomic war and convinced that the people can bring about peace, the American Peace Crusade hereby appeals to all men and women in our land to exercise the traditional right of petition by calling upon our President and the Congress to initiate a conference among the major powers of the world to formulate an agreement for lasting peace.

With agreement among the major powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the Chinese People's Republic and France—through negotiation of differences and reconciliation, the world can achieve peace. Such agreement means that a truce in Korea would be advanced to a permanent peaceful resolution of that destructive conflict. Such agreement means that the United Nations will be able to fulfill its role of settling international disputes. Such agreement means that disarmament and prohibition of atomic weapons will be possible.

We believe no effort to achieve a lasting peace is too great. It is clear throughout the world that for all peoples, regardless of their political preference, economic system or nationality, atomic war means death and devastation.

A solution, as yet untried, still remains: a conference and peace agreement among the major powers, an agreement that will be open to all other nations.

Let us, the people of the United States, recording our voices in millions by petitions, resolutions, public assemblies, letters and prayers, assert our will for an end to crises—our will for a conference of the major powers and a peace agreement among them.

ECHOING THE DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, INternational leaders from many countries have called for negotiations among the major powers which had achieved unity during the other greatest crisis of our time, World War II. Outstanding Americans of varying opinions, reflecting public sentiment, have urged that the United States come forth as the spokesman for a positive program for peace.

The experience in Korea has shown the utter futility of war as a means of solving international differences. The wishes of the American people and the world's need for peace helped bring the opening of truce negotiations there. That these negotiations could be conducted in the midst of hostilities has demonstrated the practicability of holding general negotiations before the outbreak of a world conflict.

With agreement among the major powers, lasting settlements, difficult if not impossible in the present atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, become possible. Atomic control and disarmament become likely. No longer rendered helpless by great power division, multiple systems of military alliances and an international armaments race, the United Nations more and more becomes able to fulfill its role as an agency for international settlement.

Reliance on so-called situations of strength instead of on negotiations to achieve peace has increased the danger of war. The revival of the military power of the nazis and of the Japanese warlords and the approaching arming of Franco means throwing away our victory in World War II and endangers world peace. Ringing the globe with American military bases, dispatching divisions of troops thousands of miles from our shores and assuming the unworthy burdens of crumbling empires cannot but result in needless involvement in an endless succession of international crises. United States opposition, undertaken in violation of our own best traditions, to the increasing demands of the colonial and other oppressed peoples all over the world for complete independence threatens to alienate the majority of our fellow men. The reservoir of good will is drained as our arms accumulate and our support of outdated rulers grows.

The price of this policy of seeking peace through arms weighs heavily here at home. The entire nation moves toward a war footing; increasingly it is the generals who determine major policy. Vast sums bringing fabulous profits to great corporations are appropriated for instruments of destruction. Talk of peace brings havoc to the stockmarket.

On the other hand, our standard of living is falling rapidly, as prices mount and taxes multiply. In the factories, layoffs and speedup accompany the wage freeze; and the basic rights of the trade unions won during many years of hard struggle are undermined. The family-size farm is threatened with extinction.

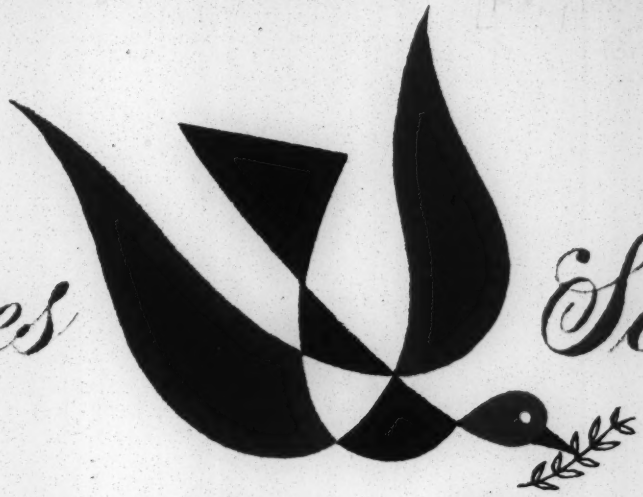
Faced with the prospect of Universal Military Training and the draft, with disruption in their vocations, education and family life, and even the bitterness of wounds or death on a remote battlefield, many young people are being driven to cynicism. Can we be astonished that some seek outlet in vice, crime or narcotics? Radio, motion pictures, magazines, comic books—even the schools—preach fear, war, hatred and violence.

In the name of national emergency, curbs on our traditional liberties increase. Even the right to speak for peace is challenged. The Negro people and other minority groups are subjected to intensifying violence and terror.

Peace, founded on an agreement among the major powers, offers new security and a gradual end to anxiety and fear. With peace we will be able to channel our wealth into building homes, schools, roads and hospitals and into vast projects for reclamation, flood control and irrigation. We will be able to direct a more effective nation-wide attack to end at last the oppression of the Negro and other minority peoples. We will be able to mobilize all our energies "to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

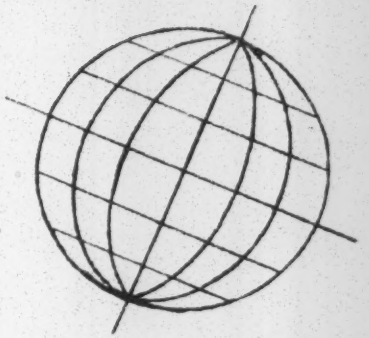
The road to war is far swifter than the road to peace. Laying aside all thoughts of blame, let us return before it is too late to the road of peace through major power agreement. With united voices, acting in the best traditions of our history, we can yet win peace.

United States Sends



Greetings for Peace

TO THE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS FOR PEACE, VIENNA, DECEMBER, 1952



We are men and women from all walks of life, of every religious faith and political creed who desire to see an end to war and killing.

Through you, we can let the world know we want to live in peace.
It is our deepest hope that your Congress will help bring world peace closer.
We send our most sincere wishes for a successful meeting.

Name	*Address*	*Contribution*

Issued under the auspices of
AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE, 125 WEST 57th STREET, N.Y. 23, N.Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

American Peace Crusade
125 West 72nd Street
3rd floor
New York 23, N. Y.
SUsquehanna 7 - 1660

More than 800 Negro and white delegates from thirty states who convened in Washington on April 1 in a National Delegates Assembly for Peace presented their Congressmen and Senators 500,000 signatures on petitions calling for an immediate end to the Korean war and for a five power peace agreement. The delegates also demanded a halt to the rearmament of Germany - support of the colonial peoples in their struggle for freedom - rejection of UMT and an end to the war inspired race violence.

Assembling in groups organized along Congressional District lines, delegates called upon their Congressmen and Senators in the House and Senate Office Buildings and met with representatives of the State, Justice and Labor Departments and the Democratic National Committee.

A four point action program calling for intensification of the campaign for a five power agreement was enthusiastically adopted by the delegates in the final Plenary Session as their answer to the State Department charge that the delegations were a part of a "foreign inspired campaign". This program calls for:

1. 250,000 additional peace signatures by April 25.
2. Dedication of the period between April 25 and June 26, the anniversary of the San Francisco Founding Conference of the U. N., for the securing of additional hundreds of thousands of signatures with emphasis on the realization of these goals.
   a. Peace in Korea - no third year of the Korean war.
   b. A halt to the rearmament of Germany and a four power conference on Germany.
   c. An end to the suppression of the struggles of the Colonial peoples for self-government.
   d. Special Mothers' Day activities for peace including a postcard campaign, caravans, etc.
3. A special enlarged National Committee meeting of the American Peace Crusade for early June, to draft a PEACE PLANK to be submitted to all national political parties conventions.
4. Utilizing our traditional national holiday with a nation wide series of July 4th picnics.

(more)

More than fifty mothers and women delegates, including many with sons, husbands and sweethearts in Korea, attempted to see President Truman but were coldy rebuffed by guards outside the White House. The delegation, however, left a statement for President Truman which called for an end to the Korean war, a five power peace pact and an end to the war induced high cost of living.

The main delegation, on colonialism and foreign affairs, was headed by Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle and for many years an active Republican Party leader in Los Angeles. Mrs. Bass has recently been nominated as the candidate for Vice President of the Progressive Party ticket. Other members of the delegation included Mr. Thomas Richardson, Willard Uphaus, Co-Directors of the APC; John Gojack, Pres. Dist. 9, UERMWA, Fort Wayne, Ind., former Michigan Democratic State Senator Stanley Nowak, Dr. Lois Timmins of Conn., Mr. Peter Hyun of California and others. The delegation which met with Mr. Francis H. Russell of the Public Affairs Office of the State Dept., pointed out that tremendous movements for independence are now sweeping the continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America and urged our government to support these developments.

"In the interest of world peace and the extension of democracy among all nations," the delegation's statement read, "we urge a return to our traditional support of independence movements, a halt to the support of imperialistic powers and a clear policy of opposition to colonialism and exploitation." The delegation also stressed the importance of an immediate cease-fire in Korea and a four power pact to settle questions around Germany and the need to end the war inspired racial violence against Negroes and other minorities at home, as keys to the guarantee of world peace.

Mr. Russell's answers, read from a typewritten statement prepared in advance, defended present U. S. policies of re-arming Western Germany, ignoring the plight of peoples in colonial lands and stalling on a Korean cease-fire. He summarily dismissed the delegation's proposals by dubbing them part of a "foreign-inspired campaign" and accused them of attempting to create "public confusion." He also refused to permit any discussion of differences between the proposals of the delegation and those of the State Department. With regard to delegation's demands for the end of racism at home the State Dept. representative replied that the next fifty or one hundred years would bring improvement in race relations in the U. S.

Reporting for the delegation at a plenary session of the Peace Assembly later in the afternoon at Turner's Arena, Mrs. Bass declared, "I deeply resent the State Dept.'s charge that we are incapable of thinking for ourselves. The refusal even to discuss our proposals shows that official Washington wants to shut its

(more)

cars to the demands of millions of Americans for a foreign policy of peace and negotiation of differences."

With Mrs. Bass in leadership, the same delegation later visited the Legation of the Union of South Africa, where they presented their protests to the Legation's press representative, against the racist discriminatory policy of Premier Malam's government and indicated support for the campaign of civil disobedience which will be launched by the African National Congress in the Union of South Africa on April 6th.

Over forty of the delegates representing AFL, CIO and independent trade unions who tried to make an appointment with Labor Secretary Tobin to express opposition to the wage-freeze, Taft-Hartley Act, tax increases, unemployment and other effects of the war program upon the living standards and rights of the working people, were shunted to Assistant Secretary of Labor, Creasy, who in turn, stood the delegation up at the last moment.

A delegation on the rise of racism as a result of war hysteria, led by Mrs. Andrew Simkins, State Secretary of the NAACP in South Carolina, met with Director Caldwell of the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department. In answer to the delegation's request for Justice Dept. action to halt the increasing terror against Negro citizens, to stop the building of concentration camps and to apprehend the killers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Caldwell defended the Dept.'s policies and stated that the Civil Rights Dept. was hlepless to do anything more.

A large and representative delegation, led by former Democratic State Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan, visited the headquartors of the Democratic National Committee and were received by the Assistant to the Chairman Robert Moore After discussing the foreign policies of the Truman administration, which Mr.Moore declared were s upported by the Democratic Party, the delegation took him to task when he took occasion to declare that the Negro people in this country are treated no worse than any other minority. Mothers, trade unionists, women and the delegation leaders alike castigated Moore for this statement and compelled him to retreat on this.

At the Plenary Session in the afternoon, delegates gave the results of their visits with local Congressmen. Many of the Congressmen, they reported, were impressed with the size of the delegations and the number of peace-signatures acquired and promised to give consideration to the proposals.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, world famous Negro scholar, statesman and peace-champion brought the delegates to their feet with a brilliant address delivered to the plenary session.He pointed out that in the 100 years before 1917,when the Soviet Union came into existence with a program of socialism there were 204 major and mino-

wars, and charged that those who accused socialism of constituting a war danger were denying the facts of history which pointed to cupidity and greed as the causes of war.

The delegates voted unanimous endorsement of a progr \ presented by Mr. Thomas Richardson and Rev. Willard Uphaus, Co-Directors of the American Peace Crusade, for an intensification of the work for peace, back in the localities and communities.

Mr. Richardson noted that the Gallup Poll had revealed 70 percent of the American people in favor of peace through negotiation of differences among the major powers. He urged the delegates to increase their activities so that the popular sentiment for peace could be given organized expression.

Crusade leaders pointed out that the very convening of the Assemblage had stirred official Washington and forced a recognition of the growing peace demands of the people.

Interwoven with the continuing campaign to secure the remainder of the signatures for a five power peace pact will go the Crusade's efforts to create aroused public sentiment to change the government's foreign policy in favor of immediate peace in Korea, independence for the colonial lands, defeat of the Mutual Security Appropriation, a four power pact to settle the question of Germany and a halt to the attacks upon the lives and rights of Negroes and other minority groups in the United States.

##########

dpowa/65

45-10-36 [Simon]

35-10-36

Dear Abbott -

Lil & I have gone over this & it includes everything. It still could be cut a bit perhaps but of course, properly placed it will look better. So good luck with the Dr. Best wishes

[Amer.-Russian Inst.]

Who is writing for

The Friendship Book

Dear Friends:

Do you believe that American-Soviet Friendship is the key to Peace? That this Friendship will bring trade, jobs, a prosperous future?

If your answer is Yes, we invite you to write a message or statement on the importance of American-Soviet Friendship. We will publish your message, along with many others, in a book -- A FRIENDSHIP BOOK. This Book, with many voices speaking out for Peace, will give courage to others to 'speak out.' The voices from the pages of this Book will tell the people of the World that we want Peace.

25-28-2

Read what other peace-loving Americans are saying:

San Francisco Mother & Office Worker
The strength of our nation lies in our youth. American-Soviet Friendship will insure their peaceful future.

Businessman from Colorado
For life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all people, there must be Peace between the U. S. and the USSR. If the majority of Americans want and demand Peace, we will have Peace.

A Detroit Machinist
I am a member of organized labor and want to go on record for friendship with Russia. I would rather work on a peace job which does not bring death and misery to others. We can keep many employed on building new roads, homes, schools, etc...For the good of everyone except the war profiteers I am for Peace and friendship with the people of Russia.

A Butcher from New York
I was born in Hungary. I am a U.S. citizen. I want Peace, Peace, Peace to everybody.

Writer, Traveler from Berkeley, California
"The way to have a friend is to be one," is an old Vermont saying....During the years I spent in Vladivostok in 1923 I lived and worked with the Russian people...Always I could count on unfailing hospitality and friendship for the stranger within their borders. By the time I left a warm international bond had been created on the personal level."

San Francisco Mother & Teacher
Since Peace is the most important thing in the world today, it stands to reason that Friendship between the two most important countries in the world must be maintained.

Oakland, California Salesman
As a former army officer who served 4½ yrs in the war...I shall never forget the tremendous debt our soil and people owe to the heroic Soviet army and citizens....The Soviet Union and the U. S. cooperated effectively during the war -- they can cooperate even better during Peace!

WHO IS WRITING FOR THE FRIENDSHIP BOOK?

Nine-Year Old Girl (N. J.)
I like to read stories about children of other countries. The twin stories of Lucy Perkins are my favorite. I think all children can be friends... Instead of fighting, my mother tells us to sit down and talk and stay there until we agree. I hope that the children of America and Russia will always be friends.

San Francisco Homemaker
With all my heart I long for peace, but I realize we cannot have peace without friendship with all peoples of the world and in particular with people of the Soviet Union. ...I also have a personal reason for desiring peace in the world. I have a number of grandsons and great grandsons and I want to see them grow up in a peaceful world, and to live a long, productive and enjoyable life.

California News-Editor
As one who is interested in, and actively working for international Peace and Friendship, I am hopeful this message -- and other like it -- will reach around the world in a cord of understanding that will unite all of us in a bond of unity.

Teacher-Evangelist from Michigan
The key (to World Peace) is just as old as the Bible which proclaims that, "Wisdom is better than weapons of war".....We have no greater task than that of making our rulers understand that, "The work of righteousness shall be PEACE."

Ten-Year Old Boy from Chicago
I want to be a doctor when I grow up. If there will be war, my ambition won't come true. So I hope there will not be fighting and war between the two biggest countries.

Student, University of Iowa
Only in a world of peace can we look forward to the time when Copland and Shostakovich, Arthur Miller and Simonov, Refregier and Picasso will shake hands at International Arts Festivals. Because the voices from the factories and farms, homes and churches, hiring halls and schools will finally be heard over the small fierce men who dominate the headlines, we will will that peace together.

****

Has your voice for Peace been heard? Say what you think American-Soviet Friendship can mean to you and to our country. Write it as you would speak it -- in everyday language. Do it today, for a peaceful future for you and your children.

Mail your messages to the FRIENDSHIP BOOK, Room 310, 101 Post Street, San Francisco 8, Calif. Sponsored by the American-Russian Institute, a non-profit organization devoted to cultural exchange between our country and the Soviet Union. Now in its 20th year. President, Holland Roberts. Secretary, Rose Isaak. Chairman, Peace Committee, Dr. William Berke.

Messages will be published in the FRIENDSHIP BOOK with signatures. Your message will be printed exactly as you write it. We will send you a copy for your O.K. before publication.

SPEAK UP FOR PEACE IN THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION OF AMERICA

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, Inc.
For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union

HOLLAND ROBERTS, President
ROSE ISAAK, General Secretary

101 POST STREET
San Francisco 8
Sutter 1-2395

July 2, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As our contribution to the peace movement in the United States, we are now preparing for early publication a Friendship Book. Our purpose is to help to turn the current of men's thoughts from concern with war to concentration on the building of peace. We are doing this by pointing out the necessity for American-Soviet Friendship.

We are finding that this Friendship Book has a broad appeal to rank and file citizens as well as to leading personalities. We wish to invite you to make a statement directed toward the building of friendship between peoples of the United States and peoples of the U.S.S.R. If you are willing to make such a statement, you may wish to mention the importance of American-Soviet Friendship as a force for World Peace.

Cultural interchange, travel and world trade will all be stimulated by the expression of friendship. In turn friendly relationswill lead to a great variety of cultural and business relations of great value to our economy and social life.

It is our plan to circulate this Friendship Book in the United States and all other countries where we can reach peace minded people of any and all world outlooks. For your information and interest we are enclosing copies of some of the letters that have come in and some descriptive material.

May we hear from you soon?

Fraternally yours,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts, President

HR:c
encl
uopwa-34

A moving statement has just come from Sean O'Casey which ends Come, let us reason together. A rishigga time.

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, Inc.
For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union

HOLLAND ROBERTS, President
ROSE ISAAK, General Secretary

101 POST STREET
San Francisco 8
Sutter 1-2395

July, 1952

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As our contribution to the peace movement in the United States, we are now preparing for early publication a Friendship Book. Our purpose is to help turn the current of men's thoughts from concern with war to concentration on the building of peace. We are doing this by pointing out the necessity for American-Soviet Friendship.

If you can send us a statement for publication in the Friendship Book, we hope you will write from your own particular situation and outlook and that you will say how your work, family and personal life will benefit by friendship with the Soviet Union.

It is our plan to circulate this Friendship Book in the United States and all other countries where we can reach peace minded people of any and all world outlooks. For your information and interest we are enclosing copies of some of the letters that have come in and some descriptive material.

In a letter just received from Sean O'Casey, the Irish playwright, he concludes,

> "I dont want war -- I am an old man of seventy-two -- not so much because I would suffer; but because the young around me would suffer more...to me, the death of a young man or woman, before he or she has had the time to give all he or she had to life, is an abomination in the sight of the Lord and of men. For Peace then, and friendship, too, among all nations; and now, in this accepted time, peace with, and friendship for, the Soviet Union."

May we hear from you soon?

Cordially,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts,
President

Encl
uopea-34

August 4, 1952

Mr. Holland Roberts
American Russian Institute
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, Calif.

Dear Mr. Roberts:

The best statement which I can send you for your Friendship Book is contained in a forthcoming publication of mine "In Battle for Peace; the Story of My 83rd Birthday".

This has a final chapter 14 which goes into the matter of relations with Russia.

The book will be published this month and will cost only $1. The publishers are "Masses and Mainstream" 832 Broadway, New York City. It has only 200 pages.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Amer. Russian Institute]

COPY sent to American Russian Institute
101 Post Street, Room 310
San Francisco, 8, California

August 5, 1952

"The greatest single fact about Russia which holds my faith in its future, is its system of popular education. There is in the world no system equal to it. If American Negroes had had half the chance of the Russians to learn to read, write and count, there would be no Negro Problem today. No nation which plans tyranny establishes such public education. Even with propaganda, restrictions on radio and press, and control of the church, no nation which can and does read the vast literature which the Soviet Union prints and distributes, can ever permanently remain subservient or misled people. The greatest proof of the decadence of our own nation is the fact that we are putting into preparation for war today ten times as much as we are spending on education."

Quoted from W.E.B. Du Bois, "In Battle for Peace."

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, Inc.
For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union

HOLLAND ROBERTS, President
ROSE ISAAK, General Secretary

101 POST STREET
San Francisco 8
Sutter 1-2395

September 12, 1952

W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your message for our Friendship Book.

A short time after it arrived, we received a copy of In Battle for Peace. Several of us have read it with great pleasure, anger and inspiration. I hope the book will have the wide circulation it deserves, and which it must if we are to augment and strengthen the peace movement.

If you agree, we would like to add to your message as the enclosed copy suggests. The additions come from your book, pages 162 and 164. If this is not satisfactory, will you indicate any comments on the enclosed sheet and mail to us in the envelope, also enclosed.

Thank you for your contribution to our work. All good wishes to you and Mrs. DuBois.

Yours for Peace,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts
President

encl
uopwa-34

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE

For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union

HOLLAND ROBERTS, President
ROSE ISAAK, Secretary

101 POST STREET
SUTTER 1-2395
San Francisco 8

20TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

November 11, 1952

W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

On Saturday, November 22, we will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the American Russian Institute's work for peace and friendship through intercultural relations between the people of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Dr. and Mrs. John A. Kingsbury will be the featured speakers reporting their recent extended studies in the Soviet Union and in Western Europe. We enclose an invitation for the occasion.

Will you send us a message of greetings to the Institute to be read at the meeting and made a part of the record?

Our warm appreciation for your cooperation.

Cordially,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts, President

Rose Isaak

Rose Isaak, Secretary

encl
uopwa- 34

12

[Amer.- Soviet Friendship Cn'l]

August 4, 1952

Dr. H. P. Fairchild
American-Soviet Friendship Council
114 East 32 St.
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

I want to apologize for myself and Mrs. Du Bois for our failure to attend the luncheon for the Indian journalists July 28th.

Up until the last moment we had planned to attend, but finally we simply could not get away and I have neglected to mention it to you since.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

25-36-18

3 Ashby St. SW
Atlanta 1, Ga.
October 20, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The Battle for Peace

arrived in to-day's mail.

Ever since, a torrent of words has been swirling around in my mind, eager to be put on paper. But the wise thing, I have decided, is to let a "wordy" letter wait till I have read it.

Therefore, for now, just "Thank you".

Sincerely yours,

Lucia D. Amos

25-29-1

[Amos]

3 Ashby St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
December 16, 1952.

Dear Mrs. Du Bois,

Thank you for letting us know that Du Bois is in good health and spirits.

It was my English teacher, Carrie Bond Day, who gave me the first opportunity to meet your husband. I was one of a class committee which called on him to present red roses and a warm welcome on his visit to the old Atlanta University campus for a lecture. We went to battered old South Hall weighed with a sense of terrible responsibility and really quite frightened. I think I reminded Mr. Du Bois a few years ago that he did not help us one bit. He clutched the roses

42-1c-6

2/

rather gingerly and in his most austere and dignified manner let us flounder thru our little speech. We fled.

I knew he was a great man, then. Had it proved it by acting like one! Many years and several of his books later, I still think he is great. And certainly, his memory and works should be perpetuated.

12-10-8

My husband and I will be happy to subscribe to the deluxe edition of The Battle for Peace. It is an honor to have you suggest that I be a trustee but I must decline. A more important name than mine should have that position.

I have delayed in writing because I had hoped to give you names of other persons who might be interested. I have had no success with those to whom I mentioned

the matter and must at last write and say so. I do hope you have had the response you anticipated and that the function on November 20 came off as planned.

When should I send our subscription?

Miles sends warmest regards to both you and Dr. DuBois.

Sincerely yours,

Tidia D. Amos

(Mrs. Miles G. Amos)

42-1-7

[Antioch College, Civil Lib. Comm.]

Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio
May 10, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
C/o 23 W. 26th St.
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing in behalf of the Race Relations Committee and the Civil Liberties Committee of Antioch College. Both groups are official bodies of the "Community Government" (similar to student council) and have the function of carrying on education and promoting social action in their respective fields.

25-25-2

Delegates from both these committees were present at the National Student Conference in Wisconsin and heard you speak there. One of the students, Everett Mendelsohn, says he spoke to you about the possibility of your visiting Antioch and you felt, at that time, that you might be able to come if we could provide $100.00 for expenses. On the basis of this encouragement the members of the two committees, who are very eager to have you come here, have examined their budgets and found therein between $100. and $125. which could be donated for your expenses. Therefore the committees voted to invite you to come and speak at Antioch.

If you are able to come, we hope that you will be able to stay with us about two days, speaking before the entire student body in assembly, before a few committee meetings and classes, and perhaps attending one or two luncheons for informal discussion. However we will happily arrange the program in accordance with any limitations or suggestions you request. We are also hoping very much that Mrs. DuBois will be able to accompany you.

We will be in session until June 18th but most of our extra-curricular activities will cease by about June 10th. Therefore we could arrange your visit for any time between now and then except for this coming week-end. It would be best for us if you came on a Monday and Tuesday, but of course we will be grateful for whatever time you can spare us. We realize that you have a very busy schedule but sincerely hope that you will find time to help us in our fight for "academic freedom, equality and peace" on the Antioch campus.

We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Becky Hughes
Becky Hughes

Graduate May 25

Graduate May 26 & 27

[Antioch College]

May 16, 1952

Miss Becky Hughes
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

My dear Miss Hughes:

I have deferred answering your letter of May 10th until I could be sure of other engagements in the middle west.

May I now say that I can come to Antioch May 26th and 27th. I am speaking in Indianapolis May 25th, and shall come to you from there.

I would suggest that I speak the night of the 26th, meeting some classes or a conference on the 27th. Please do not arrange too full a program. I must leave on the 28th.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Lectures

Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio
May 18, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your early reply to our letter. We consider ourselves very fortunate to be included in your midwest itinerary. I had hoped to confirm the dates immediately by telegram, but was unable to get through to Western Union, apparently due to the strike.

Below is a tentative plan for your time here. Unfortunately it is tentative from our end as well as subject to your approval, committee machinery grinding as slowly as it does. However I thought it important to get your approval on the general outline without delay on our part. The proposed program is as follows:

Mon.	7:00 - 8:30 P.M.	Informal discussion	1. Africa & colonialism; or 2. The Negro in the U.S.
Tues.	10:00 -10:50 A.M.	Assembly	See explanation below.
	12:30 - 1:15	Lunch	. . with a few students.
	Afternoon	If you are willing,	a few individual interviews.
	6:00 - 7:00 P.M.	Supper	. . with a few students.
	7:30 - 9:00 P.M.	Reception	see explanation below.

The students who worked on these plans felt that "speakers are always telling us what's wrong with the world, but not what to do about it." At the same time they recognized that they could hardly expect to comprehend a speaker's recommendations for action unless they knew his conception of the problems. Therefore they felt that the Assembly and Reception might both be devoted to a combination of what you consider the crucial issues for college students to face and problems for them to consider, and the kinds of action you think they should take regarding these. The 45 minutes in Assembly would be entirely a "speech", while at the Reception there would be opportunity for informal discussion and clarification of the questions your talk had raised in the minds of the audience.

I thought you might like to have some description of the kind of college community we have before coming here, but I find it very difficult to put our rather complex situation into a few words. Perhaps the crux of the matter is that we have not escaped the general hysteria of the times, so that our traditional "liberalism", academic freedom, progressive policies, and aspirations and efforts to become a truly interracial college, seem to some of us to be in danger of being cast aside for the sake of a few endowments and"good"public relations. Yet most of us feel that despite the

composition of the student body and the somewhat wavering policies of the administration, Antioch has potentialities for becoming a strongly progressive force in American student life. Among those of us who feel this pessimism-optomism, our efforts are directed towards "holding the line" on academic freedom and strengthening in each open-minded student the support of civil liberties, peace, and equality of peoples, and an understanding of what the holding of these ideals entails today.

Besides your approvalof or comments on the above program, we would like to hear from you by what means of transportation and at what city you will arrive, in other words when and where should we meet you? If you are being driven directly from Indianapolis, upon arriving at Antioch you should go to the Main Building at the center of the campus, to the office of Mrs. Jessie Treichler in the Public Relations Department. If for any reason it is necessary to contact us by phone during the day on Monday, you should call the same Mrs. Treichler.

Thank you again for including us in your plans.

Sincerely,

Becky Hughes

Becky Hughes

25-25-6

[Antioch College]

May 21, 1952

Miss Becky Hughes
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Miss Hughes:

Your program as outlined in your letter of May 18th is all right except that I do not like to try to cover too many subjects. No one is his right mind could be expert at once time on "Africa and Colonialism", and "The Negro in the United States".

Of course, if by informal discussions you mean vague generalities on anything with anyone wants to bring up, all right, but "your blood be upon your own heads".

At the Assembly I shall speak on "The Demands of Colonial Peoples.

I should rather be excused from the individual interviews, because in that case I shall be talking the whole day, which will not improve the quality of what I say.

I am coming to Antioch from Indianapolis, probably by way of Dayton. That is, I shall take the plane from Indianapolis to Dayton. I shall have to depend upon you for guiding me from Dayton to Antioch College. I shall let you know my exact schedule. Leaving Antioch I shall fly home from Dayton.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

May 22, 1952

Miss Becky Hughes
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Miss Hughes:

This is to supplement my letter of yesterday and to make further suggestions as to my talks.

It would not be well to begin with an informal discussion before the students knew anything of me or my ideas. I suggest, therefore:

Monday at 7 P.M. -- Talk of 30 minutes on the "Negro in the U.S."
Tues. at 10A.M. -- " " " " " the "Demand of the Colonial Peoples"

After that I should like to go to my room and be quiet, or, if possible, take a ride -- perhaps to Wilberforce. I do not want any Lunch.

6 P.M. Supper -- with a few persons, and not much conversation.

7:30P.M. General Discussion on everything with all students and everybody else who is present.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Antioch College, Civ. Lib. Comm]

PRESENTING

W.E.B. DUBOIS

35-25-65

"Colonialism"- May 26, 8:30 pm
Kelly Hall
Discussion and questions on speech-
May 27, 8:00 pm, Birch Lounge
Discussion, "The Negro in the U.S."
May 27, 4:00 pm, Birch Lounge

Biography - William Edward Burghardt DuBois

A.B. Fisk U.-1888
A.M. Harvard U.-1890, A.M.-1891, PHD.-1895
LLD. Howard U.-1930, Atlanta U.-1936
LitD. Fisk U.-1938, Wilberforce U.-1940

Wilberforce U.-1894-96, Greek and Latin Prof.
U. of Penn.-1896-97, Economics and History Inst.
Atlanta U.-1897-1910, Economics and History Prof.
1933-1944, Head of Sociology Dept.
1897-1911, edited Atlanta U. Studies

NAACP--co-founder
director of publications
editor of the Crisis magazine, 1910-34
director of special research, 1944-48
Council on African Affairs-vice chairman since 1949
Peace Information Center-chairman, 1950-52
Pan African Congress-founder
Encyclopedia of the Negro, editor, 1933-48
Phylon Quarterly, editor, 1940-44

The Suppression of the Slave Trade-1896
The Philadelphia Negro-1899
The Souls of Black Folk-1903
John Brown-1909
Quest of the Silver Fleece-1911
The Negro-1915*
Dark Water 1920*
The Gift of the Blackfol -1924
Dark Princess-1928
Black Reconstruction-1935*
Black Folk Then and Now-1939*
Dusk of Dawn-1940
Color and Democracy-1945*
The World and Africa - 1947*

*-at Antioch College Library

25-25

...that he is controversial, there is no doubt...

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People founded jointly by Mary White Ovington, W.E.B. DuBois, William English Walling, Henry Moskowitz, Moorfield Storey, John Dewey, Jane Addams, O.G. Villard, Stephen S. Wise, in 1909.

sponsored the magazine, Crisis, of which DuBois was founder and editor. Within one year the Crisis had a circulation of 12,000, and after five years it had increased to 100,000. On August 24, 1919, Congressman Byrnes of South Carolina demanded that Attorney General Mitchell Palmer start espionage proceedings against DuBois, among other Negro leaders. The demand was caused in part by an editorial in Crisis, May, 1918 "This is the country to which we soldiers of democracy return. This is the fatherland for which we fought. But it is our fatherland. It was right for us to fight The faults of the country are our faults. Under similar circumstances we would fight again. But by the God of heaven, we are cowards and jackasses, if now that the war is over, we do not marshall every ounce of our brain and brawn to fight a sterner, longer, more unbending battle against the forces of hell in our own land." (Story told by J. Saunders Redding in They Came in Chains.)

Dr. Edwin R. Embree wrote: "Under DuBois' direction, Crisis wielded influence for a quarter of a century. It kept the color question actively before the thinkers of the nation, month after month, year in and year out. It introduced to many people, who did not know such folks lived, Negro writers, thinkers, crusaders. Crisis was in the militant, defensive field what Charles Johnson's Opportunity later became in the positive program of expanding opportunities and expression.

"Du Bois led the aggressive wing of the Negro movement demanding all civil rights, accepting no compromise this side of full citizenship and free opportunity.

"Through the NAACP and Crisis, DuBois fought

bitterly for every right promised to all citizens by the United States Constitution. By legal action, carried when necessary clear up to the Supreme Court, he and his associates fought against the devices to curb Negro voting, against the attacks on Negro lives and property, against unequal salaries for Negro teachers and unequal schools for Negro children, against every discrimination aimed at race or creed and especially color. And DuBois' bitter, brilliant writing stirred an ever-widening circle, both white and colored, to join the battle for freedom and equality."

On September 13, 1948, Dr. DuBois, then Director of Special Research of NAACP, was told by the Board of Directors that his employment with the organization would end on December 31 of that year when his contract expired. According to the New York Times, the action was taken after DuBois had criticized Walter White for taking a United Nations consultive post. In DuBois' opinion, the post was political and not in the best interest of the Negro people. The Board of Directors of NAACP accused Dr. DuBois of refusing to co-operate with the executive staff of which he was a member. He had refused to help Walter White draw up an agenda of material for the UN, and the Board accused Dr. DuBois of violating confidences and giving to the press a memo on the dispute before it had been fully considered. The Times noted that this was the second time Dr. DuBois had been at odds with NAACP (in 1934 after 24 years as editor of Crisis, he resigned over a dispute on how to fight segregation). A committee composed of Shirley Graham, novelist; Carl Murphy, publisher of the Baltimore Afro-American; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University of Pennsylvania; Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor, Church of the Masters; and a NAACP board member (who denied he was present and voting as the board had announced), was set up to prevent DuBois's dismissal, charging that he was being removed from office by "an inside clique which does not represent the masses of Negroes who support the association." However, at that time, Dr. DuBois shifted to the left-wing Council on African Affairs, of which he has been Vice-Chairman since 1949. Roy Wilkins, Assistant Executive Secretary of NAACP,

said that DuBois left "because of differences of administrative and organizational procedures." He said that Dr. DuBois was "never an organizational man", and "for twenty-five years he was the brilliant individual editor of the Crisis, the boss of his own enterprise who had the freest rein." Dr. Arthur B. Spingarn, President of NAACP, said at the time Dr. DuBois split with the board, "Dr. DuBois was one of the founders of the association and for many years his voice was the voice of the organization."

Peace Information Center

On February 16, 1951, in the Federal District Court in Washington, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his four co-workers in the Peace Information Center, of which Dr. DuBois is chairman, were arraigned for failure to register with the Attorney General as agents of a foreign power. The New York Times (February 10, 1951) reported that the indictment charged the Center with activity as a publicity agent for the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, "the international organization established by the cominform to publicize the so-called Stockholm Peace Appeal." (The New York Times on November 13, 1951, siad that the Stockholm Peace Appeal called for the outlawing of atomic weapons and the branding of the first motion to use such weapons as a war criminal. The Times added that Secretary of State Dean Acheson has described the appeal as a "propaganda trick in the spurious 'peace offensive' of the Soviet Union.")

Dr. DuBois stated to the press that he and his colleagues felt that their activities for peace did not fall within the purview of the Foreign Agents' Registration Act. "There is no basis in fact or fancy for the charge that the Peace Information Center was in any way a representative of a foreign principle," DuBois said. (New York Times, Feb. 10, 1951)

Dr. DuBois was acquitted. In court he had been represented by a number of eminent Negro attorneys. In the New York Times for November 20, 1951, it was reported that Matthew F. McGuire, United States District Judge, had entered a judgment of acquittal for the Center and the five individual defendents. Judge McGuire "ruled the prosecution had failed to link up with a foreign principal the activities of the Center

in the circulation in this country of the Stockholm Peace Appeal." The National Guardian for Nov. 28, 1951, reported that the acquittal was granted before the case was submitted to the jury, Judge McGuire saying at that time, "When a reasonable mind must have a reasonable doubt, the judge must require a judgment of acquittal. If I permitted this case to go to the jury, I shall permit them to speculate on a speculation."

Canada

Recently (Friday, May 16) Dr. and Mrs. DuBois were barred from entering Canada on their way to a Canadian Peace Conference. C.E.S. Smith, Canadian Director of Immigration, said that facilities for examining the couple were not immediately available, and that Dr. DuBois refused to undergo an examination later. Mr. Smith added that the reason the examination was sought was "not altogether" due to the fact that "They were going to the Peace Conference." Dr. DuBois, back in New York, issued a statement that he and his wife were given forms to fill out, which they did. "We understand that the officials reported to our friends that we refused to answer. This is a flat lie to which we will both take oath. The official in charge then said we could not be admitted, and must leave on the next plane." (Reported in the Pittsburgh Courier, May 17, 1952.)

Ghana

Dr. DuBois in a recent autobiographical statement quoted in Masses-Mainstream, April, 1952, said, "I want progress, I want education, I want social medicine, I want a living wage and old age security; I want employment for all and relief for the unemployed and sick; I want public works, public services and public improvements. I want freedom for my people. And because I know, and you know that we cannot have these things, and at the same time fight, destroy, and kill all around the world in order to make huge profits for big business, for that reason, I take my stand beside the millions in every nation and continent and cry Peace--No More War."

Dr. DuBois visited Russia in 1928. "He was especially drawn to the theory of the New Russia. "It made the assumption, long disputed, that out of the down-trodden mass of people, ability and character, sufficient to do this task effectively, could and would be found. I believed this dictum passionately. It was, in fact, the foundation stone of my fight for black folk; it explained me." (Quoted from Witnesses for Freedom, Rebecca Barton, Harper, 1948)

John Gunther says, "He has a position almost like that of Einstein, being the most venerable and distinguished of leaders in his field." (Inside U.S.A., 1947)

Dr. Lawrence Reddick, Librarian of Atlanta University, has recently written, "For more than a half century Dr. DuBois has been a hero to the Negro people. A slightly unusual type to be sure; not a famous athlete or soldier or musician this time, but an intellectual hero-- a champion of the spoken and written word; one who had the brains to know and the "guts" to say what he knew to be true..... I say to you that when Dr. DuBois is humiliated, the whole Negro people are humiliated. He has been our leader, our champion. We may disagree with him but we do not repudiate him. He will not be disowned."

[Antioch College]

May 29, 1952

Miss Becky Hughes
Antioch College
Yellow Springs
Ohio

Dear Miss Hughes:

I have reached home safely and I want to thank you for the opportunity I had of meeting the students at Antioch. It was a very pleasant and memorable occasion.

Please give my regards to Mr. Mendellsohn and the other students who were so kind.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

P.S. If you would send us extra copies of "Presenting W.E.B. Du Bois" (say 5 or 6) for our files, we would appreciate it.

August 4, 1952

MEMO TO MR. APTHEKER

I have just written the enclosed letter to John Clark, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Suite 412 Tabor Building, 16th and Curtis, Denver 2, Colorado.

Will you please write him?

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-30-24

[Aptheker]

October 22, 1952

Dr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses & Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Aptheker:

You forwarded me a letter from Edgar A. Johnson, 1704 East 150 Street, Firland Sanatorium.

I did not find, however, the city whence this letter came.

I wonder if you have any idea? He is a tuberculosis patient.

Sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-28-5

[Armattoe]

THE LOMESHIE RESEARCH CENTRE
FOR ANTHROPOLOGY & RACE BIOLOGY

(Director: R. E. G. Armattoe, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.S.A., Scot.)

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P.O.Box 765, Kumasi,
Gold Coast, W. Africa.
22nd April, 1952.

25-24-15

Dear Sir,

Further to my letter "Dictatorship over the Gold Coast", I enclose today's issue of the Ashanti Times giving details of more intimidation of political opponents.

Please note that the victims are not white but Africans and that they are being victimised by a group of people who loudly claim that they alone represent the country. These victims as you can see from the attached cuttings are responsible educated men whose stand against imperialism is of long standing; in fact these men imported Nkrumah to the Gold Coast. Today Nkrumah has become the friend of the imperialists.

Yours sincerely,

R. Armattoe

Ashanti
TIMES
Editorial Offices:
Obuasi
Gold Coast
Telephone: OBUASI 16
Subscription rates:
12s. a year

Viewpoint

INTIMIDATION

THE Local Government Elections are on. People are being asked to cast their votes. We drew attention recently to the cowardly intimidation of voters, and the need to expose and fight this vicious practice if we are to retain any vestige of political freedom.

Attention is again drawn to the prevalence of threats from political hooligans with some basis of organisation behind them, and also from political leaders who, apparently, rely upon their remaining in office by silencing those holding contrary views.

We regret that this political battle axe once fell in the country during the last general elections for the Legislative Assembly. It has now once more fallen but it must be stemmed from Gold Coast politics.

This criminal planned approach which many are making towards this line is being noted with grave concern. The situation is highly dangerous. On the face of it the outlook if not checked in time will be grim indeed. Against this also is the fact that many lives will be endangered.

Intimidation or the "original error" in Gold Coast politics has been applied by wild politicians as the persuasive but compulsory organ to get others in the opposition out of the way. "Suitable corrections" by the Police should be the guiding principle in checking this menace.

The Gold Coast seems to have an incurable inclination towards political intimidation. It is really very bad and must be the last weapon politicians in this country or any other except in the Soviet regime, must resort to.

It is, perhaps, not surprising that the Gold Coast has not yet produced a democratic effective Opposition, which is essential to a balanced Parliamentary Constitution.

Let us do our best to ensure that our new Local Governments are launched with responsible representatives, seeking to serve not themselves but the community.

The men sitting on the newly-formed councils after next week will be responsible for administration which will affect our day-to-day living, for controlling our local taxes and for the expenditure of public funds. What genuine service and responsible representation on behalf of the community can we expect from candidates or parties who seek by threats and coercion to eliminate opposition?

Not until individuals are able to speak freely for themselves, to express their opinions publicly without intimidation can we be sure that there is peace really in the country.

"The Ashanti Times" feels sure that individuals or political parties can fight the elections 'sincerely' without loss of honour or dignity on either side.

Withdraws Candidature Because Of Intimidation

"Ashanti Times" Special Correspondent

Obuasi, Monday

FOUR wards in Obuasi township will be contested during the Urban Council Election to be held on April 28. These are wards 4, 5, 6 and 7. Four Independent candidates have been put forward to contest the C.P.P. candidates.

The Independent candidates are Mr. T. W. Graves for ward 4, Reverend M. K. Debrah (of the Methodist Church, Obuasi) for ward 5, Mr. J. K. Markin (headmaster, Obuasi Methodist Middle School) for ward 6 and Mr. P. A. Nortey (headmaster, Obuasi Catholic Middle School) for ward 7.

One distinctive feature in the forthcoming elections is that in ward 7 two C.P.P. candidates will be contesting. These are Mr. Sena Wangara and Mr. W. B. Ackah.

Mr. Ackah, who is the chairman of the local C.P.P., has the support of the party. Sena Wangara, described by his party members as "illiterate", contends that he is the right person for that ward. He had since sent his nomination papers to the Assistant District Commissioner, Obuasi.

Two candidates have since withdrawn from the Obuasi Local Government elections. One was a little bit reserved when I interviewed him. He is the Rev. M. K. Debrah who said that he had withdrawn from the elections because he had accepted nomination from another source which he would like to safeguard.

Mr. J. K. Markin stated bluntly that he had been intimidated. Abuses and threats had been levelled against him by certain party members. He had wanted to stand for election in order to represent the interest of education in the Obuasi Local Council. He has been in the teaching profession for more than 20 years.

I learnt later that both candidates were the subject of early morning abuses by certain party members who had wanted to get them out of the way.

One of the party members told me that he did not care "two hoots if he was imprisoned for intimidating people. He would go on intimidating until he was arrested. After all the first Prime Minister of the Gold Coast and many of the Cabinet Ministers were once imprisoned."

0 1 1 7 8
1952 A

May 8, 1952

DR. R.E.G. Armattoe,
P.O. Box 765, Kumasi
Gold Coast, West Africa

Dear Dr. Armattoe:

Thank you for the clippings sent me.

I hope that you willnnot be too pessimistic about Nkrumah. I first met him, as you did, in Manchester in 1945, and still hope that he will be true to our cause.

Padmore still believes in him strongly.

Mrs. Du Bois and I send best regards to you and Mrs. Armattoe.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-31-54

R.E.G.Armattoe,
P.O.Box 765,
Kumasi, Gold Coast.

15th. May, 1952.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thanks for your letter of the 8th inst. I sent you a cable on your acquittal but believe you had so much to do so that it was overlooked.

I would have sent more clippings only I thought that you had your time taken up with more vital matters. I am fully aware that George Padmore, after dragging your name and mine in the mud as communists or cripto-cummunists now has the effrontery to assure you that Nkrumah is a saviour of our country.

25-31-57

Padmore as the contact between Nkrumah and European adventurers for which services he earns over 15% of £3½ millions (Dutch prefabricated housing scheme) now philosophises on the destiny of the Negro race.

We who live here and see the day to day travesty of democracy and nationalism feel that we have missed the boat, and the future of our race on this continent may safely be written off if Nkrumah and his adventurers, so illiterate in all things, are allowed to deal single-handed with the British Government.

It must be absurd to imagine that Nkrumah alone loves this country, all the educated classes, the Trade Unions, Ex-Service men, Farmers and their dependants are either fools or knaves. And it is singular that those who constitute the Government of the Gold Coast with one exception have neither trades nor professions nor were

they able to earn any living by any honest or known methods. Today to be educated in the Gold Coast means you must take a back seat or be the butt of profane and obscene insults. By no stretch of the human imagination can one label the CPP as a nationalist movement, although it began as such.

We stand on the edge of an abyss with a torch in our hands and are looked up to by our brothers in the Union and in East Africa and all our Government can do is to import European prostitutes or go gadding about Europe at public expense.

No where in their minds emerges the shallowest inkling that they are there to save and serve our race. The word planning has never been heard and no Negro is fit enough to give them advice. Everywhere the Englishman is triumphant.

We are determined that these things shall not be. Already our names have figured on the assassination lists of Nkrumah. Our patients have been molested and a young girl allowed to die because Nkrumah's gangsters willed it so. Patients have been asked to go to English doctors rather than to me.

The tragedy is whether we should wash our dirty linen in public or through silence connive at our own destruction. We have taken the oath of Hannibal and we must see this thing through.

No word of mine can paint Nkrumah worse than he is. No word of mine can express with any vividness the degradation to which he has reduced our people. It is impossible to exaggerate the calamity that has overtaken us. Everywhere our traditions are in abeyance and we reserve the choicest insults for ourselves and the Englishman is king. All through the Civil Service there is conster-

nation and despair. We ask on every hand if this is all we can do. A great and heavy responsibility lies on the shoulders of Dr. Bond of Lincoln.

In all my life I have never met a more ignorant man than Nkrumah and the Englishmen are laughing at us. Our race deserves better. We cannot be the leaders of Africa. I know our corruption is less in magnitude than that of Mayor O'Dwyer or of General Vaughan's. But we are beginning and we are learning fast. Our indignation springs therefore from the dreams we have dreamt of Africa. It will be a good idea if our friends in America not knowing the facts would reserve judgement. We shall yet be worthy of them.

25-31-58

We have now formed the Ghana Congress Party to save the country. We have now to fight not only against imperialism but also Nkrumah's dictatorship which depends on European bayonets for its maintenance. The kindest word we can say about Padmore is that no West Indian or West African country would have him and he has succeeded through his stupidity and his vulgarity in making the Africans here hate the West Indians. He was a Malicious Garvey against our Du Bois.

I shall keep you informed no matter how unpleasant or pleasant the news. Padmore still feeds us with smear campaigns against the intellectuals.

With all sincere good wishes to you and yours,

Your own,

K. Ill

R. Armattoe.

P.O.Box 765,

Kumasi, Gold Coast,

Sunday 18th. May, 1952.

Dear Sir,

I wish to bring to your notice and that of your readers of Spotlight on Africa the interesting spectacle of the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast and his Deputy Minister both ex-gaol-birds parading through the principal streets of the city of Kumasi today inciting the populace to bury alive the leaders of the Congress Party, an Opposition Party composed of responsible members of the country.

The tragedy of this episode is that while Malan and the Rhodesians are anxious to discredit the black race, the accredited leaders of the most advanced country in West Africa should so soon exhibit a degree of savagery which no one would have thought possible in a semi-educated leader.

25-31-56

R.E.G.Armattoe

P.S.

This is for your information, please.

I was specially singled out as being worthless & having bought my degrees and that no patients should come to me & that people who molest me would be prokcked. The Police have been informed but as usual nothing will happen.

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

23 West 26th Street,

New York 10,

New York.

First fold here

Second fold here

To open cut here

Sender's name and address :-

.....

.....

.....

To open cut here

[Armathoe]

SHELBOURNE HOTEL,
DUBLIN.

TEL. 66471-7. 14 LINES.

TELEGRAMS:
"SHELOTEL, DUBLIN"

D Armattoe
P.O.Box 765
Kumasi
14.11.52
Gold Coast BWA

My dear Prof Du Bois,

I hope you will be able to do something about my brother whom the French are worrying in Togoland.

A longer letter follows. We are all well & send you our love.

Yrs. v. sincerely,
R. Armattoe.

25-62-6

[Armstrong]

May 29, 1952

Mrs. Armstrong
Antioch College
Yellow Springs
Ohio

Dear Mrs. Armstrong:

I have reached home safely and I want to thank you for your hospitality, and also to thank your housekeeper and companion.

Mrs. Du Bois joins me in good wishes.

I shall long remember your beautiful home and lawn.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

February 27, 1952

Mr. Bertrand Austin
204 Waverly Avenue
Syracuse 10, N. Y.

25-30-120

Dear Mr. Austin:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town on vacation. He is expected in the office on or about March 10, when your letter will be called to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Austin

[Austin]

204 Waverly Avenue
Syracuse 10, N.Y.
February 25, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois;

Today thru the mail I received a letter written by you, entitled, "To Leaders of the American Negro People", and a copy of attorneys Westbrooks and Dickerson's "Amici Curiae".

As a graduate student in the School of Journalism at Syracuse University, I am very much interested in the contents of your letter, and having read the argument presented by Mr. Westbrooks and Dickerson, I too, feel that the Smith Act needs repealing.

Naturally, being a student, there is very little I can do toward such a change, but if writing letters to certain senators and congressmen will aid in this fight, then, I'd be more than glad to do so.

Also, Dr. Du Bois, my reason for writing you is, that I seek information relative to my Master's Thesis, which of course, is on your life as a "journalist".

Since Syracuse is rather remote from the "hub" of the news, I am unable to get all the necessary materials for my thesis. Therefore, I am requesting of you to please send me the following information: (1) copies of the Crisis from 1917 to 1934(to include your editorials on political affairs), (2) the N.A.A.C.P. Press Releases of July 15, 1948(including your Appeal to the World), and (3) any other data that you think I should have.

(more)

25-30-52

I have consulted our library here and have been able to get a wealth of material on your place of birth, educational background, positions held, as well as books written by you.

And since I must restrict my topic to your life as a journalist, I would like to know to which extent newspaper experience has influenced your writings, style, subject matter, and locale.

Dr. Du Bois, I hope these questions aren't too personal, for my only desire is to do a good job, and if it could be so arranged, I would consider it an honor to pay you a visit before completing my thesis.

Here's hoping to hear from you soon.

I am,

Yours truly,

Bertrand Austin

25-30-53

March 10, 1952

Mr. Bertrand Austin
204 Waverly Avenue
Syracuse 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Austin:

I regret to say that it would be impossible for me to send you the material for which you ask.

You ought to find a file of the "Crisis" in Syracuse. Otherwise you will have to consult the New York Public Library.

The N.A.A.C.P., 20 West 40 Street, New York, N.Y., can furnish you copies of their releases, and also a copy of my "Appeal to the World".

You will find biographical data in my "Dusk of Dawn", published by Harcourt Brace & Co.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

25-30-54

SCREEN WRITERS' GUILD, INC.

AFFILIATED WITH THE AUTHORS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

8782 SUNSET BOULEVARD · LOS ANGELES 46, CALIFORNIA · CR*estview* 5-1162

May 28, 1952

FOR THE ~~INFORMATION OF ALL MEMBERS~~
OF THE AUTHORS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.:

At a general membership meeting last week the Screen Writers' Guild voted to take to the Supreme Court of California RKO's failure to give screen credit on THE LAS VEGAS STORY in accordance with the terms of the Minimum Basic Agreement between the studio and the Guild.

As you may have read in the press, the Guild's petition to the Superior Court for appointment of an arbiter in this case was denied on the ground that the dispute was an individual one between the writer and the studio and did not involve the Guild. A writ of mandate, submittted by the Guild to the District Court of Appeals, was denied without opinion.

The decision in favor of RKO was apparently based on a sentence in the arbitration section of the Minimum Basic Agreement which provides that

> "there is to be no conciliation or arbitration of any individual disputes between the Producer and any writer and that no determination or decision made by the Conciliation Committee or by arbitration, as herein provided, shall effect the rights of the Producer as against any writer nor the rights of any writer as against any Producer, but shall only control and be binding upon the Producer and the Guild in relation to their rights as against each other."

This sentence was meant to preclude the use of arbitration machinery in connection with individual disputes between a writer and a studio,but was not meant to prevent arbitration of a dispute between the Guild and a signatory arising over an individual writer, as evidenced by the following sentence which appears in the same paragraph:

> "The decision of a court as to a controversy between a writer and the Producer shall not limit the power of the Conciliation Committee or Board of Arbitration to decide any related controversy between the Guild and the Producer that may properly be submitted to conciliation hereunder."

If allowed to stand, this decision could be interpreted to mean that only a few of the 36 provisions of the Minimum Basic Agreement are subject to conciliation and arbitration -- in other words, have any teeth in them, for all but a handful have to do with terms, conditions and benefits applicable to the individual writer.

How else can a Minimum Basic Agreement be really effective, if all its provisions are not enforceable through the Guild as the contracting party and real party in interest?

The ruling of the Superior Court must then be reversed, or the Agreement could become unenforceable. And because there has been so much misunderstanding of the Guild's position in this matter, so many inaccuracies in presentation and distortions in interpretation, it seems wise at this point to review the facts for the information of our fellow writers.

The Screen Writers' Guild's Minimum Basic Agreement, negotiated after a Taft-Hartley election with the members of the Motion Picture Producers' Association, including Loew's, Inc., 20th Century Fox, Paramount Pictures, Columbia Pictures, Universal-International, Republic Pictures, Warner Brothers, and RKO Radio Pictures is dated February 26, 1951, and runs for seven years.

25-30-116

The Guild acts as bargaining agent not only for all its members, but for all persons employed as screen writers by these companies, and by the Independent Motion Picture Producers' Association, with whom we also have a labor contract. By these contracts, we are required to accept to membership any person whom the producer-signatories care to hire as a screen writer.

Our Constitution contains the provision that we shall never impose any political test for membership in the Guild, and, further, that no member may be disciplined nor expelled from membership because of his political beliefs or any expression of them.

As regards screen credit for authorship, which has been determined by the courts to have a money value, and to be, in fact, part of the compensation guaranteed a writer by his personal service contract, if a substantial part of the screenplay is his work, the Basic Agreement provides that the studio -- the employer -- shall make the first designation of screen credit. Every writer who worked on the picture in question must be notified in writing of this tentative designation of credits. If none of these writers protests, the credit goes on the screen in the form designated by the studio. This happens in about three-quarters of all cases.

However, should any writer protest the studio's choice of credits, after being given an opportunity to read the final script, the designation of credits then becomes the Guild's. This designation is arrived at after a panel of arbiters, made up of three writers not employed at the studio involved in the dispute, have read all the material in the case, and have reached a decision as to what form of screen credit truly reflects the facts of authorship.

The Basic Agreement states: "The decision of the Guild arbitration committee with respect to writing credits... shall be final, and the Producer will accept and follow the designation of screen credits contained in such decision and all writers shall be bound thereby." It states, too, "No writer or producer shall be entitled to collect damages or shall be entitled to injunctive relief as a result of any decision of the committee with regard to credits."

In January of 1951, RKO, under Mr. Howard Hughes' presidency, employed Paul Jarrico, a screen writer and a member of the Screen Writers' Guild, to render writing services in connection with a motion picture called "The Las Vegas Story", at a salary of two thousand dollars a week. Mr. Hughes, as an employer, had unrestricted freedom of choice in the hiring of Mr. Jarrico.

The Screen Writers' Guild would have been bound by this hiring to accept Mr. Jarrico to membership, had he not been a member already, and, regardless of his membership or non-membership in the Guild, was required by law to act on his behalf if any of the benefits guaranteed by the Minimum Basic Agreement to all RKO's writing employees were denied him.

Before Jarrico had entirely completed his work, he was subpoenaed to testify before the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives. As Jarrico was hire-able at Hughes' will, he was fire-able in the same way. RKO terminated his employment, when it learned that he had received a subpoena, prior to his testimony before the Committee. When he was dismissed, he was paid his salary to that date.

RKO hired another writer, Harry Essex. He had access to the work done by Jarrico, and to the outline of an original story written by Jay Dratler, written before Jarrico was hired. Earl Felton was later engaged, and worked on the script both during and after Essex's employment.

In July of 1951, RKO notified all "The Las Vegas Story" writers that the studio's choice of writing credit for the picture was, "Screenplay by Earl Felton." Dratler, Essex and Jarrico protested.

Then, as its Basic Agreement gave it the right to do, the Screen Writers' Guild took over the determination of credits. The arbiters, none of whom was employed at RKO, were supplied by the studio with the cutting continuity. As you know, this is the actual record of every word that is spoken, every piece of business, every shot, every camera movement in the completed film. It includes the actors' ad libs, and the director's changes.

The final determination of credits, binding upon RKO, was: "Screenplay by Paul Jarrico, Earl Felton and Harry Essex. From a Story by Jay Dratler."

RKO released the picture in February, 1952. Paul Jarrico's name was omitted from the writing credits.

The Screen Writers' Guild notified RKO that it considered the studio to be in breach of its Minimum Basic Agreement with the Guild because of its failure to abide by the credit determination made by the Guild.

Representatives of the studio informed the Guild that they were meeting with Jarrico's attorney in an effort to arrive at a settlement. The Guild therefore, at RKO's request, delayed calling for Conciliation and Arbitration of the dispute.

At this stage of events, had the Screen Writers' Guild received from Paul Jarrico and RKO jointly a request that a waiver of the Basic Agreement be granted

in this case, and had Harry Essex and Earl Felton agreed in writing to the omission of Jarrico's name from the screenplay credits, the Guild would undoubtedly have granted the waiver. Other writers and other employers have made similar requests, and in each instance, the waiver has been granted. No such request was made of the Guild.

RKO made a firm offer to Jarrico of a payment of $3500. to compensate him for his loss of screen credit. Jarrico's attorney told RKO that he would recommend to his client that Jarrico accept $5000.

Instead, Mr. Howard Hughes filed an action at law asking declaratory relief from his obligations under a personal service contract with Paul Jarrico. Mr. Jarrico countered with a suit for damages. In neither of these suits has the Screen Writers' Guild any interest, except where the Minimum Basic Agreement enters into Mr. Hughes' request for relief and Mr. Jarrico's request for damages.

85-30-118

In his action, Mr. Hughes claimed that Jarrico's participation in the script was completely eliminated. Since Jarrico had to contribute one-third of the screenplay in order to receive credit, it would have been necessary for RKO, in order to have a full-length motion picture, to have inserted new material and re-shot one-third of the film between September 16 and mid-February when the picture was released locally.

Furthermore, under the terms of the Agreement, RKO could have advised the writers involved and the Guild that substitution material covering the alleged elimination of Jarrico's material made necessary a new tentative determination of credits. No such information was ever received from RKO.

Subsequently, in a letter to the Guild dated March 27, released to the press before its receipt by us, Mr. Hughes said that he would not abide by the ruling of any conciliation or arbitration committee which made an award to Jarrico. A reading of the contract between his company and our Guild would have told him that no award to an individual member of the Guild can be made by these bodies. They can make a finding as to whether the Basic Agreement has been breached.

Mr Hughes said that as a matter of principle he would not yield to Jarrico, or anyone else who refused to answer a question put to him by governmental authority, that this was not a matter of labor relations, and expressed the desire to set the Guild free to take strike action against RKO immediately if it so wished.

The Guild declined Mr. Hughes' invitation to an immediate strike, stating that it would strike if and when its membership voted to strike, but not at Mr. Hughes' suggestion or to suit his convenience. We affirmed our position that this is a labor dispute, involving the sanctity of contracts, and not involving the politics of one particular member.

Following this last communication from Mr. Hughes, on March 31 the Guild agreed to waive the Conciliation meeting provided for in the Basic contract, without prejudice, and to move to Arbitration. The Board appointed Mr. F. Hugh Herbert to act as the Guild arbiter, and on April 4, requested RKO to name an arbiter. No

reply was received from RKO, and so on April 23rd, Guild counsel appeared in Superior Court to request the appointment of an arbiter for the studio.

And now we must wait -- for the Supreme Court of California to hear our appeal and issue an order compelling the appointment of an arbiter for RKO. This arbiter, together with F. Hugh Herbert, our arbiter, will then seek to agree mutually upon a third panel member. Failing agreement, the third will be selected by lot from a list set forth in the Minimum Basic Agreement.

In its course of action, the Guild has functioned entirely in accordance with its agreement with RKO. Believing in the sanctity of contracts as a foundation stone of organized society, the Guild will use its best efforts to enforce that agreement. In this it is defending its contract, not Paul Jarrico, as Mr. Hughes has implied. It is fighting the scrapping of a Minimum Basic Agreement of a labor union at the will of an employer, not Howard Hughes personally.

In an effort to clarify further the impersonal aspect of this dispute, particularly as a result of the personal blast against the Guild's President by Mr. Hughes in his statement concerning the ruling of the Superior Court, the Executive Board placed the following trade ad:

> From time to time in the past weeks Mr. Howard Hughes, Managing Director of RKO Studios, has made certain public statements in regard to a contractual dispute between RKO and the Screen Writers' Guild which seem to us to have reflected discredit not only on the Screen Writers' Guild, but also the motion picture industry.
>
> The Executive Board of the Screen Writers' Guild has been inclined to accept these statements philosophically, deeming them a bid for public sympathy and a more or less dated weapon in the settlement of a labor-management dispute.
>
> Mr. Hughes' latest remarks, and in particular the use of Miss Mary McCall's name and the phrase "the group within the guild which she represents", appear to us to go a step beyond the limitations of guerilla warfare.
>
> Miss McCall is the elected President of the Screen Writers' Guild. She is Chairman of an Executive Board of twenty-one elected representatives of the membership. Her function is to preside over discussions and to cast a vote only when an issue is deadlocked.
>
> To date it has not been necessary for Miss McCall to vote on this matter. Thus far all policy regarding the dispute between the Screen Writers' Guild and RKO Studios has been set by the Executive Board.
>
> THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
>
> THE SCREEN WRITERS' GUILD, INC.

25-30-19

[Authors LEAGUE]

December 8, 1952

Mr. Merle Miller, President
Authors Guild
6 East 39 St.
New York 16, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Miller:

I have seen a copy of the letter sent to certain members of the Authors League of America asking information from officers and council members of the Radio Guild, concerning testimony before the Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act, and which expressed a desire to know if the recipient has been requested to testify, has offered to appear before the Committee, and what he would do if subpoened.

This type of inquiry seems to me outrageous and beyond the scope of the Authors League. As a member of the League I wish to protest vigorously against it.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-2-2-9

[1952]

AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE SIGNED ARE:

W. L. Andrews
Ruby M. Ayres
Alexander Baron
Adrian Bell
Edmund Blunden
Anthony Borrow
Marjorie Bowen
Vera Brittain
Albert Camus
T. E. B. Clarke
Maurice Collis
Alex Comfort
Rupert Croft Cooke
A. E. Coppard
D. M. Davin
Leonora Eyles
Christopher Fry
William Gerhardi
Robert Gittings
Douglas Goldring
Elizabeth Goudge
Walter Greenwood
Joyce Grenfell
Neil M. Gunn
J. F. Horrabin
Laurence Housman
Aldous Huxley
C. E. M. Joad
Anna Kavan
Sheila Kaye-Smith
James Kirkup
Allan M. Laing
Marghanita Laski
Mary Lavin
Doris Lessing
C. Day Lewis
Jack Lindsay
E. C. R. Lorac
Roger Macdougall
Compton Mackenzie
Joseph Macleod
Ethel Mannin
Olivia Manning
André Maurois
Naomi Mitchison
Joseph Needham
Sean O'Casey
Clifford Odets
Eric Parker
Cedar Paul
L. du Garde Peach
Eden Philpotts
Kathleen Raine
Herbert Read
Hugh Redwood
Alexander Reid
Keidrych Rhys
Cecil Roberts
Mazo de la Roche
Paul Rotha
Siegfried Sassoon
J. W. Robertson Scott
Clare Sheridan
Dr. Edith Sitwell
Christina Stead
Leslie Storm
L. A. G. Strong
Frank Swinnerton
Dylan Thomas
Vercors
Sylvia Townsend Warner
Harry Watt
Alexander Werth
Karl H. Wichodil

32-35-24

AUTHORS WORLD PEACE APPEAL

50 OLD BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.7

We writers believe that our civilisation is unlikely to survive another world war. We believe that differing political and economic systems can exist side by side on the basis of peacefully negotiated settlements. As writers we want peace and through our work will try and get it; and we pledge ourselves to encourage an international settlement through peaceful negotiation. We condemn writing liable to sharpen existing dangers and hatred. As signatories we are associated with no political movement, party or religious belief, but are solely concerned with trying to stop the drift to war.

BULLETIN No. 7

AWPA'S SECOND CONFERENCE

"The mental climate in which we write"

The Authors' World Peace Appeal was launched officially at the first conference in October 1951. Since then though the desire for peace has become more articulate, the threats to peace have multiplied, sometimes changing in character. AWPA has therefore arranged a second conference to be held during the first week-end of December, at the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association Hall, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W.1.,

To examine the situation,
To review past and
Plan future action.

The following is a draft agenda. Signatories are invited to send resolutions to *AWPA, 50 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7* by at latest 20th November.

Friday evening, 5th December, at 7 p.m.

THE WAR DANGER AND THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

Opening Statement;
Relations with writers in other countries;
Reports from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, U.S.A. and Western Germany;
Reports from AWPA delegations to Russia, Czechoslovakia and Western Germany;
Plans of action and resolutions from the floor.

Saturday morning, 6th December, at 10.30 a.m.

BUSINESS SESSION

To discuss the launching of an AWPA journal;
The work of the Panels;
To hold elections;
Auditors Report and presentation of Accounts.

Saturday afternoon, 6th December, at 2.30 p.m.

THE MENTAL CLIMATE IN WHICH WE WRITE

(Visitors will be welcome to this session)

The mental climate influences the mood not only of writers but of their publishers, their producers and their critics. It produces fashions in writing, seeing

and listening, influencing booksellers, librarians and exhibitors. And it is the mental climate in which we read.

To what degree is it the result of deliberate action? To what degree is fashion deliberately moulded? And how can it be changed?

What do we mean by peace? Is there any relation between moral goodness and literary excellence? Is the cult of violence and despair a part of the psychological preparation of war? How much is cause and how much effect? Is the chasm between intellectuals and others deliberately created and can it be bridged?

The purpose is a discussion which will clarify theory and lead to practice.

* * * *

On Saturday evening there will be a Conference Party.

Those wishing to attend the Conference should fill in the Application Form attached and post it to:—

AUTHORS' WORLD PEACE APPEAL,
50 Old Brompton Road,
London, S.W.7.

Applications may be handed in at the door of the Conference, but it is urged that they be sent as early as possible. A fee of 5/- for each participant will be necessary to cover anticipated expenses of running the Conference. The cost of the Conference Party on the Saturday evening will be a further 5/-. It is regretted that it will not be possible to arrange accommodation.

Visitors' tickets to the Conference: 2/6 at the door.

"WHAT ARE WE, AS WRITERS, TO DO ABOUT PEACE?"

THIS was the theme of an interesting and stimulating forum which was held by the AWPA on June 18th, at 35 Addison Road. The two main speakers were Naomi Mitchison and C. Day Lewis and the meeting was chaired by Robert Greacen. Mrs. Mitchison began the discussion and the following is a condensed version of her opening statement:

"The first job of a writer is to write, and the more we are professional writers, the more we find that we can't do anything else. It is difficult for us to join organizations, to involve ourselves in problems which may lead to horrid, horrid politics. Yet the fact remains that the drain is up and smelling and right now we have to do some plumber work.

"Being woollily in favour of peace is a good idea, but it isn't good enough. If we are to talk about peace, we must have some understanding of political realities. We must also recognize the fact that writers have a good deal of power in England, even though the individual writer, living in London, may feel rather small and lost.

"And of course the more success we enjoy, the more power we possess. With success, come opportunities to speak on television or the radio, to get one's statement reprinted in the press. But we must also be able to withstand the great temptations of our profession: the desire to achieve more glory, to earn more and more money.

"Signing the appeal is good for us, it reminds us to resist temptation; a prayer book among devils.

"Of course, certain temptations are a pleasure to resist, such as being asked to write in a reactionary newspaper. Nothing is more delightful for the creative writer than to be rude to journalists!

"But there are other temptations, of a more serious nature, which must be overcome. The temptation to be funny or clever, which can often be dangerous and hurting in its effect. Or going to the other extreme, and overstating the case for peace. There is no point in being so carried away by one's argument that it can easily be pulled to pieces by someone else.

"These are the negative things, the things we should *not* do. What can we do positively? Direct writing for peace is not much good because it seldom reaches the right people. The AWPA was originally formed because we hoped to help create a climate of opinion favourable to peace. But that was not enough, so the panels were started. But organizational work is not strictly the writer's concern. Writers are good at being sensitive creatures, picking up what is going on. They have trouble at meetings. Not every writer is a speaker. Their methods have to be subtler than those of politicians, they have to make their effect on the deeper level of people's minds, rather than hammer away at the top level. Therefore, we must never lose sight of the fact that the first job of the writer is to write."

A similar sentiment was echoed by Professor C. Day Lewis, although in a somewhat different context: "Today, the most immediately effective writing is through the medium of journalism, propaganda and pamphlets. Does this mean that all writers with a conscience must become propagandists for the duration of the cold war? Unquestionably, our first duty is to write our best, to come to grips with our medium and with truth.

"But there is little to be said for an organization of which 90% of its members do nothing. *All members of the AWPA, no matter how busy they are, should pledge themselves to give it a certain amount of time: a month, a week, even a day.* This would be a better system than interrupting their own work in dribs and drabs. They should also pledge money, however small the amount.

"Of course, even though we may be willing to make a contribution to the AWPA, for many of us the question arises: Is it worth it? Writers of my generation are fatalistic and depressed about the possibility of an organized group of writers having much effect. We remember the apparent uselessness of the political work we did in the thirties.

"Certainly the general state of mind of the country is very negative. People feel that peace or war is in the hands of the men at the conference table; men whose outlook is conditioned by a childish suicidal nationalism.

"If the work of the AWPA is to succeed at all, our first job is to combat this negativity, this lack of hope. But before we can do so, we must first get a few things clear in our own minds. The Pacifists and the Communists know where they stand. What about the rest of us? We should ask ourselves the following questions: Do I really believe that different systems can exist in peace? Do I believe that I can work with Communists and Pacifists? Could I support war under any conditions? Can I square the immediate need to tell the truth with the question of high standards in writing?

"We must also be prepared to learn to think politically because as writers we cannot separate ourselves from the political situation. We should welcome the smear campaign because it helps more people to hear about us, and mud cannot stick to a good thing for ever. We must help keep alive the idea that public opinion *can* effect the progress of peace or war, we must break down the belief that the peace movement will weaken our country's strength. In fact, breaking down the false ideas regarding the peace movement is our first task."

In the discussion which followed a number of suggestions were made for the furthering of the aims of the AWPA. Particular emphasis was laid on the role of the Publications Panel because of the importance of getting ourselves into print as a group. There was also some discussion of the difficulties a writer faced when he attempted to write for or about peace. No easy solution to this question presented itself, but it was generally agreed that although the job was by no means easy, it must be attempted. No matter how small our contribution, we can all do something to influence the climate of opinion in favour of peace.

AWPA AND CHILDREN'S COMICS

MUCH has been heard recently about the kind of children's comic of which the sole aim seems to be to encourage brutality and violence. According to Felix Barker, writing in the *Evening News*, this brand of comic may soon be on the way out. Moreover, he attributes their departure to the work of AWPA's Children's Literature Panel.

"Risking legal action," he wrote, "it (the Panel) has come out boldly with a list of 76 comics which it has graded under the headings, No Objection, Some Objection, Objectionable and Very Objectionable . . . . it is hoped that wholesalers and retail newsagents will use the list as a basis for deciding what comics are suitable for sale to children."

Mr. Barker's article was nicely complimentary to the Panel and to the Evaluation List which it has published. However it would be unwise to share his optimism, in spite of the fact that one "Very Objectionable" comic (*Planet*) has been withdrawn from circulation.

The AWPA Evaluation List which was mentioned, along with the Children's Literature Panel, in favourable terms by Maurice Edelman M.P. in a debate on comics in the House of Commons on August 1st, has been the subject of a good deal of comment in the Press. The newsagency trade in general welcomes the Panel's activities, and the trade paper, the *National Newsagent*, after declaiming against "obscene" comics,

said it would use the Evaluation List as a guide to literature suitable for children.

The Panel is to continue as a watching committee over children's literature. A more comprehensive Evaluation List is being prepared, and in order to maintain a tolerant yet realistic attitude on the subject, about eighty new field workers (mostly headmasters and schoolteachers) have been recruited. In addition, a group of psychologists is being formed to study the reactions of children to comic papers, and there is a strong possibility that this research will come under the aegis of one of the departments of Psychology at London University.

THE CHILDREN'S LITERATURE PANEL
will forward their
EVALUATION LIST
together with a summary of their
REPORT ON COMICS
Price 6d, post free, or five copies for 1/-
from
55 Canterbury Road, Hanworth, Middlesex.

More writers are needed to help with the preparation of the new Evaluation List. This does not entail attending committee meetings; the work can be done at home. Write for particulars to *Gordon Landsborough, 55 Canterbury Road, Hanworth, Middlesex.*

The obvious corollary to the campaign against the minority of sadistic and harmful comics is to produce something better. The Children's Literature Panel has therefore drawn up a prototype for the kind of magazine it considers children will like for the best reasons. A dummy of the first number, containing stories and articles by some of our most eminent signatories, is now being submitted to various publishers.

A CONFERENCE ON FILMS

THE profits from the Midsummer Eve Party organised by the Film Panel, which was well attended, were approximately £19. This sum is being used to finance a conference to be held in January 1953. This conference will discuss the effects on audiences of certain kinds of films of war and violence and ventilate the whole question of the use of films for peace or war. Already over two thousand copies of a leaflet* on war films, and a questionnaire have been sent to film societies, religious and professional organisations, trade unions, and other organised bodies whose members make up cinema audiences. The response so far is extremely promising.

The Film Panel's other activitise have recently included writing letters of enquiry to producers who are making films that might increase world tension, and correspondence with the British Board of Film Censors over specifis issues raised by certain films. A letter of protest has been sent to the distributors of *Planter's Wife,* in which it was pointed out that " The story of this film reduces the thorny problem of Malaya to a simple issue of ' cops and robbers ' and thus can only make a peaceful settlement of that problem more difficult. We shall certainly advise all our signatories and supporters to make their own protests at the showing of a film the only effect of which, in the present situation, can be to exacerbate world tension."

* Copies of this leaflet can be obtained from Henry Marshall, 54 Belsize Park, N.W.3.

Reginald Thompson writes:

" Thank you for sending me your Bulletin No. 6 with the report of my talk at the Kingsway Hall. I do not for a moment suggest that I am wrongly reported, but I wonder whether at some future date you would be kind enough to correct a wrong impression? It is certain that I am first and foremost ' Pro this Island ', and that my great concern is for my own country. But it is not ' only ' for my own country. Of course, it is possible that in an impromptu talk I said so. I feel that the urgency facing the people of Britain would be hard to over-estimate. But I am not so devoid of feelings for humanity that I care nothing. I hoped that I had made it clear that my sympathies were wide spread, and I do not think I should be a very good Englishman if my sympathies could not extend beyond my homeland."

THE FILM PANEL
invites you to come and relax at an
INFORMAL UNORGANISED PARTY
to be held at
15 Kent Terrace
on
Saturday, November 1st at 8.30 p.m.
Numbers limited so tickets in advance only.
5/- each from
H. Marshall, 54 Belsize Park, N.W.3.
PRI 3226

AWPA WRITERS VISIT THE U.S.S.R.

The Union of Soviet Writers invited the AWPA to send a group of signatories to visit Russia and discuss matters of common concern with their Soviet colleagues. The AWPA committee had the invidious task of drawing-up a list of signatories who might be prepared to go and who at the same time were representative of many different shades of opinion. Of the thirty signatories invited, the following left for Moscow at the end of June: A. E. Coppard, Arnold Kettle, Doris Lessing, Richard Mason, Naomi Mitchison and Douglas Young. They elected NAOMI MITCHISON to write this report.

WE arrived in Moscow on Sunday 29th and were welcomed at the aerodrome by Michael Apletin, on behalf of our hosts, the Union of Soviet Writers. Mr. Apletin, who spoke some French, was with us at some point almost every day during the course of our stay, and was always the soul of courtesy and good humour. Our interpreter, Mrs. Oksana Krugerskaya, who was also with us the whole time and was extremely efficient at the difficult job of interpreting people who wanted to make contacts involving the use of fine shades of words, came back with us to the hotel, at which we were guests of the Soviet writers during our stay in Moscow.

Before starting and during our voyage we had made some attempts to become a unified party, and had decided on a number of questions which should be asked, and also on various things which some, but not others, of the party wanted to do. We had little success in unification, as, like so many writers, we had extremely varied points of view, nor did we succeed in doing things separately, except to a very limited extent. For instance, Doris Lessing and I both wanted very much to discuss the psychological set-up, to discover what was the present line about the unconscious and so on. We, as Western writers, considered that psychology was part of our field, but they seemed surprised that we were interested. Had we been a group of doctors or psychiatrists, there would have been no difficulty at all. Again, the fact that most discussion had to come through an interpreter, made it inevitably somewhat formal. The few discussions we had in English, French or German, as well as those with people who understood English, although not speaking it fluently, were all the more valuable. It became clear immediately that we would have to do most things as a collective group. During the fortnight we spent in the U.S.S.R., the group of writers had a number of internal discussions: we were, however, all on speaking terms when we got back.

I had been in Moscow in 1931 and was very much struck with the tremendous improvement in the standard of living, in transport (new glossy and uncrowded trolley buses instead of the old trams one had to fight one's way onto and out of) and in building. Wide, tree-lined streets, on a Champs Elysées scale, had replaced the old tangle and a number of large buildings, partly flats and partly administration, were going up everywhere. Our hotel was almost embarrassingly luxurious, with a somewhat baroque tendency.

After an excellent dinner we were whisked off to the last night of opera at the Bolshoi theatre: a superb production, fine singing, dancing and super Covent Garden scenery. A packed audience, predominantly young and very enthusiastic, men often in shirt sleeves or handsome in embroidered shirts, women in cotton dresses, mostly floral prints and a few sheers: some socks, but a lot of nylons. Curiously few beautiful girls, though a few striking older women: superb court dresses on the stage and the conductor in tails. Young girls with lovely shining plaits, the older ones bobbed. This pattern of audience the same on later nights.

30th.—A sightseeing tour all morning. I find the blocks of flats less handsome and well sited than Scandinavian ones, though much better here than the stark Bau-haus type. The great, sky-scraper buildings are rather startling, but by the end of our stay we had all acquired a taste for them and thought they went well with the existing late medieval building. Rather too much Napoleonic ornamentation of stone flags and bas reliefs. Buildings of historical interest had been moved whole to allow of street widening, an achievement of which they were justifiably proud. Obviously people are taking the greatest pleasure in transforming a city which was an emblem of tyranny into something of their own.

The shops look good and have excellent window displays. But above all the rise in the standard of living shows in faces, clothes and shoes in this crowded city, where the main streets at least were far cleaner than the streets of London. The Park of Culture and Rest by the river beautifully green, flowery and well watered: entrance one rouble (we feel that the assumption made by other recent delegations that the rouble is at present equal to sixpence in purchasing power, was roughly correct). Lots of people sitting about in comfortable chairs, reading: most side shows, music, boats, etc., free. Lots of restaurants and ice cream trolleys.

In the afternoon we went to the House of Children's Books, a clearing house for children's books and journals, with accommodation for conferences, reading rooms, etc. Very good small

children's books, excellent illustrations. Translations of Hans Andersen, *Jungle Books, Treasure Island,* the inevitable Dickens and Scott. We asked to see a book about England; there were histories but we could see nothing descriptive until we found one in the reading room with a picture of strikers and a boy in rags gazing at London Bridge. Many adventure books, stories based on recent Soviet achievements in the field of engineering, agriculture, etc., and in the 'Peace' section a good many about the war in Korea, though even here the pictures were not of a brutally realistic kind, but tended to be rather sentimental. Here, and later on in several places, we looked through a number of children's periodicals, varying from mainly pictures for the five-year-old to weeklies for adolescents. There was a lot of sport, football, swimming, netball, chess, etc., crosswords, some domestic arts for girls, a lot of factual material about internal achievements, but no horrifying or brutal pictures and none of the badly printed, cheaply coloured, crudely designed stuff which is so common here. No strips and no westerns, though science fiction.

In the evening to see Tolstoy's *Living Corpse,* superb acting which held one in spite of language difficulties, again a packed audience, although the type of play which one would not expect to be "popular" in any other country.

31st.—We met the writers at their centre, a beautiful old house, described in *War and Peace.* We all sat down at a long table, with fruit, tea and chocolates. Alexei Surkov in the chair; we saw a great deal of him later, and he certainly put the official line across to us. He is a poet, a member of the Supreme Soviet, and a very busy and successful man, speaking with easy but impressive eloquence and using much simile. We also saw much of Boris Polevoi, author of *The Story of a Real Man,* also a member of the Supreme Soviet and very successful. Among others present were Marshak, the translator of Burns, a charming person. Galina Nikolayeva, author of *Harvest,* Professor Anisimov of the Institute of World Literature, Vassili Smirnov, from the Commission on Russian literature in other regions, Korniev, Professor Klimovitch (languages in the National Republics), Lyubomir Dmitrko from the Ukraine, Zanisky, Karametsky, Krivitsky, editor of the Literary Gazette, Professor Ivan Novikov, the authority on Pushkin, Natalia Panchalovskaya, Sirogin of the Literary Institute, Vladikin and several others.

There was a formal opening, at which Mr. Coppard expressed the thanks of the group for the hospitality of the Russian writers, and we presented books, some of our own and some from Mr. Lane of Penguin Books. Then we began to try to ask some of the questions which we had decided ought to be asked. The difficulty was really that most of the questions which make sense when asked in this country cannot be asked in the same form over there, as they would be misunderstood, and we had to devise ways of saying things which would be acceptable and would be answered in a helpful way and one which would be, in turn, acceptable to us.

All of the Soviet writers emphasised that all they wanted, as Surkov said, was "to live peacefully and to love peacefully." We tried to ask about freedom of opinion, whether a writer who criticised the government could be published. The answer was, why should we want to criticise Stalin, who has brought us safe through storms, and under whose guidance millions have education and security? They emphasised the love of the fatherland, and the fact that many writers, who had been told to keep out of danger and write, had volunteered, and 250 of them had been killed. Surkov emphasised that writers write what they want to write. During the war Galina Nikolaeva wrote lyrical verse. He added "We no longer have lonely men. For the first time in human life we feel moral responsibility for everybody." He then said that comics and detective stories were not allowed because morals must be safeguarded.

Professor Novikov said that he does not write ideological books. He is engrossed in the study of Pushkin and Turgenev. But the epoch helped him; he felt younger because of it. Mikhalkov, whose social origins are 'upper class', writes fables for grown-ups, stories for children and film scenarios and children's plays. Says he writes exactly as he likes. He was not a Party member till recently, but has had three Stalin prizes. He spoke of the good reader-writer relationship which exists today. Marshak spoke of the old days when he could not get in touch with his public, but was much influenced by his publishers. He only sold a few thousand copies of his books, whereas now he knows his public and is inspired by them and sells many thousands. During the war he translated 154 of Shakespeare's sonnets. He added "We can't write trifles now."

Polevoi spoke of the various publishing houses and the magazines which publish longer work in instalments, of the editorial regional councils which help young writers. Themes which are forbidden are war propagation, pornography and crime literature. Galina spoke of our six different opinions and their own unanimity: "We feel we are a friendly family and we do not want what will injure the family." A pacifist book might be published by the Religious Publishing House.

We made a number of suggestions, told them about the A.W.P.A., and hoped that they would come over here in January. We urged them to come to any conferences, for instance that of the PEN, even if they were partly hostile.

We certainly felt that they were all very friendly. Afterwards we were taken at length round the Tretiakov gallery, much of which was of somewhat Betjeman interest.

2nd July.—To Yasnaya Polyana, Tolstoy's old estate, by car, passing through countryside,

several villages and two towns, which had not such a high standard as Moscow — more like modern France—but had probably had a longer way to come up. Surkov and his daughter, Polevoi and his wife and ourselves spent the day in and around the Tolstoy museum and house, which was interesting though somewhat exhausting — especially the two huge meals. There were crowds of pilgrims, from all parts of the Soviet Union, and we were all, I think, fascinated by Tolstoy's book-shelves and especially the English books which he had. We also asked a number of questions about publishing. Royalties are paid by the number of letters, and poets by the line, which sounds odd but seems to work out; 40,000 letters —about 5,000 words—means a royalty of from £50 to £100, so that an author may get approximately £1,000 in royalties on his first edition, which is likely to be 15,000 copies. But if it is really good, the first edition may be, say, 45,000 copies and he will then get three times as much royalties. He gets the same royalty on the second edition, 60 per cent on the third, 50 per cent on the fourth, after that 40 per cent. The writers are, therefore, well off. There is a literary fund which can support a writer while he is working, with grants or loans, and give pensions. It also runs rest houses and sanatoria. The Union of Soviet Writers, to which members pay a subscription, comprises most good writers, who are either recommended by local organisations of writers in the provinces or by individuals. The Union will then read his books and see if they are up to standard.

Polevoi was much distressed at Priestley's defection, asked how he could have brought himself to write the article in *Colliers Magazine* and so on; they used to admire him. Both Polevoi and Surkov are very busy people and they went out of their way to give us time and to try and answer our many questions.

Discussions with authors

3rd. We were taken round the Kremlin with all the highly impressive Byzantine-Russian churches and the museum. At all museums we duly wrote in the visitors' book. In the afternoon we went to a machine tool factory, not very modern, talked to the manager, the T.U. officials and a charming young Stakhanovite. They discuss new books and in the end discuss them with the author, whom they meet "in respect and love, but say what we like in criticism." About 120 people at such discussions, which they sometimes hold in public in one of the parks. They have read this year Karalov's *At the Quay* and Fadayev's *The Young Guard*. Workers read Byron, Gorki, they like books about brotherhood, Heine and Mayakowski; but not Sherlock Holmes. There is a circle in the factory of workers who write verse. They have their own weekly newspaper as well as wall newspapers.

In the evening Polevoi and Surkov came round to dine with us and talk. This went on all evening and was most interesting. Surkov gave us some figures of publishing: ten poets whose editions run to 1,000,000. Sholokov an edition of 10,000,000. I quote a few passages from his very eloquent speeches (I would hardly call them answers). "The time in which we live is too deep and exciting for me. It demands a Shakespeare. We feel ourselves too small, standing before the enormous structure of our time . . . If you are among the people you can't pretend . . . If your soul is of your own time, you find the common language . . . A poet can see further and live longer and not be lost . . . Here things are utterly different and have never been described. Moon and a girl's hair—that is primitive, that is only *I want happiness myself*. Whereas *we want happiness for all*: has never happened before. . . . We have not yet the images; our literature is young. Everything is so big. Coming to a great square, if we try to shout, the voice is broken, we must speak in an ordinary voice, very close to people's hearts. At first in the war we tried to outshout the cannon, but soon we understood that in order to call to the man in the middle of a war, we must not shout, for everything else shouts louder. The poet must speak quietly . . . We recognise with Marx that mankind only puts before himself tasks he can do. The dreams of communism and the just society born long ago and dreamt by More and Campanella, are now proved to be right. We say man makes God as he wants. That is why we reject free will as such, but try to create means for freeing man from economic conditions and ethical conditioning. But when we do this they call us anti-humanitarian and totalitarian. We think we are logical humanists, more logical than the Christians and Tolstoy. We think the highest form of humanism is the defence of the many against the power of the few. It is better for mankind to cause unpleasantness to two or three million at the top, in the name of the majority of mankind . . . You think the correct thing is to avoid orthodoxy and convention, but there are different forms of orthodoxy and people are determined by their time. Capitalists are prejudiced against us and we against them . . . Neither Kipling nor Surkov are free."

Polevoi spoke of his visit to Great Britain and the attacks on him by the Press, which had obviously hurt. They were both tremendously friendly, and we felt that they very genuinely wanted peace, and also wanted love and admiration from the west, which they half admire and half want not to think about. Very important that they or others should come again, and that these personal contacts which we have begun, should be strengthened.

4th.—Three of us paid a courtesy call on the Embassy and talked to some of the members of the staff, who, I think, felt rather sadly isolated. Then we went to see a Pioneer Camp some thirty miles or so outside Moscow, in lovely, wooded, flowery country. There were dormitory bungalows

for the children, sleeping about twenty-five, and a very pleasant central block, light and gay, designed by a young architect, where the dining room, kitchens and club rooms were.

There were about 400 children, all eager to say their few words of English, and several teachers and organisers, as well as a charming young woman doctor, all tremendously enthusiastic and friendly. We went at random into several dormitories and looked at the books the children were actually reading, on lockers beside the beds. They seemed a very high standard for the children's age, including Chekov stories, Lermontov, also Mark Twain and Dickens, as well as adventure and school stories. No comics. Nor any war books in a bad sense—that is to say, no horror pictures, an occasional noble soldier, a bit unreal and perhaps always *defensive*. I think it important to note that the emphasis here, as opposed to the Nazi emphasis, is always on defence. They were genuinely glad to see anyone who was, as it were, helping them to defend their peace. They all brought us flowers, sang songs, and gave us Comsomol scarves: they struck me as being fundamentally good-mannered, loved children, with shining hair and faces, not all very well dressed or shod, but thoroughly healthy. We saw the children's dinner being cooked, a much higher standard than most school meals in this country, and the kitchen immaculate; we also saw their club house, with a good selection of books and magazines, and their wall newspaper, with rhymed diatribes and pictures against those who talked late, snored, shirked chores and so on. Finally we joined with them in dancing and they said goodbye singing and running alongside our cars.

We had intended to go to Leningrad that evening, but there were no sleepers so we went to the Park of Culture. Saw a crowded dance hall, with people, both young and middle-aged, vigorously dancing one folk dance after another, including mazurkas and Siberian dances, doing it with immense verve and elegant footwork. Most impressive to me, who sees our own folk dances dying out in the Highlands.

Currency Difficulties

5th.—The Union of Soviet Writers, our hosts, had offered to send us anywhere to see the sights, and we were much tempted by an offer to take us to the Crimea or the Ukraine, but our main job was to see other writers and things connected with writing. They had hoped we could stay a month, but unfortunately we all had engagements. In view of the currency difficulties, which make it impossible for us to use travellers cheques in Russia, our hosts very kindly gave us all a very liberal allowance of pocket money. If some of them visit this country, we must do the same for them, as they will be in similar difficulties.

On this day we visited the Moscow museum, with some interesting historical material, and Lenin's tomb. In the evening we took the train for Leningrad.

6th.—Arriving in Leningrad, we were met, with bouquets, by the Leningrad Union of Writers. They whisked us off to a ballet, again magnificently produced, by the Leningrad Ballet Company, *The Bronze Horseman,* from Pushkin's poem. We were then, rather sleepily, taken round sightseeing. I was much relieved to find Leningrad so little destroyed, but we were told that much of this appearance was due to the rapid restoration of historical buildings, after the siege. In the evening to *Traviata,* one of the regular repertoire of opera, which includes most of the usual classics and some less well known Russian opera.

7th.—We went out to Peterhof, the summer palace of the Tsars, smashed and burnt out by the Germans, but now restored, with the fountains playing and quantities of people picknicking. Many of the villages on the way had been burnt and then rebuilt. The same rapid re-housing was going on in and around Leningrad.

In the evening we visited the Leningrad writers at their club house, the Sheremetiev Palace, a lovely building on the banks of the Neva. It was somewhat less formal than the meeting in Moscow, and we felt at the end that we had found out rather more. In the chair was the poet Chivilikhin, and later Popov, scenario writer and dramatic critic. Others present included Vera Panova, author of *The Train* and *The Factory*, both known over here, Voevodin, Dimshitz, Demnetiev, Zoshchenko, Professor Tolstoi, professor of Greek at Leningrad University, Sayanov and the poet Michael Dudin. All of us took part in a long and interesting discussion; we had by now realised the general line, and were able to ask more particular questions. Arnold Kettle asked about something which strikes us: that in modern Soviet literature, personal relationships are sometimes overwhelmed by public issues and very cursorily treated. Panova and Demnetiev answered, talking about the fact that happiness is now so usual that certain types of problems do not exist. On over simplification, the answer was that this was a question which was at present being discussed among themselves—they wished we could attend some of the discussions and see what happened.

Most of us had read Zhdanov's thesis and were all the more interested in meeting Zoshchenko, who was severely criticised there, but whose short stories had proved very acceptable and amusing here—although, of course, we had not thought of them as being in any way a picture of typical people in the Soviet Union. Arnold Kettle asked Zoshchenko if the criticism had been inhibiting—we had been told already that he had been for some time writing a serious book. Zoshchenko, who looked somewhat ill and tired, replied very interestingly, and I quote at length: "It is a difficult question for me to answer before my new book appears. I have not yet written any-

thing big since then. I have published some small stories, but I don't know if they are right . . . Not long ago I was looking through files of the *New York Daily Mirror;* there they write very offensively about Negroes; it is funny, but always prejudiced. And I thought to myself, how very carefully one must write when one is being funny. I had never intended to write about all Russian people, indeed I wanted to be useful to them by writing about the others. For me it was strange that my comic stories had made such a painful impression, and in the direction of telling me this, the criticism was useful. It was unpleasant. I felt bitter and offended, but I love literature more than anything in life, and that is why I will listen to anything for the sake of literature. If the criticism had offended me as a person it would have been bad. But it was to me as a writer. And so it was very good." I would add that all the other writers seemed on the best of terms with Zoshchenko.

After that Panova talked about Dickens and how much he meant to them. In great books, she said, " the good must always win."

We all felt that this was an important point, and mentioned Shakespeare which does not always end with the good winning. I asked if there were not somewhat of a danger that the good always winning might take away from the reality of the conflict in a book. Panova: " In *Father and Sons,* the end is very sad.. Nevertheless the idea of good goes on . . . Sometimes the novel with a happy ending is not a victory for the good."

Doris Lessing suggested that from the West, Soviet literature seemed rather black and white, the characters either very good or very bad. Conflict, after all, can take place within one person. Sayanov spoke: ' . . . These are the questions we discuss with one another . . . the literature of socialist realism is one of innovation. The main thing is to depict the new Soviet man; he is coming in such strides as can be borne only by socialists. It is difficult to imagine English workers feeling about their factory as Soviet men do. Work is a joy to Soviet man. Once creation belonged only to the artists, but now it is the workers' too . . . We don't want only to write about the good. We have still people who bear in themselves the blemishes of capitalism and we have negative types to be described too. We must write only the truth." He then asked about progressive writers and how they depict the truth, adding that England was a proud country and must be indignant at the presence of American troops.

This was answered variously by ourselves, some emphasising that we do not hate Americans and that we think only in terms of defence. There were some more questions about what people in this country think, and considerable difference of opinion among ourselves over the answers. Finally Professor Tolstoi, a most charming and lively old man, said " Personally I don't doubt that there will be no war, but that is not everybody's feeling. I felt greatly excited when I heard of the creation of your big organisation for peace in England. The fact that you have come and asked questions is very important and moving."

Doris Lessing then spoke about the wrong approach which was often apparent in Russian magazines intended for western consumption. Mr. Coppard spoke of other organisations for peace, and we all stressed the importance of exchange visits and in general of increased visiting across the frontiers. Various of the Leningrad writers then spoke, about the responsibility of the writer, etc. There was considerable anti-American feeling expressed, and someone said that nobody listened to the BBC Russian broadcasts as they were so silly.

Stalin's gardener

Then Michael Dudin told us something of himself; he is 36, lived and worked in a factory town " something like your Manchester " until the Union of Soviet Writers said he ought to write all the time. He writes a lot for the young and recited us a poem, which sounded fine but seemed, in translation, rather un-subtle. It was about Stalin's gardener going out to water the garden in the Kremlin, watching the morning come; the sun knocks on all doors and says do your good deed for the day. Douglas Young and I both recited poems, and took the opportunity to ask why Byron was so popular. They said they could not understand why we did not like him more, incidentally said that all poetry must rhyme. We had a friendly tussle over this. By now, although it was still light and lovely, it was midnight. We looked out on to the river from their balcony, breaking up and talking with such of the writers as knew English or French.

8th.—We all went to see the Hermitage museum and picture gallery, though only a part could be seen in the time. I got some archeological books which are very well produced. Great crowds in the Rembrandt and Rubens rooms, few among the Impressionists. My Scythian things as lovely as ever. Douglas Young went with Professor Tolstoi to find some Greek manuscripts. Later we went to a " Palace of Pioneers," a kind of central children's clubhouse with rooms decorated with fairy tales and some ingenious and fascinating science puzzles, as well as a kind of junior planetarium. Masses of children in the garden dancing, playing games and reading. In the evening to another ballet, *Red Poppy*; from there to the train.

9th.—To the Building Exhibition. It did not appear to me that there were many new ideas either in material or architecture, but the organisation seemed excellent. In some of the Republics, interesting variation on local architecture. We walked about a bit, incidentally seeing various people, including Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Parker with whom we had some interesting discussions.

In the evening to the ballet *Esmeralda* from Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*. A superb prima ballerina, receiving great ovations, especially from the bobby-soxers. The usual realistic scenery.

10th.—In the morning to the Lenin Library, the big central library of Moscow, open all day and every day from 9 until 11.30 at night, probably about the third largest in the world. A very complex card index system, which we did not grasp, but in one place found a number of our own — and other people's — titles. Everything printed in Russia comes here, and there are a number of informal reading halls. We saw their rare books of which they were very proud, including some early science, a complete Giordano Bruno, one with his signature, Copernicus, More's *Utopia* and some early translations into Russian, early translations of other English classics, first editions of our own, including a serialised Dickens, Caldecott, Cruikshank, etc. Numbers of interesting authors' MSS. We looked into the part for students of English literature, where there were files of the *Times, Manchester Guardian,* etc., also weeklies. In one reading room, for engineering and science students, the magazines on the rack included the *Proceedings of the Chemical and Physical Societies,* the *Engineer, Machinery,* the *Bulletin of the Institute of Town Planning,* the *Bulletin of the Institution of Mining* and new technical books (additions to the New York public library). No doubt there were others, and I am inclined to think it is largely a matter of accident what they get. Presumably it is often a question of exchange.

Douglas Young stayed on to look at manuscripts. The rest of us did some shopping, went to a football match, and on to a musical comedy, oddly reminscent of the Oxford panto., in one of the parks. Called on Johnson, ex-*British Ally,* and his charming Russian wife, and stayed arguing till the small hours and a superb dawn over the Kremlin. We find, in Moscow, that breakfast tends to follow all too rapidly on supper.

Broadcasts

11th.—A visit to a small collective farm, not far out, and dealing mostly in vegetables and milk, more interesting perhaps for me than for the others. A very high standard in some respects, but less so in others: cattle tubercle tested and inoculated against contagious abortion which, very rightly, they take very seriously. A lot of horses and carts, as well as tractors; the private bits of land looked thoroughly cultivated.

We went to the children's theatre afterwards, to a kind of fairy tale with singing and dancing, played to a mainly child audience. But after an act came back, as we had a good deal to do. We had been asked to broadcast our impressions. Mr. Coppard broadcast first in the name of the group, a statement which we all approved. Afterwards we gave broadcasts specifically not as a delegation or group, but as ourselves. There was considerable argument here, as we had different points of view. Richard Mason decided not to broadcast, as he felt that parts of his broadcast might be taken out and used in a propaganda sense. There is of course always this possibility or even probability when broadcasting almost anywhere, as one's recording is always canned. But the rest of us thought we should risk it, and felt that we had a chance of saying certain things to the Russian people if our broadcasts were used. We all spoke highly of the aspects of their life which had impressed us, and all spoke of the need for peace, but some broadcasts were clearly more to the taste of our Russian friends than others. We can be fairly sure that these ones were broadcast whole, but Douglas Young's was cut, and mine, if it was broadcast, may have been cut. However, I am sure this is usual in many broadcasting systems.

We had also to produce an agreed statement for our Press conference, and this too caused some discussion. Probably none of us were quite satisfied with the final draft.

12th.—The main thing today was our meeting with the translators, with Professor Anisimov in the chair. I had previously gone through some 200 pages of Polevoi's *The Story of a Real Man* in English translation, marking the passages which sounded clumsy, were in old-fashioned diction or slang of twenty years ago. This was a most helpful talk, for we were discussing a technical matter of equal interest to all, and the Russians present all understood English, though they did not all speak it. They asked our view on *News, Soviet Literature,* etc., and whether we thought they were improving. We made a number of comments and offered to help with the final tidying up of translations. After that we discussed some modern English literature. Professor Anisimov said how he was puzzled at first by the poems of Edith Sitwell, but felt she was "deeply moved by the Universe and by the Atom bomb, and I feel great respect for her." We offered to let them know what modern English novels and children's books were suitable for translation. They do not quite understand the feeling of many writers in Great Britain that the novel, as a straight story, has outgrown its usefulness as a vehicle for ideas, and that we are looking for other forms—biography, travel, aspects of history, etc. With them, books are rather firmly fiction or non-fiction. We hope that members of the AWPA will interest themselves in this task, remembering that the Russians like, in a book, facts about the class in which they are most interested. The book about middle-class *Angst,* however well-written, just doesn't appeal. And, like William Morris, they want a message of hope.

After that came our press conference, at which Mr. Coppard read our agreed statement, and enlarged on it. Various practical questions were asked, such as: What is known in England of

Soviet Literature? Which books interest people? What main problems are faced by English writers?—there was some difference of opinion within the group here!—and What is your opinion on contacts between writers of the two countries in practice? We felt the press were on the whole very friendly.

From this we came back to a party given by the Union of Soviet Writers for us, at which we saw many of the same friends, and quite a number of others, including the leading poet, Mikail Isakovsky, Safronov, the poet and playwright, A. Banto, a woman writer for children, another poet, Evgeny Dolmatovsky, Lisuchevsky, the head of the Soviet Writers' publishing house, as well as Konstantin Fedin, and Tikhonov, through whom the original invitation came, but who had been away on location. There was also a "rank and file poetess" Katerina Shevilova, who speaks excellent English and with whom I had some most interesting conversation later on, in which I was able to ask whether all these conferences and discussions of work in progress and criticism, were really good for a work of art, which might need quietness for its conception. She agreed that this was something which they were aware of themselves. And she certainly led me to feel that in practice there are a great many lines which writers can follow, that their creative activity is much more complex than it appears on the surface, and that a book or play may be frowned on one year, but later on, someone may take up the cudgels on its behalf—nailing up a thesis, as it were, in the style of Luther!—and then it may get a Stalin prize. Nor are these prizes necessarily for the most popular books. In fact, the whole business of writing is in a very lively state. They complain at the moment that "there are no good plays"—quite a familiar and healthy sign!

We made a number of speeches and drank a number of toasts, in most of which both sides contrived to say something which needed saying. And I think we all felt that personal relations had been, very tentatively perhaps, established. We hope to continue them by writing, by sending books, and above all, by other groups of writers going to the Soviet Union and groups of Soviet writers coming here. If readers of this report would care, themselves, to send suitable books we would gladly give them the address. Parcels and letters may take some time, but usually arrive in the end.

After the party some of us went over to the Park of Culture, where we fell in with some young English-speaking students. Again the folk-dancing was going on in full swing. Later some of us visited another British peace group who happened to be in Moscow.

13th.—This being Sunday, we had suggested we should like to visit church—in Leningrad, the previous Sunday, we had noticed people streaming into a church. We went to the Yelokhovsky cathedral, which was packed with people, of much the same type and age-groups that one would see in this country; the singing, by a choir which practised in their leisure time, was very fine.

We then visited some shops (most stores are open on Sunday and shut on Monday, as in France) and also the museum of Stalin's presents on his seventieth birthday, some very magnificent, others very touching. In the evening we went to a puppet theatre, where they were doing a satire on a collective farm, with delicious puppet cows, and a final supper before leaving by the dawn plane. Katerina Shevilova came with us to the airport, and Surkov dashed up on his motor-bike with his arms full of presents for us—food, drink, and lots of little toys and boxes.

A fortnight is a short visit, and we can only report on what we actually heard and saw. On the whole we kept off direct politics, as they would have landed us in lengthy arguments, with each side sticking to its own version of the truth—each perhaps having some facts, but neither having all. We can say with certainty that nowhere did we perceive any war preparation or war mentality or even the feeling of being "herrenvolk" which was so obvious in Nazi Germany. We feel that fundamentally these writers have the same humane values as our own, though in a different form; they recognise the same nobility and the same pathos, although in other situations. As over here, some are particularly kind and sensitive, others are tough. All of them want peace, as we do, and realise, as we do, that everything we prize is in the utmost jeopardy. The cold war situation increases the isolation of the Soviet Union from the west, and increases the misunderstandings and tensions on both sides. We can, I believe, help to break down these misunderstandings and ease these tensions, and it is part of our moral responsibility as writers to do our best to do so in every way which lies in our power. A century from now people may say of us: they helped to stop the war which would have stopped us and our happiness from being born.

Visit to the Czech writers

On our way back from Moscow we spent three days as guests of the Union of Czech Writers. This was in the nature of a preliminary visit, to establish relations. But we had an interesting and very pleasant time, including an evening with the writers in the Hisen palace, one of the lovely old houses on the hill below the castle, with a superb view of the old city. Among those present were Fratisek Brenislav of Literarni Noviny, Ota Ornest of the Prague Municipal Theatre, Vilem Zavade, Aloys Skoumal, formerly cultural attaché in London, Ivo Fleischmann, Alena Bernaskova, Jiri Valja, secretary of the foreign department of the Union of Czech writers, and a number of others, many of whom spoke or understood English. There were speeches and a great deal of informal conversation, all of which

must have been helpful in making for friendship.

They, like the Russians, were keen to get suitable new English books for translation and to read themselves, and, again, we would appeal to members of AWPA to send us suggestions, and, if possible, to send books themselves. The address of the Union of Czech Writers is *Svaz.cs Spisovatelu, Praha II, Narodni Trida.* We were interested to see a set of proofs of Katherine Mansfield's short stories, newly translated into Czech. Alternately books might be sent to the Czech P.E.N. centre, which, we understand, is flourishing.

We were taken to Karlovi Vari to an interesting film festival and saw two films. We were particularly struck with the Polish film, *The Young Chopin,* and hope it will be shown over here. We saw a number of book shops. It is obvious that the children, who, like Russian children, are not distracted with comics and pulp books are attaining a high standard of literacy. And, as in Russia, editions of books are very large, although not on the same scale as there, since the population is so much smaller.

We hope that Czech writers will be able to visit us here, and the next year, perhaps, another group from the AWPA may be able to pay a longer visit to Czecho-Slovakia.

AN AMERICAN APPEAL

Two thousand persons in the cultural and professional fields have already signed "An Appeal for Peace" addressed to the President and the Congress. According to Henry Pratt Fairchild, Secretary of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, "The signers come from many sections of the United States and represent a wide variety of pursuits in American culture and science. The appeal urges "our government to initiate negotiations among the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union and China, in order to arrive at agreements which will end the threat of war and lay the plans for an enduring peace."

Among the signatories are the following scholars and educators: Prof. Derk Bodde, Prof. Rudof Carnap, D. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Robert Morse Levett and Prof. Pitirim Sorokin. Among the religious leaders are Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Dr. Fleming James, Sr., and Rev. John Paul Jones. In the world of the arts are composers Ernest Bloch, Charles Ives and Wallingford Riegger; painters, Peter Blume and Raphael Seyer; film and theatre people, Peter Lawrence, Howard Koch, Victor Samrock and Martin Wolfson. The scientists and physicians who have joined in the appeal include Prof. Anton Carlson, Prof. I. M. Kolthoff, Dr. Leo Mayer, Dr. John P. Peters, Prof. Theodor Rosebury and Dr. Edward L. Young.

The appeal for Peace states that "the record of history has shown that an armaments race has never led to peace . . . and that there is a way for all nations to live side by side in peace, notwithstanding the differences in their social systems. That way lies in negotiations among the major powers."

PEACE ON A SHOE STRING

With so much to be done and so little time to do it, we are still hamstrung for lack of money. It is a source of perpetual amazement to the Committee that we have been able to do so much with our very slender resources.

Six or seven people have been princely in their generosity. Without their help we should have drifted away into the limbo of forgotten lost causes. Excluding their munificence, our average subscription for an eighteen-month period per head has been 3/11¼, which is less than the cost of sending copies of the bulletin to each signatory.

We need money:

1 To entertain the Russian delegation who we hope will be returning our group's visit by coming to Britain in January;
2 To keep sending out the Bulletin and perhaps to expand it into a literary review;
3 To organise the conference in December;
4 To keep going.

Would you please send us something, no matter how small a sum.

If every signatory sent us 10/- it would mean we could carry on for a year.

Would you please do your share? Cheques and P/Os, which should be crossed, should be made payable to

"AUTHORS WORLD PEACE APPEAL"

and be sent to *The Treasurer, 50 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7.*

Extra Bulletins can be obtained for 6d post free

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